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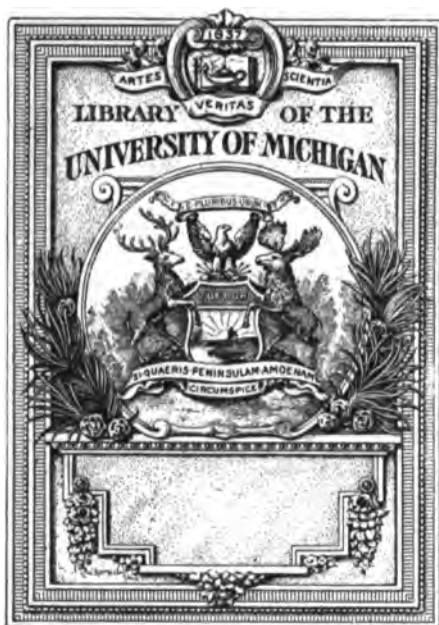
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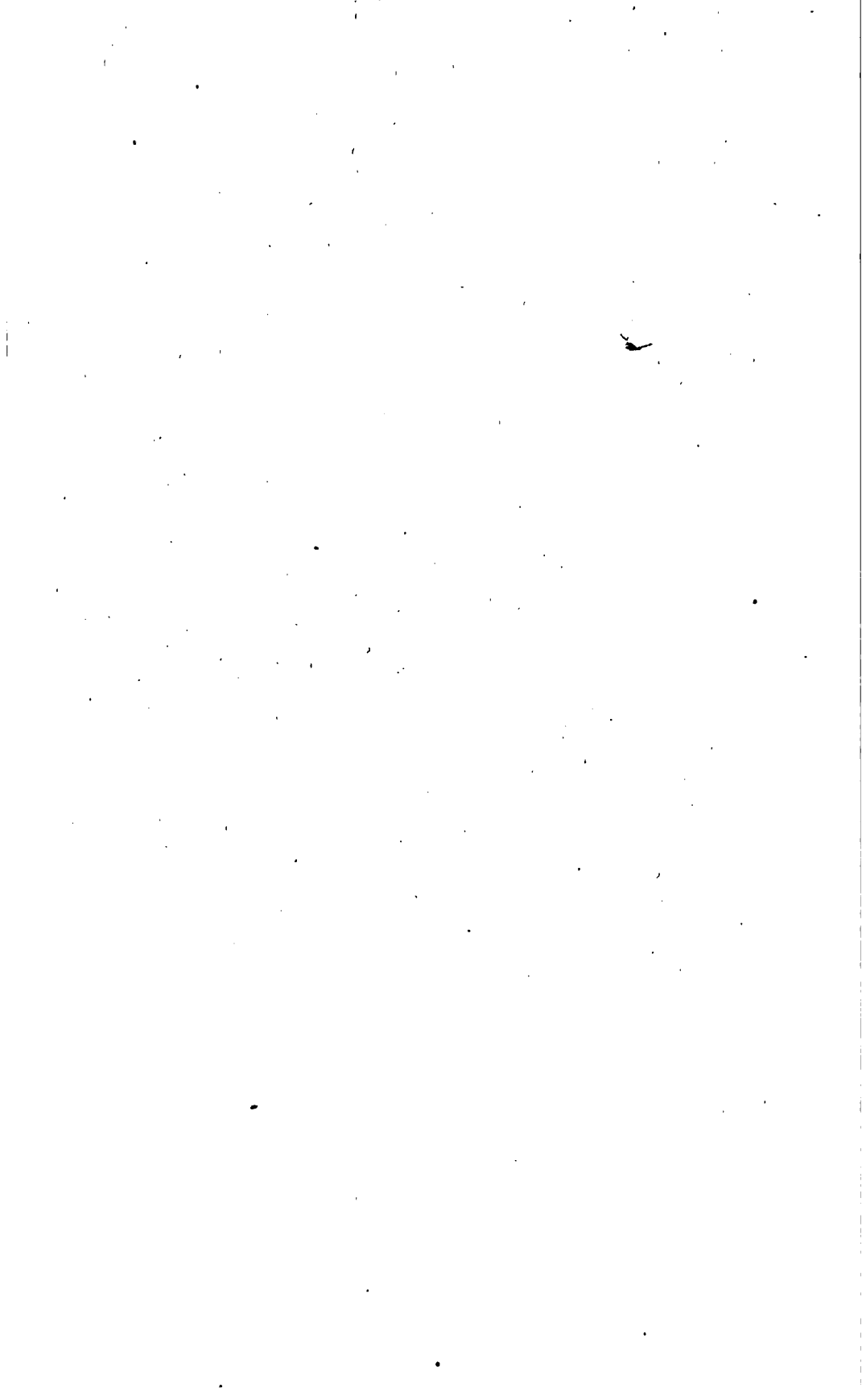


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PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
BOSTONIAN SOCIETY.



VOLUME V.  
1903-1907.



BOSTON:  
OLD STATE HOUSE.  
PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY.





The BLOODY MASSACRE perpetrated in King — Street BOSTON on March 5<sup>th</sup> 1770 by a party of the 29<sup>th</sup> REG<sup>t</sup>



Unhappy! looms! the City Sons deplore.  
 Thy hollow Walls befringed with golden Gore.  
 While faithless F—n and his savage Bands  
 With murderous Rancour stretch their bloody Hands  
 Like ferce Barbarians ginning o'er their Prey;  
 Approve the Carnage, and enjoy the Day.

If fading drops from Rage, from Anguish wring  
 If speechless Sorrows lab'ring for a Tongue,  
 Or if a weeping World can ought appease  
 The phantoms Ghosts of Victims such as these;  
 The Patriots copious Tears for anguish shed,  
 A glorious Tribute which embalms the Dead.

But know Thou famous to that awful Goal,  
 Where Justice strips the Murderer of his Soul,  
 Should venal C— be the Gendarm of the Land,  
 Search the rebellious Villain from her Hand,  
 Keen Executions on this Plate infernal,  
 Shall reach a Juron who never can be brild

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The unhappy Sufferers were M<sup>rs</sup> S<sup>am</sup>l GRAY, S<sup>am</sup>l M<sup>ary</sup> WICK, J<sup>am</sup>s C<sup>aldwell</sup>, C<sup>er</sup>rus ARTICK & E<sup>dm</sup> C<sup>are</sup>  
 Killed six wounded; two of them (CHES<sup>t</sup> M<sup>ark</sup> & JOHN CLARK) Mortally

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# PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

# BOSTONIAN SOCIETY

AT THE

ANNUAL MEETING, JANUARY 13, 1903.



BOSTON:  
OLD STATE HOUSE.  
PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SOCIETY.  
M C M III.



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# BOSTONIAN SOCIETY.

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## TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL MEETING.

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IN consequence of alterations in the basement of the Old State House, ordered by the Boston Transit Commission, to facilitate the approaches to the station of the Subway where it passes under the building, the Twenty-second Annual Meeting of the Bostonian Society was held in the Blue Room, Tremont Temple, Boston, on Tuesday, January 13, 1903, at 3 P. M., in accordance with a notice mailed to every member.

President Curtis Guild, Sr., was in the chair, and the records of the last annual and monthly meetings were read by the Clerk, and approved.

President Guild then delivered his annual address as follows :—

### PRESIDENT GUILD'S ADDRESS.

#### *Fellow Members of the Bostonian Society :*

For the first time since the rooms of the Old State House were leased to this Society we find ourselves obliged to hold our annual meeting in another building.

The building of a subway for electric cars directly under the historic structure, and the alterations necessary for the construction of a station under our basement, have made it necessary to close our rooms temporarily, but we hope to reopen them to the public before long and to resume our regular meetings in the home of the Society.

It is significant of the approving spirit in which the objects of our Society are regarded by the citizens of Boston that no one has been heard to propose that the Old State House be taken down and replaced by a subway entrance like those stone ice-houses in miniature that we see on Boston Common.

The objects of the Bostonian Society are to promote the study of the history of Boston and preserve its antiquities. In carrying out the first of these we have been fortunate from the beginning in having a series of lectures and papers read before us giving many important facts that had not been previously brought to public attention.

#### BOSTON'S ANTIQUITIES.

The preservation of Boston's antiquities, especially if they chance to be buildings, becomes a matter of more difficulty as our city advances in size and importance. The loss of the old Hancock House on Beacon Hill has been a cause of unceasing sorrow to Bostonians, and now it seems we are in danger of losing Park Street Church, erected in 1810, of which the stately spire has so long been an ornament and landmark in our city. It would be well if memorial tablets like that near the site of the Boston Massacre could be erected to indicate where structures well known in Boston's past history once stood. There are many that might thus be indicated. The old Lamb Tavern site, now covered by the Adams House, would gain by having "Site of Lamb Tavern" added to its sign. The first stage line between Boston and Providence put up at that Tavern. The Boston Tavern, which now occupies a site adjoining what is left of the old Province House, might have retained the name of the latter to advantage, and I presume there are others that could also have profitably followed such a custom.

#### KING'S CHAPEL.

The present King's Chapel is an historic old church, and the first organ ever heard in Boston pealed forth its music within the walls of its predecessor. The corner-stone of this edifice was laid by Gov. Shirley, August 11, 1749; it replaced one of wood erected in 1688-89, on a corner of land appro-

priated from the ancient burial ground on Tremont street, after efforts to buy a portion of "Cotton Hill," as Pemberton Square was once called, had failed. It was originally intended that its tower should be surmounted by a steeple, but lack of funds prevented. The previous one had a lofty mast upon its tower, on the top of which was a weather-cock, and half way up a large gilt crown.

The first organ was a bequest to the parish from Thomas Brattle, who died in 1713. It had been his intention to give his "pair of organs" to Brattle Square Church, but the universal prejudice against the use of such an instrument for public worship led them to reject the gift. In his will appears the following :—

"I give, dedicate, and Devote my Organ to the praise and glory of God in the sd Church [in Brattle Square], if they shall accept thereof, and within a year after my decease procure a Sober person that can play skilfully thereon with a loud noise. Otherwise to ye Church of England in this towne on y<sup>e</sup> same term and conditions; and on their Non-acceptance or discontinuance as before I give the same to my nephew William Brattle."

But Brattle Square Church, "with all possible respect to the memory of" their "deceased Friend and Benefactor," as their records say—

"Voted That they did not think it proper to use the same in the publick worship of God."

The officers of King's Chapel invited Mr. Edward Enstone of London to come to Boston, and officiate as organist, and he began to serve the Parish about Christmas, 1714.

Tradition says that after it had been given to King's Chapel the cases which contained it were allowed to remain undisturbed in the porch for some months. When the new building was in process of construction this organ was sold to St. Paul's Church, Newburyport, and after about eighty years of service there it was purchased by St. John's Church in Portsmouth, N. H., where, with its new case and its "wind-chest in very good order," it may last another century. It was



replaced in 1756 by a superior instrument brought from England, which tradition tells us was selected by Handel.

It is a noteworthy fact that the first public performance of the Handel and Haydn Society was given in this church on Christmas night, 1815, when selections from the oratorios of the Messiah, the Creation, and the Last Judgment were performed before a large audience.

The present King's Chapel was a long time in building, and was not finally completed till after the close of the Revolution. During the Revolutionary War the very name of "King" was so detested by the Americans who were struggling for independence, that the names of buildings and streets suggestive of royalty were changed. In France a similar change followed the establishment of the Republic: Rue Royale becoming Rue Nationale, and the Royal Opera was called the National Opera. So in Boston, King Street was renamed State Street, and King's Chapel Stone Chapel; but the new name for the church was never popular, and the earlier title survived the assaults of the radical republicans of Revolutionary days.

King's Chapel was attended by the military and civil officers of the English Colonial Government, for it was the first church in Boston of the Church of England, most of the others being of the Congregational denomination. In the early part of the last century it became a Unitarian church. There are many burial vaults beneath it, and in the adjoining churchyard were deposited the remains of Governor Winthrop, Governor Shirley, Lady Andros, and others of note in the early history of Boston.

#### THE OLD SOUTH.

The Old South Church has for a long time been one of Boston's most prominent landmarks. In former times it was surrounded by residences. Now that the buildings about the church have been torn down to make room for a new structure to be erected, the first opportunity is offered for the present generation to see the edifice as it appeared in its earlier days. In a few months it will be surrounded and overshadowed by the lofty building which is now in process of

erection near it. The Old South was erected in 1729. Benjamin Franklin was baptized in this church: when the British troops occupied Boston, its floor was covered with tan and used as a riding school, and a bar was kept in the organ gallery. Milk Street, where, as it is generally accepted, Franklin was born, and the others in the neighborhood — Summer Street, Winter Street, and School Street — have no dwelling-houses left. Winter Street was a favorite residence for members of the medical profession forty years ago.

#### OLD BURIAL GROUNDS.

Adjoining Park Street Church is the Old Granary burial ground, which is the next oldest in Boston after King's Chapel and Copp's Hill. Here rest the remains of John Hancock, whose bold signature leads off the list of the signers of the Declaration of Independence; also Governor Bellingham, Governor Bowdoin, Robert Treat Paine, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and Peter Faneuil, who gave to Boston the hall that bears his name. A small marble monument which the visitor can easily descry from one of the windows of the Boston Athenæum marks the resting place of a noted Boston boy, Paul Revere. Granite boulders, which can be seen from Tremont Street, with the names of James Otis and Samuel Adams inscribed upon them, mark the tombs of those notable patriots. It would be interesting to many visitors to Boston, as well as to those who are studying her history, if the old burial grounds could be left open during certain hours of the day in the Summer season.

Old Governor Bellingham lived on Tremont Street, not far from the corner now occupied by Houghton & Dutton. He died in 1692.

#### THE HANCOCK TAVERN.

The old landmarks of Boston are fast disappearing, and the names of many of the streets and courts have been changed. One, mentioned a year ago, which yet lingers, is the Hancock Tavern, located in Corn Court, near Faneuil Hall. It once had a good view of Faneuil Hall, the intervening buildings having been built since, on the former open space, which was too valuable to remain unoccupied.

Mr. Benj. F. Stevens, in an interesting address to the Commercial Club of Boston in 1897, stated that the house was first opened in 1634, and that in 1636 the Governor there entertained a chief of the Narragansett Indians with twenty of his tribe. In 1794 Talleyrand lived there, and afterwards John Cheverus, who had fled from France to escape the horrors of the French Revolution, resided there; he subsequently became the first Roman Catholic Bishop of Boston; and in 1797 came Louis Philippe, afterwards king of France, who during his sojourn in Boston gave lessons in French to young ladies, to sustain himself.

#### OLD TAVERNS AND HOSTELRIES.

The memories of the old Boston taverns, although some have been printed, are still interesting. The Lamb Tavern, on that part of Washington Street once called Newbury Street, I have mentioned; it was the home of many country Representatives to the General Court when that body was in session; after its destruction the Marlboro Hotel attracted them. The Eastern Stage House on Ann Street was an ancient structure where the stages from the Bangor, Hallowell and Portland routes put up. In my younger days I recollect starting from Hallowell, Me., stopping at the Rockingham House, Portsmouth, at the close of the first day's journey, and arriving in Boston the next forenoon. The charge at the hotels was then \$1.00 a day, — but only think of the Eastern Stage House in comparison with Parker's or the Touraine of to-day.

Many of the present generation remember Harvey Parker's old place, having a down-stairs' entrance on Court Square, with a bar-room above. It was from the first a noted resort for merchants who dined down town. The price of a dinner was fifty cents. You called for all you wanted, and as much of it, and paid fifty cents on leaving—no meal checks then. Taft's Hotel was in the rear of Joy's building on Washington Street, a notable place for imbibing 11 o'clock and 4 o'clock drinks, which were served by George Young, who was the bar-keeper in those days and later founded Young's Hotel,

which now occupies the original site of Taft's and much additional space, including Parker's old corner.

The Tremont House, long a prominent feature of Tremont Street, was opened to the public in 1829. The first regular boarder was June Stagg, an artist; Olmstead, who married Fanny Jones, a famous dancer at the Tremont Theatre, opposite, presided at the bar.

The first Exchange Coffee House on Congress, near State Street, was built in 1808, and destroyed by fire November 3, 1818. The upper portion of the original structure was for some time used as a lodge room by the Masonic fraternity. It was for its period a "skyscraper" of six stories and a basement; its arched ball-room adorned with Corinthian pillars, occupied the greater part of the third and fourth stories, and a dome over one hundred feet in diameter, and an observatory which crowned the building, made its interior one of the most attractive resorts in the country; and we are told that it was, till its destruction, the most extensive and capacious hotel in the United States. Its cost was half a million dollars. A smaller building on a part of its site, erected about 1833, preserved its name.

Were I to enumerate all the old landmarks in Boston, it would be but repeating what has already been published. The granite block of buildings on Beacon Street, just beyond the corner of Charles, were the last houses on the Street sixty years ago, the remainder of the thoroughfare being a causeway or mill-dam over what was then the "Back Bay," and the territory has not yet lost its old name. This "mill-dam," later styled with some pretension the "Western Avenue," was originally designed to utilize the tidal water-power for manufacturing purposes. All of this property has since been filled in, and much of it made into a Park, while stately residences rise on both sides of Beacon Street and the Boulevard, which extend for miles into the suburbs.

In 1793 the first block of brick houses was erected in Boston upon Franklin Street. Many of my hearers will remember this street, before the march of business invaded its quiet, with its enclosure of green, containing a wooden monument to Franklin, surmounted I believe by an urn, and the willow

trees and shrubbery about it. The monument of granite in the Granary burial ground bearing the name of Franklin, does not, as many suppose, mark the grave of Benjamin Franklin, but is in memory of members of the Franklin family who are buried there. Near the foot of Franklin Street, on the right, was the Cathedral of the Holy Cross; the residence of its clergy, with a high brick wall enclosing its garden, was just below, on the corner of Federal Street, nearly opposite the Unitarian Church where Channing preached, and where the debates on the adoption of the Federal Constitution were held—a circumstance which gave the name to Federal Street.

#### BOSTON COMMON.

One of the chief attractions of Boston is the Common, which in winter when I was a boy furnished splendid coasting facilities. The long path extending from the foot of Joy Street to a point below the Frog Pond was invested with romantic interest by the Autocrat of the Breakfast Table. It was formerly a grand coast in winter, down which the boys glided on their sleds—a privilege not allowed them now-a-days.

The great elm on the Common near the Pond was a prominent feature, and I remember as a boy of eight years standing upright in a cavity of its trunk. It was blown down Feb. 15, 1876. It was a notable tree, having served as a gallows tree for reputed witches. Several attempts have been made to utilize the Common for business purposes, but barring the granite entrances and exits to the subway, which disfigure it, no other building upon it has been permitted.

In 1775 the British troops who occupied Boston erected a fort on what is now known as Flagstaff Hill; the depression and form of the trench about it remained until about 1840.

#### THEATRES.

The Boston Museum, soon to be demolished, was founded by Moses Kimball in 1846. He was a successful caterer to public amusement, and upon the stage of the Museum many of the most distinguished actors and actresses have appeared.

At the outset the Museum was styled "a deacon's theatre," because its announcements of performances were at first made as "entertainments in the lecture room, which would open at 3 P. M., so that opportunity could be afforded previously to visitors to view the curiosities in the lower hall." This was suggestive at least of the "Exhibition Rooms" of 1792, and the "Moral" or "Humorous Lectures" of that period—the names by which the friends of the drama called theatres and theatrical entertainments, to evade the law of 1750, which forbade them. It was in 1792 that the sheriff invaded an "Exhibition Room" in Board Alley, now Hawley Street, and interrupted a "Humorous Lecture," otherwise the "School for Scandal," which, as a programme for the evening still preserved shows, was the entertainment at the time.

The first "entertainment in the lecture room" of the first Boston Museum building, then on the corner of Tremont and Bromfield Streets, was one in which "Miss Adelaide Phillips, the Child of Avon," appeared, and it was styled "The Four Mowbrays," in which Miss Phillips impersonated the different parts. Admission 25 cents, no secured seats. Here, and in the building now standing farther north on the same street, the fairy tales of our childhood—"Aladdin and His Wonderful Lamp," "The Forty Thieves," "The Sleeping Beauty," and others, were famous and attractive spectacles. Its manager for many years was Mr. R. M. Field, recently deceased, and its most prominent performer William Warren, who began his career at that establishment in 1847, and played there successfully for thirty-six years, an acknowledged favorite with his audiences. Mr. Warren completed his fiftieth year on the stage Oct. 27, 1882. He died Sept. 21, 1888.

The Federal Street Theatre on Federal Street, at the foot of Franklin, nearly opposite the Cathedral, but fronting on Federal Street, was the first regular theatre in Boston. Many of the famous actors of old times appeared here—Barrett, Dickson, Edmund Kean, Finn, and John Howard Payne. When theatricals languished for a time in the early forties, this Theatre became the Odeon, and Lyceum lectures and concerts were held there. It was once more a theatre in 1846, when Charles R. Thorne, a favorite Boston actor, held

the lease of it. In 1852 it was finally sold and demolished, and a business structure erected upon its site.

In the rear of the theatre was a passageway, leading from Franklin to Milk Street, called Theatre Alley, noted chiefly as being the residence of Grace Dunlap, who sold snuff, and who in a little garden at the rear, about a dozen feet square, provided liquid refreshments to the actors who dropped in there after the performance :

“ In Theatre Alley you could get  
Grace Dunlap's fragrant snuff,  
And if in favor with the dame,  
Some much more potent stuff.”

We had dramatic performances at the old Tremont Theatre in those days instead of the variety shows of to-day—Macbeth, Julius Cæsar, Romeo and Juliet, and Hamlet, with a dance after them, and a farce to conclude. The auditorium was a brilliant sight, the front row of the dress circle being filled with ladies in full evening costume, diamond necklaces and feathered headdresses. At the end of the third act was an intermission of half an hour, when the large saloon at the rear of the dress circle was visited for ice cream and other refreshments.

And the casts of characters! Think what could be done with such a company as Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. John Gilbert, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Ayling, George Andrews, Mrs. W. H. Cramer, Mr. W. F. Johnson, S. D. Johnson, J. M. Field and W. H. Leman.

Signor Ostinelli led the orchestra at the Tremont Theatre for several years, “Old Gear” played the double bass, Robert Beatty the clarionet, Dorn the French horn, Bartlett the trumpet.

In 1842 the Baptists converted it into a church, which was burned in 1852, and again in 1879, but afterwards rebuilt. A few years ago this last edifice was destroyed by fire and was replaced by the Tremont Temple, in which we are holding this meeting.

The National Theatre, on Traverse Street, was under the management of Wm. Pelby, an experienced theatrical man,

and it was largely patronized by residents of the North End. He was, I think, the first manager of the old Tremont Theatre. Being a theatrical manager of notable ability, well known in Boston in his time, his portrait would not be out of place upon the walls of our Society.

#### THE MILLER TABERNACLE.

After the Miller excitement the Miller Tabernacle on Howard Street was leased for theatrical performances, receiving the name of Howard Athenæum, and the first performance given was Oct. 15, 1845, when the "School for Scandal" was played. In February, 1846, the theatre was burned; and immediately after, in the same year, the present building was erected. Manager Rich made this theatre a success, discarding all plays containing any improper allusions; and he may also be credited for raising the variety show to a performance without any offensive features. Here, near half a century ago, Mrs. Anna Cora Mowatt played Parthenia to Wyzeman Marshall's Ingomar; Wm. R. Blake, in "Old Heads and Young Hearts," delighted his audiences; Anna Thillon, a noted beauty and opera singer, as "The Daughter of the Regiment," and in "Crown Diamonds," with Hudson to assist her, drew crowded houses. It was the favorite place for the lighter operas, and many a bright particular star from over the ocean has shone upon its boards.

#### OTHER LANDMARKS.

Copp's Hill burial ground is one of Boston's landmarks and antiquities. It began to be used in 1659. It will be remembered that from this hill Clinton and Howe witnessed the battle of Bunker Hill and directed the fire of the British battery. Liverpool Wharf is that where the tea was thrown overboard by men disguised as Indians, and not T Wharf as many suppose. The latter was so called for its resemblance, at the time it was constructed, to the letter T. The old Masonic Temple on Tremont Street, which is now occupied by R. H. Stearns & Co., was built upon the site of part of the Washington Gardens in 1830-2.



## HIGH BUILDINGS.

One of the most noticeable changes in the appearance of the streets of Boston is due to the large number of high buildings that have been constructed in the business part of the city in recent years.

The industrial progress in the history of man has been divided into the Stone Age, the Bronze Age, and the Iron Age. In writing the history of our business structures we can divide them into the three ages of Wood, Stone and Brick, and Steel. The Age of Wood was of course in "good Old Colony times." That of Stone and Brick was the Nineteenth Century, and the Age of Steel has just begun. Edifices of granite, which were considered the finest business structures in the city forty years ago, are now considered hopelessly old-fashioned, and are torn down to be replaced by modern "skyscrapers."

The narrow streets of Boston are singularly unsuited for the very high structures that would give them the appearance of mountain cañons, and it is fortunate that we have a building law to keep our buildings from reaching the extreme heights seen in some American cities.

The erection of an eleven-story building where a four-story building formerly stood, greatly increases the density of business population in that spot, and adds to the difficulty of providing sidewalk and street room for these people and of giving them rapid transit when they make the afternoon rush to their homes in the suburbs. How great a matter street-car transportation has become is shown by the fact that over 220,000,000 passengers were carried by the Boston Elevated Railway in the year just closed.

There have been several causes for the popularity of the great steel-framed office buildings. A real estate man claims that buildings have to be made higher to keep up with the height of the city taxes, and the greater amount of space available in a high structure would seem to promise an increased return on the capital invested. The use of steel in construction makes it possible to erect such buildings more rapidly than in the "age of stone and brick," and gives assurance that they are to some degree fireproof.

## MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.

Aside from financial reasons there have been two potent factors favoring the change in this direction, namely, the rapid elevator and the telephone. Of course, without the former the many-storied buildings could not exist, for nobody would lease the upper stories; certainly, not many men in active business would take offices a hundred feet above the ground, if that distance had to be descended every time they sent or received a message.

With a telephone at his elbow the tenant of the eleventh story, seated at his desk, can talk with clients in all parts of the city, and even to those in other cities a thousand miles away, and receive as prompt replies as the man on the ground floor.

The use of the telephone has become so general that we hardly realize how much it has increased in recent years, but the reports of the telephone companies show that the number of instruments in use has about doubled in the three years since Jan. 1, 1900.

The new Pacific Cable, when completed, will facilitate rapid communication with the Orient, but even now a Boston merchant can send a message from his office to Egypt, or South Africa, and get a reply in less time than the merchant of sixty years ago required for the reply to a message sent to Providence, R. I. What the Wireless Telegraph has in store for us, we can better judge a year hence.

## VISITORS TO THE OLD STATE HOUSE.

A few figures with regard to our Society may be interesting.

The number of visitors to the Old State House who registered in 1902 was 13,408. Of these 2,367 were Bostonians; 10,564 were from other parts of the United States, and 477 from foreign countries. This, it should be remembered, is only the number that recorded their names on the Visitors' Book. Many of those who visit the rooms do not register.

From what I have said to you it will be perceived that the Bostonian Society is in a flourishing condition and its value

appreciated by the public. I cannot close these remarks without thanking my associates on the Board of Directors, the custodians, and, in fact, all the officials of the Society for their faithful and efficient work ; and this is no empty compliment, as you all know. May it continue, and enable us still further to "Promote the study of the history of Boston and preserve its antiquities."

## REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS.

The Rev. Joshua P. Bodfish, who had been appointed on behalf of the Directors to present their Annual Report, being absent from the country, his report was read by the Clerk :—

*Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen, Members of the Bostonian Society :*

At the close of the year 1902 there were in the Society,

Honorary Members	.	.	.	.	.	2
Life Members	.	.	.	.	.	536
Annual Members	.	.	.	.	.	532
						<hr/>
Total	.	.	.	.	.	1,070

Showing an increase of 57 Life Members and 22 Annual Members, making a total increase of 79 Members during the year.

The Committee on Membership deserve the thanks of the Society for their efficient labors.

The number of visitors to the rooms of the Society in 1902 who registered is as follows :—

From Boston	.	.	.	.	.	2,367
" elsewhere in the United States	.	.	.	.	.	10,564
" foreign countries	.	.	.	.	.	477
						<hr/>
Total	.	.	.	.	.	13,408

It is found that only about one-sixth of the visitors register their names ; therefore 80,000 would be a conservative esti-

mate of the number of visitors. The Society's Rooms have now become recognized as one of the most instructive exhibits of the history of Old Boston, and the interest in the building and the collections which it contains, is evidently constantly increasing.

#### MONTHLY MEETINGS.

The following papers were read before the Society in 1902 :—

February 11 : Reading by the Clerk, of two Revolutionary documents recently given to the Society.

March 11 : "A Pilgrimage to Puritan Places," by Edwin D. Mead.

April 8 : "The Reception of the News of the Battle of Bunker Hill in England," by Rev. Carlton A. Staples.

May 13 : "Old Shipping Merchants of Boston," by William P. Jones.

October 14 : "Daniel Webster," by Harvey N. Shepard.

November 11 : "The Life and Activities of Hon. John Read, a distinguished lawyer and citizen of Boston, from 1722 to 1749," by George B. Reed.

December 9 : "Trip of the Independent Boston Fusiliers, Capt. John Y. Champney commanding, to Washington in 1835," as described in a diary written by Orderly Sergeant Noah Lincoln, Jr., by Capt. Albert A. Folsom.

The papers read were unusually interesting, and the large attendance at the meetings show the great interest of the public in the early history of Boston.

#### NECROLOGY.

Since the last report we have learned of the death of twenty-eight of our members, one of whom died in 1901. The list is as follows :—

Charles Henry Hayden, born in Boston, July 6, 1826, died in Cohasset, August 28, 1901.

## DIED IN 1902.

Charles Brooks Perkins, born in Boston, March 13, 1842, died in Boston, January 4.

Nathaniel Willard Pierce, born in Newburyport, February 28, 1823, died in Boston, January 10.

John Ward Dean, born in Wiscasset, Me., March 13, 1815, died in Medford, January 22.

Hamilton Kuhn, born in Philadelphia, Pa., June 8, 1866, died in Nassau, Bahama Islands, January 27.

Warren Hapgood, born in Harvard, October 14, 1816, died in Boston, January 30.

Mrs. Sibylla Bailey Crane, born in Boston, July 31, 1851, died in Boston, January 31.

Michael Shepard Bolles, born in Boston, May 31, 1844, died in Boston, February 1.

James Hutchins Danforth, born in Boston, July 7, 1817, died in Boston, March 6.

Alden Speare, born in Chelsea, Vt., October 26, 1825, died in Pasadena, Calif., March 22.

Joshua Blake, born in Boston, March 27, 1827, died in Newton, April 17.

Peter McIntyre, born in Glasgow, Scot., August 25, 1818, died in San Diego, Calif., April 18.

Mrs. Elizabeth Bellamy Bailey, born in Kittery, Me., August 18, 1828, died in Boston, April 22.

John Homans, 2nd, born in Boston, March 15, 1857, died in Boston, May 4.

Horatio Hollis Hunnewell, born in Watertown, July 27, 1810, died in Wellesley, May 20.

Cornelius Frederick Cox, born in Devonshire, England, December 21, 1824, died in Boston, June 1.

William Storer Eaton, born in Boston, April 2, 1817, died in Boston, June 1.

George Bigelow Chase, born in Boston, October 1, 1835, died in Dedham, June 2.

George Ernest Armstrong, born in Boston, September 27, 1857, died in Becket, June 10.

John Moorhead Clark, born in Boston, August 10, 1821, died in Boston, June 22.

Nathaniel Greenwood Snelling, born in Boston, January 21, 1823, died in Boston, July 24.

Miss Louise Harding Williams, born in West Roxbury, June 30, 1869, died in Cohasset, August 8.

Joseph Beal Glover, born in Dorchester, March 15, 1815, died in Boston, August 12.

George Robert White Scott, born in Pittsburg, Pa., April 17, 1844, died in Berlin, Germany, September 13.

Edwin Whitney Gay, born in Boston, January 17, 1845, died in Newton, September 24.

James Lane Gorham, born in Boston, January 11, 1810, died in Boston, October 2.

Philip Prager, born in Posen, Germany, January 2, 1837, died in Boston, October 13.

Mrs. Lucy Richmond Read, born in Boston, March 4, 1817, died in Boston, November 30.

Messrs. Pierce, Dean, Kuhn, Hapgood, Homans, Chase, Gay and Prager, Mrs. Read and Miss Williams were life members.

Messrs. Hayden, Perkins, Bolles, Danforth, Speare, Blake, McIntyre, Hunnewell, Cox, Eaton, Armstrong, Clark, Snelling, Glover, Scott and Gorham, Mrs. Crane and Mrs. Bailey were annual members.

Thus our fellow-members have been passing away, leaving us to mourn their loss and to cherish a fond remembrance of their friendship and their virtues.

During the year the Boston Memorial Association has united with us to strengthen our hands and do the work of preserving memorials of the early history of Boston, a work common to the purposes of each Society.

When we return to our rooms after the restoration and improvements now being made by the Boston Transit Commission, we expect to be able to pursue the objects of our Society with greater efficiency than ever before.

Respectfully submitted,

JOSHUA P. BODFISH,

*For the Directors.*

*December 31, 1902.*

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE ROOMS, 1902.

The collections of the Society are enhanced yearly by the additions made to them, and it is gratifying to report that the year 1902 is no exception to the rule.

Many interesting relics have been given and loaned to the Society, of which the following are worthy of mention :

The Society has received as a gift from the estate of our late member, Warren Hapgood, by Benjamin C. Clark, a silver tankard and silver snuff-box made by Paul Revere for Gen. Amasa Davis, a great-grandfather of Mr. Hapgood's wife.

Mr. John A. Duggan of Atlantic, Mass., has loaned an interesting relic, the swing sign of the Hancock Tavern, Corn Court. This ancient sign bears the portrait of Gov. Hancock, and as the tavern is soon to be demolished by the march of improvement, it finds an appropriate place in the collections of the Society.

There has also been loaned to the Society by two members, Mr. Thomas Cahill and his grandson, Mr. Thomas Cahill Cummings, an oil portrait of George Washington. It is a copy of the Stuart portrait, the name of the artist being unknown.

Mention should be made of a picture given to the Society by Miss Helen Griggs. It is an allegorical painting on glass, and is supposed to be contemporaneous. It is entitled "America," and represents a female figure seated at the base of an obelisk, weeping for the defeat at Bunker Hill. On the obelisk are inscribed the names of Warren and Montgomery. There are passing before her, female figures representing peace, prosperity and order, and in the background are ships of commerce. The picture is strikingly prophetic of the wonderful prosperity which has come to this country through the years of its existence.

There has been expended \$138.28 for the maintenance of the rooms, and the Society has received the sum of \$299.70 from the sale of publications and souvenirs.

The Society may well be proud of its collections, the building in which they are displayed, and the community in which the building is a precious relic.

More and more each year do the American people find that all historical roads lead to Boston, and that their knowledge of "the times which tried men's souls" is incomplete until they have visited the Old State House, of which John Adams said in his later years, "Here the child Independence was born."

For the Committee,

CHARLES F. READ,

*December 31, 1902.*

*Clerk.*

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY, 1902.

The additions to the Library of the Society, by gift and purchase, during the year 1902, have been 119 volumes and 150 pamphlets, and there has been expended, of an appropriation of \$100, the sum of \$87.03.

Two of our esteemed fellow members, Messrs. John J. May and William B. Trask, have given to the Society, from their libraries, a collection of books and pamphlets covering a wide range of subjects, biographical, genealogical and historical. The Society is indebted to these members for their interest in its objects.

Among the books thus acquired are "The Story of the Revolution," by Henry Cabot Lodge; "Letters on the American Rebellion," by Samuel A. Goddard; "Dictionary of Phrase and Fable"; "Great Disasters"; "Memoirs and Letters of Charles Sumner," by Edward L. Pierce; Lives of Ralph Waldo Emerson, William Ellery Channing and Richard Henry Dana, and memoirs of many eminent Bostonians.

Other noteworthy books received are: "Biography of James Russell Lowell," by Horace E. Scudder, from Benjamin C. Clark; "Roger Wolcott," from the author, Rt. Rev. William Lawrence, D.D.; "Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War," volumes IX and X, from the Secretary of State of Massachusetts; "The Lawson History of the America Cup," from Thomas W. Lawson; "History of the Civil War in America," by John S. C. Abbott, and "History of Lynn, Mass.," from Arthur F. Clarke; the Boyden, Danforth and Everett genealogies; and a collection of



publications from the National Museum of Antiquities of Stockholm, Sweden.

The Committee are glad to announce that copies of the Boston Directory for 1806 and 1810 have been added to the Library during the past year, making the set owned by the Society complete. The portion of the set from 1789 to 1845, inclusive, has been rebound in an attractive and durable form, and the entire collection is of interest and information to the visitors to the Library.

The Library grows rapidly, and the additional shelf-room provided two years ago is now filled. Provision for further increase must be made in the near future.

If the examples of the two members mentioned were to be followed by others, the Library would soon be equipped to do its share of the work of the Society in the community, and offer to students of history a mine of wealth.

A detailed list of accessions will be found on a subsequent page.

For the Committee,

CHARLES F. READ,

*December 31, 1902.*

*Clerk.*

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TREASURER, 1902.

The Treasurer herewith presents his annual report for 1902.

The invested funds of the Society on December 31, 1901, consisted of \$27,000, taken at par, and an uninvested balance in the New England Trust Company of \$2,855.40, making a total of \$29,855.40.

The Finance Committee purchased on January 21, from the accumulated uninvested fund, a \$2,000 Boston & Maine R. R. bond at a cost of \$2,540.

On April 24, the Society received from the estate of its late member, Edward Ingersoll Browne, by Francis C. Welch and Charles Thorndike, executors, the sum of \$710. This amount is 71 per cent. of the legacy of \$1000 which Mr. Browne left to the Society in his will.

On October 1, three \$1000 Cleveland, Ohio, bonds matured, and from the proceeds, and from the accumulated

uninvested funds, there was purchased on October 14, a Massachusetts \$5,000 State bond at a cost of \$5,483.40.

The Society voted, at its meeting on December 9, to receive, upon certain conditions, the funds of the Boston Memorial Association. In accordance with this vote, there was received on December 19, from the treasurer of that Association, Dr. Francis H. Brown, the sum of \$1,179.51, which awaits investment.

The invested funds of the Society at the close of the present year amount to \$31,000, figured at par, and produce an income of \$1,290. There is also a balance in the New England Trust Company of \$1,427.93, making a total of \$32,427.93.

It is gratifying to find that the Society's funds have so materially increased during the present year; yet our efforts as members should not be relaxed in the endeavor to increase its membership with desirable persons, the natural consequence of which is to strengthen its financial condition.

CHARLES F. READ,  
*Treasurer.*

*December 31, 1902.*

## REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATIONS.

Early in the year the Catalogue of the autographs in the "Colburn collection,"—which have now been carefully arranged, appropriately classified, and mounted in twelve thick quarto volumes with illustrative plates also given by Mr. Colburn—was completed and has been printed; it gives sufficient information concerning them, in a condensed form, to identify the writers and their relation to American history, and more especially that of the Colonial period. It shows something of the value of our treasures in this department, which is worthy of careful study.

Until the present month the first in the series of pamphlets reporting the Proceedings of the Society was the record of the Second Annual Meeting, held in January, 1883; this has long been out of print, and the Committee have therefore caused it to be reprinted, so that those members

who desire to do so may now complete their sets — most of the subsequent numbers being also still obtainable. No account of the first Annual Meeting, which was held January 10, 1882, was published at that time; and it was thought desirable to print from the records a small edition of this report also, to perfect our annals; this is of special value, for it supplies a list of our original members, who then numbered one hundred and eleven. The list of active and life members to-day shows a ten-fold increase in our Society, over and above the losses by deaths, removals, and other causes. Certainly no better evidence could be given of the interest the public feels in the Bostonian Society, and of the cordial manner in which it has approved and sustained its objects. These two Reports are now for sale at the Society's rooms.

The entire edition of the previous Catalogue of our collections having been disposed of, and some necessary changes having been made in the arrangement, etc., of the numerous articles of an antiquarian character in our cabinets, which have so much to interest the student of Boston's past history, it was found desirable to publish a new edition. The sale of these Catalogues has always returned to our treasury the amount expended, and something more, and they have also proved a valuable means of affording information to visitors and members, as well as of bringing new gifts or loans to our exhibits. During the last year the amount received from sales of our publications, and from souvenirs, was about \$300.00.

The Committee have selected for reproduction as a frontispiece of this issue of the Annual Proceedings, Paul Revere's famous hand-colored engraving of the Boston Massacre, that important event in the Revolutionary history of Boston, which occurred within a few steps of the Old State House, the home of the Bostonian Society.

The Society is fortunate in the possession of an excellent copy, which is even more interesting and valuable on account of its historical associations. It is in the original frame, and has, pasted on the back, the following memorandum:—  
 "Given in 1825 to Josiah Quincy (1772-1864) by his aunt,

Mrs. Storer, sister of Josiah Quincy, Jr., who defended Captain Preston." Signed Eliza Susan Quincy, 5 Park Street, Boston, March 5, 1870. [The Centennial of the event].

Paul Revere's Massacre is, perhaps, the best known of the early examples of American art, and is eagerly sought for by many private collectors. A copy was sold in Boston in 1901 for \$800.00.

There has been a considerable call for duplicates of the colored illustrations printed in previous years, which are photographic reproductions, reduced of course to suitable size for publishing in our Proceedings; this demand is gratifying, as it shows that the plan proposed some three years ago by your Committee has been appreciated by the public. There has been a desire for accurate copies of these quaint pictures, which are among the treasures of our collections, and our reproductions have been selected with this in view. Originals have long been unattainable.

For the Committee,

CHARLES F. READ,  
*Clerk.*

## REPORT OF THE NOMINATING COMMITTEE.

Mr. Francis H. Manning, Chairman of the Committee to nominate Officers of the Society for 1903, made the following report:—

*For Clerk and Treasurer.*

CHARLES F. READ.

*For Directors.*

CURTIS GUILD,  
JOSHUA P. BODFISH,  
BENJAMIN C. CLARK,  
JAMES F. HUNNEWELL,

LEVI L. WILLCUTT,  
DAVID H. COOLIDGE,  
ALBERT A. FOLSOM,  
WILLIAM H. LINCOLN,

WILLIAM T. R. MARVIN.

[Signed]

FRANCIS H. MANNING, *Chairman*,  
RUFUS G. F. CANDAGE,  
FRANCIS H. BROWN,  
ROBERT B. WILLIAMS,  
CHARLES H. TAYLOR, JR.

*Committee.*

The Report was accepted, and it was voted to proceed to ballot. The result, as ascertained by the tellers, Messrs. Wm. Tracy Eustis and Frank A. Waterman, showed that the candidates were unanimously elected.

It was voted that the President's address and the various reports of the committees as submitted be printed in the Annual Proceedings.

Adjourned.

CHARLES F. READ,

*Clerk.*

## THE LIFE AND ACTIVITIES OF HON. JOHN READ OF BOSTON.

The following paper was read before the Society, Nov. 11, 1902, by George B. Reed :—

The Honorable John Read, a distinguished lawyer and citizen of Boston in provincial days, 1722-1749, "had as great a genius," said President John Adams, "and became as eminent as any man," and he prefaced his remark with this saying of Mr. Read's: "My knowledge of the law cost me seven years' hard study in that great chair."

It is my purpose in this paper to speak of Mr. Read more particularly as a lawyer and of his career as such, premising that what I have to say must necessarily be fragmentary, for but little relating to his activities has come down to us through the hundred and fifty years since his death. He was a native of Fairfield, Connecticut, born January 29th, 1679, the son of William Read of that town and grandson of William Read, an early settler of Stratford, afterwards of Norwalk; both were men of property and distinction; his mother (Deborah) was a daughter of Nathaniel Baldwin of Fairfield, "ancestor of an eminent and highly honored family." In the year 1692 he entered Harvard College and also his 'teens, and graduated in 1697, seventh in a class of fourteen. For the information of College "boys," I would say that nothing has come down to us of his college career save what appears in the following paraphrase of the first verse of the Psalms, repeated *extempore* by a sedate fellow-student on leaving a classmate's room after "picking himself up" from the floor amid the wreck of the chair in which, on entering, he was invited to sit: \*

"Blest is the man who hath not lent  
To wicked Read his ear,  
Nor spent his life as Collins hath,  
Nor sat in Southmayd's chair."

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\* Anecdote of Rev. Hugh Adams in Farmer and Moore's Hist. Coll. of N. H., Vol. 2.

On leaving College Mr. Read turned his attention to the ministry, the only field of activity, influence and usefulness for educated men in those days; and after some months' preparation and at the age of eighteen years, entered upon his labors in that calling, preaching first at Waterbury, Connecticut, then at East Hartford for a time, and about three years at Stratford, when he began the study of the law, which at that time, as a science, was in its infancy, so to speak, in this country; courts having been established (under the Provincial Charter) but a few years before, in 1692.

What led him to enter upon the study of the law is not now known. It may have been owing to, or have grown out of, the contentions which he and his friends and associates of Stratford had with parties from Old Milford for lands including the rich intervals on the Housatonic River in New Milford. It appears that, after he had obtained titles to these lands given many years before by the Indians, which titles had been received under a permit from the General Court in 1670, with no restrictions or conditions, a patent was given by the General Assembly in 1703, covering the same lands, to parties from Old Milford who brought suits of ejectment. Mr. Read acted as attorney for himself in defence; and in a petition to the General Assembly he says that, after gaining his case in court fifteen times, he lost it on the sixteenth.

As this petition is interesting personally and historically, and withal unique of its kind, I give it quite in full; it was addressed to the General Assembly sitting at New Haven in 1710:

May it please the Honorable Court: Misfortunes in my adventures have undone me utterly, for as I thought with a prudent foresight I purchased about twenty thousand acres of lands in Wiantinock [New Milford and vicinity], parcel of a purchase of thirty nine, recorded in May last; had spent much to settle and defend it; settled some inhabitants with me yr afterwards, tried ye title and defended it against home pretenders. Sixteen times have I been to Court about it, ever gaining till ye last Courts Assistants wherein I finally lost; and am utterly discouraged and broken—finding two things, 1st that I am not able to maintain suits forever, and that Indian titles are grown into utter contempt, which things make me

weary of the world. Wherefore I pray, seeing I nor my father have had not one foot of land by division or grant of town or county, tho' spending all our days in it, that I may have liberty if I can find a place in ye colony (whch I know not yet of) not granted to nor purchased by any; y't by your allowance I may settle it with some others of my friends, where in obscurity we may get a poor living, and pray for your health and prosperity with great content.

"This Indian deed to Mr. Read," says Mr. Orcutt in his excellent History of New Milford, "had stood on the records, sanctioned by a court decision, more than thirty years, when the General Assembly gave the permit to the Old Milford Company, and the deed was received upon the specific conditions that the plantation should interfere with no other titles."

It appears from records that Mr. Read was duly granted lands in and about what is now New Fairfield, bordering on the Province of New York, but, not choosing it as a place of residence, he located within the bounds of the present town of Reading, in that part of it then and now called Lonetown, a very pleasant locality, where he erected a manor-house, naming the estate "Manor of Lonetown." "Here," says the late Lawyer Beers of Fairfield, in his Address on Mr. Read, delivered before the Fairfield County (Conn.) Historical Society, "were his professional headquarters, his counting-room as a large operator in real estate, and the point from which he journeyed to the General Assembly when a member; and it was here that he wrote the following curious document that quaintly emphasizes his saying that 'Indian deeds had grown into utter contempt.' "

Know all men by these crooked scrawls and seals yt we *Chickens*, alias Sam Mohawk, and *Naseco* do solemnly declare that we are owners of ye tract of land called Lonetown, fenced around between Danbury and Fairfield; and John Read, Governor and Commander-in-chief thereof and of ye Dominions thereupon depending, desiring to please us have plied the foot and given us three pounds in money, and promised us a house next autumn. In consideration thereof we do hereby give and grant to him and his heirs forever, the farm above mentioned and corn appurtenant



and further of our free will, motion, and sovereign pleasure make ye land Manour ; Indowing ye land thereof, and creating said John Read, Lord Justice and Sovereign Pontiff of ye same to him and his heirs forever. Witness our crooked marks and borrowed seals this seventh day of May, 1714.

In presence of  
*Liacus*, his ? crook.

CHICKENS, his X mark.  
alias

SAM MOHAWK.

MARTHA HARNEY, her X mark.

NASECO, his ? mark.

The above mentioned personally appeared and acknowledged ye above Instrument yr free act and cheerful deed, in Fairfield, ye 7th day of May 1714 before me

NATHAN GOLD, Dep. Gov.  
his S seal.

This document, still preserved in the original, has something of the savor of trifling, but it really came before the Deputy Governor and was legally binding.

Mr. Read was admitted to the bar October 6, 1708, at New Haven, and we may infer from the following incident that he at once exhibited much zeal in his clients' cause, for at the next term of Court, May, 1709, he was admonished by the Court and forbidden to plead until he should make an acknowledgment, which he did October following, of not intending any contempt. It is said his offence was, intimating that the Court was partial in a matter. This was too much for the staid and stately Governor and his Assistants to stand, at least from so young a "practitioner."

May 22, 1712, he was appointed Queen's Attorney for the Colony, and held the office several years. His name appears often in the "Connecticut Colonial Records" in connection with matters before the Courts and the General Assembly. He was largely interested in the purchase and sale of real estate and in procuring grants of lands from the Colonial Government. He was one of the purchasers of the "Equivalent Lands," so called,—105,793 acres given by Massachusetts to Connecticut in settlement of a boundary question, and by the latter sold at auction in 1716. Ten thousand

acres of the lands included in his share were in one body, located in what is now the township of Ware, in Hampshire County, and were known as the "Manor of Peace," as being a peace offering to Connecticut.

As the sale of these lands was a noted one in its day, and the parties to it were leading citizens of Massachusetts and Connecticut, most of them being residents of Boston, I will, if the digression be permitted, give a short history of the affair, together with the names of those forming the "syndicate," as we should term it in our day, who made the purchase, or rather for whom the purchase was made.

The settlement of the line of boundary between Connecticut and Massachusetts, in 1713, threw within the line of Connecticut the towns of Enfield, Somers, Woodstock, and Suffield, which had thus far been under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts. By an agreement between the two colonies these towns were allowed to remain under Massachusetts rule, in consideration of which that colony granted a tract of land to Connecticut. This land became known as the Equivalent Lands, and embraced Belchertown, Pelham, and parts of Prescott and Ware, and other localities. They were sold by the Connecticut Commissioners, Matthew Allyn, Joseph Talcott, Roger Wolcott and Aaron Cooke, at a vendue holden at Hartford, April 24th and 25th, 1716, for 683 pounds, which was the most that was offered, being less than one farthing per acre, says Trumbull. William Pitkin bid them off for the following-named persons, as appears from the deed on record at Springfield, viz. :

Gurdon Saltonstall Esq of New London, Paul Dudley, Addington Davenport, Thomas Fitch and Anthony Stoddard of Boston Esqrs, William Brattle of Cambridge clerk, Ebenezer Pemberton of Boston clerk, William Dummer of Boston merchant for himself and his brother Jeremiah Dummer Esq, Jonathan Belcher merchant, John White gentleman both of Boston aforesaid, and William Clark in Common street in Boston aforesaid merchant, John Wainwright of the same town merchant for himself and Henry Newman Esq and John Caswell merchants both of London, Samuel Appleton and Addington Davenport Esqrs as feoffers in trust for Dame Mary Saltonstall wife of the aforesaid Gurdon Saltonstall Esq, Nathan

Gold of Fairfield in said Colony Esq for himself and Peter Burr of the same town Esq, John Stoddard of Northampton in the said Province Esq for himself and Elisha Williams of Wethersfield in said Colony Gentleman, and John Read of Lonetown in said Colony Gentleman."

The lands were surveyed and laid out in several plats and divided into sixteen shares.

In May, 1719, Mr. Read was appointed by Connecticut one of the commissioners on the boundary line between that colony and New York; and in March, 1720, was appointed commissioner to consult with commissioners from the Provinces of Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Rhode Island, as to the means for recovering the credit of the paper money in circulation. The record of the appointment reads as follows: \*

*Whereas*, It has been proposed that commissioners from this Colony and from the Provinces of the Massachusetts Bay, New Hampshire and Rhode Island, meet at Boston and consider in what manner the credit of the bills of said governments may be best recovered and supported, and prepare a report to be made thereon to the Assemblies of the said governments,

*Resolved*, That Mr. John Read, as a commissioner from this government, attend the said meeting, and endeavour, with them, to prepare such a report, and lay it before the General Assembly of this Colony in May next.

His report,† proposing how to mend the value of the paper money that Connecticut has put in circulation, is an interesting document, in which he states the "necessity" for so doing, "the remedy," and "the present advantages" for doing it. He says:

The paper money now abroad daily sinks in its value and estimation, that already it don't serve as a just medium of trade, but the merchants raise their goods, I believe, to what they think it will sink to before they are paid, and so the husbandry (the stay of the land) always come off the worst by it; and its sinking faster and faster will make it issue in evils unforeseen. Perhaps it may be [ordered redeemed] by Act of Parliament, or by other orders

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\* Connecticut Colonial Records.

† Connecticut Archives, Finance and Currency, Vol. 2, Doc. 154.

from England ; and if the order comes it may bring other inconveniences with it, and doubtless it is best to give our fathers at home no occasion to reform any real evils among us, lest we be grieved at the measures taken with us. At the best, in the course it is now in, it will soon come to be no medium of trade, nor at all serve the purposes proposed ; and we shall be obliged to give silver money for the payment of those old broken rags wherever they are found — for money it will not be, and money we must have and be just.

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In 1722 Mr. Read came to Boston to live, residing at first on Hanover Street where now stands the American House, and later removing to a mansion on Queen Street, now Court Street, the site of the present "Minot Building," opposite the old Court House.

It is evident that his reputation as a man of high character, and his fame as a lawyer, had preceded him, for he at once entered upon a large law practice, and the following year (1723) was elected by the Legislature Attorney General of the Province.

Before proceeding further to note in detail his career here in Boston, I would give a general outline of his character, ability, and influence as a lawyer, as portrayed by Mr. Knapp in his "Biographical Sketches of Eminent Lawyers, Statesmen, and Men of Letters," published in 1821 : —

At the commencement of the last century, John Read, a man of genius and profound acquirements, began his career as a lawyer. To sterling integrity, extensive views and decision of character, he added industry. . . . . He reduced the jarring and contradictory forms of practice to a system ; taught courts the advantages of precedents, and practitioners the value of knowledge. All that has come down to us from him shows acumen, research, and vigor of understanding. . . . . He was distinguished for genius, beloved by the votaries of literature, revered by the contemporary patriots of his country, the pride of the bar, the light of the law, and chief among the wise, the witty and the eloquent — one who lived long and did much, but yet of whom so little is matter of historical record that a single page would contain all that is written of him. It is painful to think that a man so proudly pre-eminent among his peers should now be so buried in obscurity.

Tradition, it is true, is stored with anecdotes of him, but we look in vain for written memorials. . . . . To prove that he was a profound lawyer, not trammelled by the mere letter of the law, nor confused by its prolixity, it is only necessary to look at his legal labors which are now extant. He from his own high responsibility reduced the quaint, redundant and obscure phraseology of the English deeds of conveyance to their present short, clear and simple forms now in common use among us. Forms seemingly prolix have generally their use, and most lawyers are attached to them from habit, and from a belief that it is better to be tautological than obscure from too much brevity. His influence and authority must have been great as a lawyer to have brought these retrenched forms into general use. The declarations which he made and used in civil actions have many of them come down to us as precedents, and are amongst the finest specimens of special pleading which can be found. Story has preserved some of his forms, and Parsons used to say that many other lawyers had assumed his works as a special pleader as their own, and that the honors due him had, by carelessness or accident, been given to others who had only copied his forms. . . . His method of managing causes, his terse arguments, his cutting irony, his witticisms, and his good nature, too, were well known to that generation of lawyers to which Gridley, Trowbridge and Pynchon belonged ; and facts illustrating his powers and disposition were familiar to the next — to Lowell, Parsons, and those just gone. Everything said of him went to show his genius, his learning, sagacity, eccentricity, integrity and benevolence.

I have said that Mr. Read was elected in 1723 by the Legislature Attorney General ; he was also chosen in 1724, but the Governor negatived the vote, not that he objected to Mr. Read, but he claimed the authority to appoint, and this difference of opinion, and contention between the House of Representatives and the Governor and Council over the office continued unabated and unsettled for many years, even down to the adoption of our State Constitution. It was about the only office connected with the Courts in which there was any question as to where the authority to choose really rested. This matter has of late years been thoroughly looked up and written up by one fully competent to do so,\* and the record

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\* Mr. Abner C. Goodell.

is very interesting historically, but I will not enter upon it ; sufficient for my narrative here to say, that amid all the dissensions between the two branches of the Legislature Mr. Read was chosen and consented to for the office in 1725, 1726, and 1727. His election not being consented to in 1724 enabled him to defend, or to take some part in the defence of a Boston bookseller in a suit for libel brought against him by the Government, which attracted much attention at the time. On his client's appeal to the Superior Court for arrest of judgment Mr. Read made an able argument which has been preserved. A full account of this trial has been written by one of our leading local historical writers,\* from which I extract the following graphic description of the sittings of the Court in those days :—

On the 3d of the month (November) Anno Domini 1724, in the Council Chamber of the Old State House, familiar to all Bostonians, the Superior Court of Judicature and Assize opened its session. The Judges, the Jury, and the Attorneys were all in their places. A slight draft on the imagination will furnish a vivid picture of this Court room as it appeared on that crispy autumnal morning. A few fagots of hickory were blazing on the ample hearth. The arms of the House of Hanover and portraits of the royal family of England were looking down from the walls of the spacious room, to give dignity and authority to the proceedings of the highest legal tribunal in the Province of the Massachusetts Bay. At one side, on a dais slightly raised, sat the Chief-Justice, and on either side the Associate Justices all in their official robes, bands, and wigs. . . . Around a spacious table, near the centre of the room were the attorneys in their citizens' dress. Among them was Robert Auchmuty acting in place of the Attorney General by appointment of the Council, and not far removed was the distinguished John Read, already the corypheus of the Boston Bar, and near him his client. In their proper place sat the impanelled jury. Besides these, there were present in an unofficial way, we may believe, the ministers both of the Church of England and of the Dissenters and other gentlemen drawn thither by their interest in this trial. The chief interest centred in the arguments of the learned, able and distinguished counsel on both sides. After the usual formalities, the administra-

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\* Rev. Edmund F. Slafter, D. D.

tion of the oath to the jurors, the reading of the indictment, the trial was opened.

The argument of Mr. Read in arrest of judgment in this case, was written out in his own hand and signed by him, and is still preserved in the files of the Supreme Judicial Court of the Commonwealth.

In 1727 Mr. Read appeared again in quite a celebrated case, this time before the Legislature, in behalf of the Ministers of the Church of England in Boston, claiming the right to be members of the Board of Overseers of Harvard College by force of the term "teaching elders" in the first charter of the College granted in 1642, the Board of Overseers denying their right by force of these terms. The reply of the Ministers to the answer of the Overseers, says President Quincy in his History of the College, "was prepared and signed by their counsel, John Read, one of the most eminent lawyers of that period in New England;" and their right to a seat in the Board was maintained on various grounds, one of these being that

They have been duly ordained, instituted and inducted into their respective churches, and are in fact proper teaching elders of these churches, as we have alleged, and are ready to prove, and this has not been denied by the answer aforesaid, and therefore they are by the Act [of 1642] made Overseers, and have a right to sit as such.

. . . . .

Upon the whole, we account the College a common interest, and beg leave, with the answers, to call it *our College*, and the said Act our depositum. They will have nevertheless benefit of it, and we shall all have the more charity, and the better title to a blessing on it, which is and shall be the constant prayer of your Honors' most humble Orators.

(Signed)

JOHN READ *¶ Quer.*

An incident took place in Boston in the following year (1728) that led to a contest in the settlement of an estate surpassing in many respects even those of our own day; it extended over several years of time. At its crisis Mr. Read appeared as counsel for the heirs-at-law, and his pre-

sentation of the matter to the Governor and Council put an end to the case, so far at least, we may believe, as the courts in this country were concerned. The case is clearly stated, and sufficiently full for our understanding of the matter, in the answer of Mr. Read to the appeal, which I quote in full, avoiding the abbreviated form of words in general use at that day, and the inserting of the real names of the parties :—

PROVINCE OF THE  
MASSACHUSETTS BAY S.S. }

*To his Excellency Jonathan Belcher Esq. Captain General and Governor in Chief, and the Honorable Council.*

Andrew Sewall of Boston Esq. for himself and others the next friends of Howard Phelps late of Boston deceased,  
Humbly Showeth,

That Gordon Phelps of Boston Esq. Administrator of the estate of the said Howard Phelps deceased has taken the personal estate of the said Howard and converted the same to his own use, and after waiting some years for his account thereof, the honorable Judge of Probate impowered the said Andrew Sewall to sue for the penalty of his administration bond, and by the Judgment of the Superior Court in Boston in February last [1733] he recovered Judgment against him for the amount thereof and costs.

That your petitioners on the twenty fourth of April last petitioned the said Judge of Probate for the money to be paid to and amongst them, and instead of that, his Honor made a decree that he would pay the said sum to them in equal parts, they giving bond to refund upon proper occasion, and the said Gordon Phelps appealed to Your Excellency and this honorable Board from that decree, and his appeal was allowed accordingly.

Now may it please your Excellency the said Andrew Sewall humbly conceives that there was no colour for the said appeal by law, and the reason truly is that there is no colour for the decree. The Judge of Probate is impowered to make decrees for the division of the intestate's estate and take bonds of the Administrator that he shall perform his decrees, but when the Judge of Probate cannot come at the knowledge of the estate of the deceased nor make any order upon him to pay any of it out, but is forced to sue the Administration bond against the Administrator and recovers the money into his own hands 'tis for the use of the next of kin, and he is to



pay it directly to and among them, and it is demandable of him by action of the Common Law as so much money received for the use of the next of kin, and their receipts discharge him and there is no use nor room for a decree touching it, as your petitioners humbly conceive. Wherefore your petitioners humbly pray that the said appeal may be discharged and the Judge of Probate suffered to pay the parties the money recovered by judgment of the Superior Court aforesaid, and your petitioners as in duty bound &c.

JN<sup>o</sup> READ *¶ Quer.*

In Council May 4, 1733 Read and Ordered that the Petitioners forthwith serve Gordon Phelps Esqr. with a copy of the Petition, and that he give in his answer thereto as soon as may be.

J. BELCHER.

It is evident from what follows that the order of the Governor and Council was complied with, and the case decided against Gordon Phelps, and the prayer of the petitioners granted, for the case was carried by Phelps on appeal to the Privy Council in England on the plea that the English law of primogeniture was in force in Massachusetts, by which he claimed the property, and the Council there confirmed the decision here of the Governor and Council.

Mr. Read was employed by Connecticut in her controversy with New York and also with Rhode Island as to boundary lines, and by Massachusetts in her controversy as to the same with New Hampshire and Rhode Island. He was also Attorney for the Town of Boston in many important cases,—one of which (an ejectment case) relating to land in Dock Square and vicinity leased to parties by the Town was in the Courts for several years (1733–1739), and after many trials, retrials and trials anew, was finally decided in favor of the Town, and on appeal to the King in Council the decision of the Superior Court<sup>h</sup>ere was sustained.

Mr. Read had a great knowledge of the science of special pleading.\* Judge Trowbridge, in speaking of this, related the following anecdote to a gentleman of the bar, then living. The facts show sagacity and acuteness, then the great requis-

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\* From "Knapp's Biographical Sketches."

ites for distinction, and which at all times have their weight in making up a lawyer's character :

A merchant of Salem, or Boston, who had a ship and cargo seized by the King's custom-house officer for a breach of the Acts of Trade, applied to Mr. Read for advice. He told him to replevy the ship and cargo, and a writ of replevin was made out in the form prescribed by the old Province law, commanding the sheriff to replevy the same, and deliver them to the plaintiff upon his giving bond to answer the cost and damages at the next Court of Common Pleas and respond to the judgment finally given thereon, and summon the seizing officer to appear and show cause why he had taken away and impounded the ship and cargo. And as the abating of writs seemed at that time to be a great part of the practice, Mr. Read intentionally had given the defendant in replevin no addition, or else a wrong one. On the day of the sitting of the court, his client came to him in great agitation, and told him the counsel for the defendant had found a flaw in the writ and intended to have it abated. Mr. Read endeavored to calm his client's apprehensions, without letting him into the secret of his intentions, and told him to enter the action. Upon the sitting of the court the counsel for the defendant whispered across the table to Mr. Read, informing him of the mistake made in the writ, and that he intended to have it abated. Mr. Read, having examined the writ and finding it erroneous, desired defendant's counsel to let him mend it, but he refused. Mr. Read then told him if he would take advantage of his mistake he could not help it, but he must plead it; and thereupon a plea of abatement was made, in writing—for some time such pleas were made *ore tenus* (word of mouth)—that the writ might abate and for costs—without requesting a return of the ship and cargo, and judgment was made up accordingly. Then Mr. Read told his client to let execution be taken out against him, and when the officer came to serve it to pay the sum, and not before. At the next term suit was brought on the bond, and Mr. Read prayed oyer of the bond and condition, and pleaded in bar that he had fully complied and performed its conditions by entering and prosecuting the suit to final judgment, and by paying the execution, in proof of which he produced the sheriff's return on the same. The merchant having sent his ship to sea upon her restoration to him by the writ of replevin, there was an end to the cause.

Mr. Read "was, withal, eccentric, and among other instances of it he used to travel *incognito* into the other colonies, and occasionally would volunteer in the defence of actions, and always astonished both courts and juries by his profound learning, his captivating eloquence and his sparkling wit, which produced a more striking effect from the little indication which his garb or external appearance gave of what they ought to expect."\*

There is a well-authenticated story of his eccentricity of character, told by Mr. Knapp, which I will quote :

The intercourse between the South and the North was nothing, in a commercial or social point of view, then to what it now is. Mr. Read, one autumn, made up his mind to spend the winter at the South, and planned the journey after his own manner. Dressing himself in the plainest garb which could be considered decent, he cut his staff, slung his pack, and commenced his peregrinations. . . . As he went on his journey he excited astonishment wherever he came and among all classes he met. With the breeder of horses he was a veterinary surgeon ; with farmers, an experienced agriculturist ; with mechanics, a master of all trades ; every one with whom he conversed thought he belonged to his own art, trade or calling. In some part of his journey he entered a village in which a court was sitting, and a cause was soon to come on which made a great excitement among the populace. The plaintiff was poor ; his title, though just, involved in much intricacy—the defendant was rich, and had able counsel. Mr. Read collected the facts, and having full confidence in the cause, offered his services to the plaintiff as counsel, and notwithstanding his appearance scandalized the profession, yet the plaintiff had sagacity to discover his merit from a short conversation with him. On the day of the trial the counsel and client entered the court. His vulgar garb was soon forgotten in his first address to the court, stating what induced him to engage in the cause before them—a love of justice, and to show that honesty should be fearless ! In a few minutes he both astonished and captivated them. The cause went on, and he displayed such learning and ability, such knowledge even of the statute law of the Province in which he then was, that every one present was filled with admiration and respect for the man. The case was won, and he instantly left the place for new adventures.

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\* Washburn's Judicial History.

In Mr. Abraham Holmes's Address, delivered before the Members of the Bar of the County of Bristol, in 1834, appears the following relating to Mr. Read :

John Read was a man of profound abilities, and of very extensive acquirements, . . . but with all was rather eccentric. Tradition has handed down an anecdote which, for the sake of illustrating his amazing resources of mind, I will recite : " He was in the ministry before turning his attention to legal studies, and in one of his eccentric excursions he called on an intimate friend, a clergyman, whose name was Walker, in the afternoon of a Saturday. Walker was rejoiced again to see his old friend Read, and invited him to spend the Sabbath with him, to which Mr. Read willingly agreed. In the evening Walker told him that he must preach for him the next day. Mr. Read declined. Mr. Walker insisted. After some further conversation, Mr. Read found that he must either preach or disoblige and offend his old friend ; he chose the former, and consented to preach. The next day, after the first prayer, and singing, Mr. Read rose and opening the Bible, read his text : ' And the Lord said unto Satan, whence comest thou ? and Satan said unto the Lord, From going *to* and *fro* in the earth, and from *walking* up and down therein,' and looking around on the congregation, said : ' Without any formal introduction to this discourse from these words, I shall raise the doctrinal proposition, viz. : the devil is a Walker.'

Mr. Walker was electrified ; his eyes expanded to an unusual extent ; the old people sat aghast, the young people could not conceal their giggling. Mr. Read's countenance remained unchanged, and an unusual solemnity spread over his face. He proceeded to show what the devil's object was in walking up and down in the earth. *This*, he said, was to draw men from the path of virtue, piety and religion. He then went on to show the infinite variety of means the devil made use of in tempting mankind to sin and iniquity, all which he particularly specified ; and when some means failed, he resorted to others more suited to the particular bent of the person's mind : all which he very fully illustrated. He then went on to state the means which we ought in all cases to resort to in order to defeat these attempts of the devil ; and closed the whole with some pressing practical reflections.

Mr. Read found time in the midst of his legal labors to write a Latin Grammar which was published in 1736. It is a

small 16mo book of 34 pages, with an appendix of 20 pages of anomalous words. In the introduction he says :

Grammar is the knowledge of the nature of human speech, and teaches us the nature of words, their syntax, or construction into sentences, and prosodia, or the composing of sentences into verse. A word is a part of speech, expressing a single thought, and is either written or pronounced. In writing we use so many letters as to signify and distinguish every posture, touch and action of the organs of speech, whereby the words of a language are spoken, and the sound of every syllable formed. The Latins have two and twenty, to which we give the same names and sounds as to those of our mother tongue.

He ends the book as follows :

Now, therefore, let the tutor distinctly read every chapter [of the Vulgate Latin translation of the Bible] into English, explaining the nature and difference of the syntax and translations, as need requires ; and then the pupil, by comparing the English and Latin translations by himself, shall easily attain the Latin tongue, and at the same time furnish his mind with the fundamental principles of all human knowledge, establish his heart with true wisdom and conduct of life, and finally grow up in favor with God and man. Amen.

Besides his legal business, Mr. Read was engaged in the purchase and sale of real estate and in other business enterprises. In 1737 he purchased at auction, of the town of Boston, a township of 23,040 acres in this State, now known as Charlemont, then called Boston Plantation No. 1, and a few months afterwards sold all of it except 1,760 acres. In 1738 he deeded to his son William his house and lot on Hanover Street, and the 1,760 acres of land in Charlemont, and his share, interest, and estate in a township at Piscataqua River — "in consideration of my natural love and affection for my loving son, William Read, of Boston, gentleman, and for his advancement in the world ;" and the same year bought the large mansion house and lot on Queen Street, now Court Street, before referred to, where he resided until his death. He this year (1738) served as a member of the House of Representatives, and "was the first lawyer who

was ever chosen a member of the General Court.”\* From the Journal of the House that year, it appears that he was a member of most of the important committees, and made many of the committee reports.

In 1739 (October 15th) Mr. Read presented a petition to the General Court of Connecticut, praying their aid in obtaining a Patent from the Crown for the coinage of copper money from the metal produced from the native ores of that Colony, the profits of the coinage to be secured to him, he defraying all expenses incident to the attempt, whether successful or otherwise. This petition (a lengthy one), and a letter from Mr. Read referring thereto, are preserved in the Collections of the “Connecticut Historical Society.”

December 20th of the same year (1739) he sent the following memorial to the General Court of Massachusetts, “for a paper currency to introduce money”† (specie), addressed as follows:

*To His Excellency Jonathan Belcher, Esq., Capt. Gen'l and Governor in Chief, the Honorable Council, and Representatives, in General Court Assembled:*

20th December 1739.

The memorial of John Read, of Boston, gent.: Whereas Province bills were formerly introduced into trade here upon a par with money, and served some time as though so much money had been brought in among us. But, as the bills increased, the money we had gradually left us, and the falling and uncertain discount put upon bills effectually barred the return of money into our trade again. And yet money, by divine appointment the standard to measure the value of all things, still doth that office for us; for the merchant always sells for so much as will produce him the same sterling he gives, with reasonable advance to answer the depreciating of our bills, when to be paid him, the chance of markets when he shall come to them, and his reasonable profit upon the whole.

Now, therefore, since our bills are decreased and determined to be all speedily called in, it is time to contrive some means to introduce money again: and the only way to do that quietly is to fix

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\* Washburn's Judicial History of Massachusetts.

† Massachusetts Archives, “Pecu,” Vol. 3, pp. 113, 114.

some bills and money upon a par again, that as the bills sink the money may gradually return again, as it gradually departed from us.

To this end, I propose that a sufficient number of you and merchants put in bank 30,000 ozs. of sterling money at 29 shillings an ounce, the present rate of money in all our trade; add four times so much more in their bills payable, at four equal yearly payments in money, all making a bank of £217,500. Let out this money and bills in the same proportion annually at five per cent. interest paid in money, so far as it goes to supply the place of the bills paid off and sunk. After these bills are paid off, make new ones payable in three years, then more payable in two years, then more payable in one year, and at the end of ten years seven tenths of this bank will be turned into money, and so money may be certainly and very gradually recovered and brought back into all our trade again. . . . Therefore I humbly propose to this honorable court, for so public a benefit, to grant the use of the sums aforesaid in Province bills, during the space above mentioned for the supply of this bank, gratis; in case His Majesty shall think fit to allow of it, and I can find sufficient undertakers for it. If this honorable court will so far favour and encourage it, I shall use my best endeavours, and have just ground to hope I shall bring it to effect.

I am, may it please yr Excellency and this Honorable Court, your most obedient humble servant,

JN<sup>o</sup> READ.

This memorial of Mr. Read's was read in the Council Dec. 27th, and sent to the House, and there received two readings — Dec. 28th and March 19th — and was then returned to the Council. His scheme was one of several presented by eminent and wealthy men, to meet an exigency in the financial affairs of the Province. A plan was finally adopted, and in 1742 the following order was passed in Council :

*Council Records, April 7, 1742.*

John Read, Esq., having at the desire of this Board prepared the form of a Notification or Advertisement to all Persons lately concerned in either of the schemes for making a medium of Trade, immediately to bring in the sums they are engaged for, and have received, pursuant to the Act of Parliament made for that purpose, The said Advertisement was read and approved of, and the Secretary ordered to sign it in the name of the Governor and Council, and publish it in the several newspapers.

Mr. Read was a member of the Governor's Council in 1741 and 1742 — the latter part of Governor Belcher's administration and the first part of Governor Shirley's. Governor Belcher, at the commencement of his administration, had persuaded his Council that upon the appointment of a new Governor it was necessary to renew all civil commissions. The same was proposed in Council by Shirley, and the precedent brought up, but "Mr. Read, being then a member of the Council, brought such arguments against the practice that a majority of the board refused to consent to it."\* . . . . "While he sat at that board he was their oracle, and was eminently useful to the country."† . . . . "As a legislator he was conspicuous, but so unambitious a man could not have been a regular leader. He was too independent and enlightened for a lover of prerogative, and too honest for a leader of faction; he spoke with frankness, regardless of political consequences. A great man who condescends to enter into the politics of the day, and bear the heat and burden of it, owes nothing to the public for his honors; but the public are much indebted to him for his exertions."‡

Mr. Read was a communicant at "King's Chapel," and one of the Wardens of the same for two years (1735-36). He died February 7th, 1749, leaving a large estate to his family.

Of his character, ability, standing and influence as a man and a lawyer, distinguished writers and statesmen have spoken.

Governor Hutchinson speaks of him, "as a very eminent lawyer, and what is more, a person of great integrity and firmness of mind."

President John Adams, in a letter to a friend, says, "that he had as great a genius and became as eminent as any man." . . . . And in his controversy with General William Brattle in 1773, on the "Independence of the Judiciary," speaks of Mr. Read as "that great Gamaliel," and General Brattle in the same controversy says, "Mr. Read was to every

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\* Gov. Hutchinson's History of Mass., Vol. 2, page 336.

† Elliott's Biographical Dictionary.

‡ Knapp's Biographical Sketches.



lawyer as highly esteemed for reforming and correcting the law and the pleadings as Justinian was at Rome."

Mr. Stearns in his legal work on "Real Actions" says, "In the beginning of the 18th century, the administration of justice had been considerably improved and the proceedings assumed a somewhat more correct form. This improvement is chiefly ascribed to the efforts and influence of John Read, who is represented as a man of uncommon talents, profound learning, and in every point of view the first lawyer in Massachusetts in the early part of the last century."

Mr. Elliott in his Biographical Dictionary says, "Mr. Read was a gentleman of very brilliant talents, of sterling integrity, a friend of the people, of the laws, and of government. For his superior ability he was considered as one of the greatest lawyers in this country. The succeeding generation indulged a pride in quoting his legal opinions and sayings in common conversation."

President Quincy speaks of him, "as one of the most eminent lawyers of that period in New England."

And Governor Washburn says, "that he filled a wide sphere in the affairs of the Province while he lived, and did much, perhaps more, than any one man, in introducing system and order into the practice of the Courts of Massachusetts."

DR. CHARLES F. READ, *Treasurer*, in account with the BOSTONIAN SOCIETY, CURRENT FUND. CR.

1902.		1902.	
Jan. 1.	To Cash on hand . . . . .	\$2 51	
Dec. 31.	" 541 Assessments . . . . .	2,705 00	
	" Sale of Publications and Souvenirs . . . . .	299 70	
	" Amt. trans. from Invested Fund . . . . .	1,000 00	
	" Interest . . . . .	3 95	
Dec. 31.	By Salaries . . . . .		\$2,248 75
	" Rent, City of Boston . . . . .		100 00
	" Water Rates, City of Boston . . . . .		19 50
	" Expenses of the Committee on Publication, Catalogues of the Society's and the Colburn Collections, Annual Proceedings, etc. . . . .		571 34
	" Expenses of the Committee on the Rooms, for the care of the rooms, framing and supplies . . . . .		138 28
	" Expenses of the Committee on the Library, for books and binding . . . . .		87 03
	" Expenses of the Committee on Membership, for circular letters and postage . . . . .		195 34
	" Engraving and printing in colors, frontispiece Annual Proceedings . . . . .		53 00
	" Purchase of a Safe . . . . .		90 00
	" Postage . . . . .		147 00
	" Miscellaneous . . . . .		329 93
	" Balance to new account . . . . .		10 99
		<hr/>	
		\$4,011 16	

DR. CHARLES F. READ, *Treasurer*, in account with the BOSTONIAN SOCIETY, INVESTED FUND. CR.

1902.		1902.		
Jan. 1.	To Cash on hand . . . . .	\$2,855 42	Jan. 21. By Purchase of \$2,000 Boston & Maine R. R. bond . . . . .	\$2,540 00
Apr. 24.	" Partial payment of Legacy of the late Edward I. Browne . . . . .	710 00	Oct. 14. " Purchase of \$5,000 Massachusetts State Bond . . . . .	5,483 40
Oct. 1.	" Cleveland bonds matured . . . . .	3,000 00	Dec. 31. " Transfer to Current Fund . . . . .	1,000 00
Dec. 19.	" Amount rec'd from Boston Memorial Association . . . . .	1,179 51	" Balance in N. E. Trust Co. . . . .	1,427 93
Dec. 31.	Life Membership Fees during 1902 . . . . .	1,325 00		
	Interest . . . . .	1,381 40		
		<u>\$10,451 33</u>	E. & O. E.	<u>\$10,451 33</u>
DECEMBER 31, 1902.			CHARLES F. READ, <i>Treasurer</i> .	

The Funds of the Society are invested in the following Securities:

City of Boston, 4 and 5% Bonds . . . . .	\$11,000 00
State of Mass., 3½% Bonds . . . . .	8,000 00
B. & M. R. R., 4½% Bonds . . . . .	2,000 00
Am. Telephone and Telegraph Co 4% Bonds . . . . .	1,000 00
City of Providence, R. I., 3½% Bonds . . . . .	2,000 00
City of Cleveland, Ohio, 5% Bonds . . . . .	5,000 00
City of Dayton, Ohio, 5% Bonds . . . . .	2,000 00
On deposit in N. E. Trust Co. . . . .	1,427 93
	<u>\$32,427 93</u>

The undersigned, a Committee of the BOSTONIAN SOCIETY, have examined the Treasurer's accounts for the year 1902, and the vouchers therewith presented, and hereby certify to the correctness of the same. They have also examined the Securities of the Society, and find them correct, according to the Treasurer's statement.

BENJ. C. CLARK,  
LEVI L. WILLCUTT,  
*Of the Finance Committee.*

## ADDITIONS TO THE SOCIETY'S LIBRARY, 1902.

DONORS.	VOLS.	PAM- PHLETS.
Allen, Mrs. Thomas J. . . . .	6	
American Historical Association . . . . .	2	
Ancient and Honorable Artillery Co. . . . .		2
Baldwin, William H. . . . .	1	
Bolton, Charles K. . . . .	1	
Boston Athenaeum . . . . .		20
Boston Museum of Fine Arts . . . . .		1
Boston Public Library . . . . .		12
Boston Transit Commission . . . . .	1	
Boyden, Merrill N. . . . .	1	
Brookline, Mass., Historical Society . . . . .		1
Brookline, Mass., Town of . . . . .	1	
Brown, Francis H. . . . .	1	
Buffalo, N. Y., Historical Society . . . . .		1
Bunker Hill Monument Association . . . . .		1
Cambridge, Mass., Public Library . . . . .		1
Candage, Rufus G. F. . . . .	2	
Clark, Benjamin C. . . . .	2	
Clarke, Arthur F. . . . .	7	
Club of Odd Volumes . . . . .	1	
Collins, Hon. Patrick A., Mayor of Boston . . . . .	2	
Concord, Mass., Antiquarian Society . . . . .		3
Congregational Association and Library . . . . .		1
Cronan, John F. . . . .		1
Dedham, Mass., Historical Society . . . . .		4
Eldridge, Elisha D. . . . .		1
Ensign, Charles S. . . . .		1
Essex Institute . . . . .		4
Folsom, Albert A. . . . .	2	2
Genealogical Quarterly . . . . .		1
Hallett, Daniel B. . . . .	2	
Hassam, John T. . . . .	1	1
<i>Carried forward</i> . . . . .	33	58

DONORS.	VOLS.	PAM- PHLETS.
<i>Brought forward</i> . . . . .	33	58
Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio . . . . .		1
Humane Society of Massachusetts . . . . .		1
Illinois State Historical Society . . . . .	2	
King, Henry F. . . . .	2	
Lawrence, Mass., Public Library . . . . .		1
Lawrence, William . . . . .	1	
Lawson, Thomas W. . . . .	1	
Lewis, William Reed . . . . .		1
Lexington, Mass., Historical Society . . . . .	1	
Lunt, William Parsons . . . . .	29	
Manchester, N. H., Historic Association . . . . .		4
Massachusetts Commissioner of Public Records . . . . .	1	
Massachusetts, Secretary of State of . . . . .	4	
Massachusetts Society of Colonial Wars . . . . .	1	
Massachusetts Society, Sons of the American Re- volution . . . . .	1	
Matthews, Albert . . . . .		6
May, John J. . . . .	29	18
McGlenen, Edward W. . . . .	1	
Medford, Mass., Historical Society . . . . .		4
Mills, Benjamin F., estate of . . . . .		1
Morse, L. Foster . . . . .		6
National Museum of Antiquities, Stockholm, Swe- den . . . . .		16
New England Historic Genealogical Society . . . . .		4
New England Magazine, Publishers of . . . . .		12
New Jersey Historical Society . . . . .		1
Old Planters' Society . . . . .		1
Peabody Institute, Danvers . . . . .		1
Providence, R. I., Public Library . . . . .		1
Purchased . . . . .	1	
Rantoul, Robert S. . . . .		1
Reed, William H. . . . .		2
Reed, William Howell . . . . .	1	
Salem, Mass., Public Library . . . . .		1
Sawyer, Timothy T. . . . .	1	
<i>Carried forward</i> . . . . .	109	141

DONORS.	VOLS.	PAM- PHLETS.
<i>Brought forward</i> . . . . .	109	141
Smithsonian Institution . . . . .	1	
Somerville, Mass., Historical Society . . . . .		1
Sowdon, Arthur J. C. . . . .	1	
Taylor, Charles H., Jr. . . . .	1	
Trask, William B. . . . .	2	
United States Commissioner of Education . . . . .	1	
Varnum, John M. . . . .	1	
Weld, John D. . . . .	1	
Woburn, Mass., Public Library . . . . .		1
Wyman, Samuel T. . . . .	1	
Yale University . . . . .		3
Total . . . . .	118	146

ADDITIONS  
TO THE SOCIETY'S COLLECTIONS, 1902.

DONOR.	DESCRIPTION.
Allen, Mrs. Thomas J.	Framed photograph of Thomas J. Allen, a director of the Bostonian Society, 1886-1887.
Anonymous.	Baton, carried in the Cochituate Water Celebration, October 25, 1848; Two oyster shells dredged from Charles River, near Harvard Bridge, in 1874, similar to those described by early writers on New England.
Bradford, William R.	Framed photograph of State St., looking east from Exchange St., taken in 1850.
Browne, Edward I., estate of.	Cannon ball dug up on Bunker Hill, mounted as a paper weight; Two fire buckets formerly owned by the father of the testator, marked "Charles Browne, 1824;" Franklin medals of the testator and his brother, Francis P. Browne; Commission of the great-grandfather of the testator, William Browne, as lieutenant, signed by the major part of the Council of the Massachusetts Bay in New England, 1780.
Brown, Francis H.	Two early issues of the Boston Transcript.
Cahill, Thomas and Thomas C. Cummings.	Framed oil portrait of George Washington, a copy of Stuart's portrait, artist unknown. (A loan.)
Chandler, Parker C.	Framed oil portrait of Com. Isaac Hull, by Stuart. (A loan.)
Cobb, Darius.	Half-tone reproduction of the oil painting by the donor, entitled "The Boston Tea Party, 1770." Original is in the armory of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company.
Collins, Hon. Patrick A., Mayor of Boston.	Framed photograph of the donor.
Conroy, Mrs. Joanna.	Wood engraving of the Old State House, about 1842; Lithograph of the barque "Bostonian."
Davis, William W.	Framed oil painting of ship "Kate Howe" entering the port of Shanghai, China.

DONOR.	DESCRIPTION.
Duggan, John A.	Swing-sign of the Hancock Tavern, Boston. (A loan.)
Dunbar, Edward F.	Brass name-plate of Hero Engine Company No. 6, of Boston, organized in 1827.
Ellery, Harrison.	Miscellaneous collection of theatre and concert programmes.
Folsom, Albert A.	Framed steel engraving of "The Evacuation of Boston."
Fowler, Mrs. Beatrice G.	Framed indented sailing permit of the brig "Fame," of New York, issued in 1827, and signed by John Quincy Adams, President of the United States.
Gay, Frederick L.	Framed portraits of Rev. Charles Brockwell, A. M., Rev. William Hooper, A. M., Rev. Timothy Cutler, D. D., and Thomas Hollis, reprints by the Pelham Club of copper-plate engravings by Peter Pelham.
Griggs, Miss Helen.	Framed contemporaneous oil painting on glass, entitled "America," representing a female figure at the base of a monument, weeping for the defeat of Bunker Hill, and having shown to her the coming of peace, order and prosperity.
Hapgood, Warren, estate of.	Silver tankard and snuff-box made by Paul Revere for Gen. Amasa Davis; Silver medal awarded at the Franklin School in 1832 to Julia Gamage (later Mrs. Warren Hapgood); Small silver shield; Small silver medal.
Homans, Mrs. Charles D.	Silk sash and pair of white kid gloves, worn at a reception to Gen. Lafayette in Boston in 1825, and both bear his portrait; framed together.
Homans, John, 2nd, estate of.	Framed steel portrait of George Washington.
James, William Grant	Framed photograph of the Custom House.
Jarvis, Mrs. M. E.	Framed oil portrait of John Bartlett, at one time leader of the Boston Brigade Band, called "The First Trumpeter of America."
Johnson, Stanley E.	Official programme of the Cochituate Water Celebration, Boston, October 25, 1848; original copy.
Jones, Mrs. William Parker.	Two copies of a steel portrait of Rev. Otis A. Skinner.
Lamson, Frederick.	Two pieces of silver-plated table ware used in the Tremont House.



DONOR.	DESCRIPTION.
Lawrence, Amory A.	Invitation, and bill of fare for the Banquet given by the City of Boston to Prince Henry of Prussia, 1902.
Libbie, Fred J.	Reproduction of water-color drawing by Christian Remick, entitled "View of Boston Harbor, Islands, and Men-of-War landing the 29th and 14th Regiments, October 1, 1768."
Manning, Francis H.	Violin owned and used by Luigi Ostinelli, leader of the orchestra at the Tremont Theatre about 1828.
May, John J.	Framed oil painting of Boylston Market, painted about 1850; Photograph of the Custom House, taken in 1902.
Merrill, William E.	Photograph of an oil portrait of Denys De Berdt, agent of Massachusetts and Delaware in the pre-Revolutionary period; the original formerly hung in the Council Chamber, Old State House, and is now in the State House; Photograph of an oil painting of Denys De Berdt and his family, framed together.
Mills, Benjamin F., estate of.	Broadside describing the Boston Fire Department, issued January 1, 1849; original copy.
Morse, L. Foster.	Regulations of the Roxbury Fire Association, 1789; Proclamation issued by Gen. William Heath, 1778; original copy.
Parkman, Miss S. E.	Four steel portraits, framed, of the following clergymen: John Taylor, Isaac Barrow, Isaac Watts, and Philip Doddridge.
Purchased.	"View of Park Square in 1837," reprinted from a rare lithograph; A Perspective View of part of Boston Common in 1768, showing the encampment of British Troops, engraved from a rare water-color drawing by Christian Remick; Lithograph of the Public Garden in 1866, from the picture by Edwin Whitefield.
Raymond, Charles.	Three pewter buttons worn by British soldiers at the Battle of Bunker Hill, dug up on Bunker Hill in 1846.
Rust, Edwin.	Franklin School medal awarded to Alexander Paul in 1835. (A loan.)
Sharp, George H. L.	Record book of marriages by Rev. Daniel Sharp, D. D., while pastor of the Charles Street Baptist Church, from 1812 to 1853. (A loan.)

DONOR.	DESCRIPTION.
Shaw, Samuel S.	Miscellaneous collection of bills of Boston firms made to Chief Justice Lemuel Shaw from 1815 to 1839.
Shuman, Abraham.	Framed picture entitled "One Hundred Massachusetts Notabilities," published by the Boston Post, 1892.
Sibley, Mrs. & John Langdon, estate of.	Framed pen sketch of Boston, England; Photograph of the Back Bay, showing the towers of the Clarendon Street Baptist and New Old South Churches.
Stone, Miss Ellen A.	Daguerreotype of Andrew Cunningham, usher at the Boylston School about 1821.
Suter, Hales W.	Log books of the ships "Mentor" and "Pearl" and brig "Cleopatra's Barge," commanded by Capt. John Suter.
Taylor, Charles H., Jr.	Original drawing by McCutcheon of a comic newspaper cartoon, published in the Chicago Record-Herald, entitled "Prince Henry's Visit to Boston, 1902."
Wetherbee, Mrs. J. Otis.	Medallion head of Wendell Phillips.
Willey, William L.	Framed photograph of the boat-sleigh "Nightingale."

# OFFICERS

## OF THE

# BOSTONIAN SOCIETY

SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

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CURTIS GUILD, 1881 —

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\* Deceased.

† The offices of Clerk and Treasurer are held by one person.

## OFFICERS FOR 1903.

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### *President*

CURTIS GUILD

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### *Clerk and Treasurer*

CHARLES F. READ

P. O. address, Old State House

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### *Directors*

CURTIS GUILD

JOSHUA P. BODFISH

BENJAMIN C. CLARK

JAMES F. HUNNEWELL

LEVI L. WILLCUTT

DAVID H. COOLIDGE

ALBERT A. FOLSOM

WILLIAM H. LINCOLN

WILLIAM T. R. MARVIN

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### *Committee on Finance*

CURTIS GUILD

BENJAMIN C. CLARK

LEVI L. WILLCUTT

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### *Committee on the Rooms*

LEVI L. WILLCUTT

JAMES F. HUNNEWELL

DAVID H. COOLIDGE

FRANCIS H. MANNING

CHARLES H. TAYLOR, JR.

THE PRESIDENT and CLERK  
*ex-officiis*

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FRANCIS H. BROWN

ALBERT A. FOLSOM

WILLIAM HOWELL REED

WALTER K. WATKINS

THE CLERK

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ZACHARY T. HOLLINGSWORTH

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ALBERT A. FOLSOM

JOSEPH B. MOORS

FREDERICK B. CARPENTER

WM. TRACY EUSTIS

THE CLERK

## HONORARY MEMBERS.

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Bent, Samuel Arthur  
\*Chamberlain, Mellen

Matthews, Nathan, Jr.  
\*O'Brien, Hugh

\*Smith, Samuel Francis.

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## LIFE MEMBERS.

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Abbot, Edward Stanley  
Abbot, Edwin Hale  
Abbot, Francis Ellingwood  
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Adams, Mrs. Isabella Hortense  
Addicks, John Edward  
Allan, Mrs. Anna  
Allen, Miss Clara Ann  
\*Allen, Elbridge Gerry  
Allen, Francis Richmond  
\*Allen, James Woodward  
\*Alley, John Robinson  
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Ames, Charles Gordon  
\*Ames, Frederick Lothrop  
\*Ames, Oliver  
Ames, Mrs. Rebecca Caroline  
Amory, Arthur  
Amory, Francis Inman  
Amory, Frederic  
Andrews, Frank William  
Andrews, John Adams  
Angell, Henry Clay  
Anthony, Silas Reed  
Appleton, Mrs. Emily Warren  
Appleton, Nathan  
Appleton, William Sumner  
\*Armstrong, George Washington  
Atherton, Joseph Ballard  
Atherton, Miss Lily Bell  
\*Atkins, Mrs. Mary Elizabeth

\*Austin, James Walker  
Ayer, James Bourne  
Bacon, Mrs. Louisa Crowninshield  
Badger, Arthur Campbell  
Badger, Daniel Bradford  
Badger, Erastus Beethoven  
\*Bailey, Joseph Tilden  
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\*Baker, Mrs. Ellen Maria  
\*Baker, Richard  
Baldwin, William Henry  
\*Ballister, Joseph Fennelly  
\*Ballister, Miss Minetta Josephine  
Bancroft, Cornelius Cheever  
Barnes, Charles Benjamin, Jr.  
\*Barrett, Edwin Shepard  
Barron, Clarence Walker  
Barry, John Lincoln  
Barry, John Lincoln, Jr.  
Bartlett, Francis  
Beal, James Henry  
Beal, William Fields  
Beatty, Franklin Thomason  
Beebe, James Arthur  
\*Benson, George Wiggan  
Bigelow, Albert Smith  
\*Bigelow, George Brooks  
Bigelow, Joseph Smith  
Bigelow, William Sturgis  
Black, George Nixon  
Blake, Clarence John  
Blake, Mrs. Frances Greenough

\* Deceased.

Blake, Francis  
 \*Blake, Mrs. Sara Putnam  
 \*Blake, Stanton  
 Blake, William Payne  
 \*Blanchard, Samuel Stillman  
 Blaney, Dwight  
 Bodfish, Joshua Peter  
 Bowditch, Alfred  
 Bowditch, Ernest William  
 Bowditch, William Ingersoll  
 Bradford, Martin Luther  
 Bradford, William Burroughs  
 \*Bradlee, Caleb Davis  
 Bradlee, Frederick Josiah  
 Bradlee, Frederick Wainwright  
 \*Bradlee, Josiah Putnam  
 Bradley, Jerry Payson  
 Brayley, Arthur Wellington  
 Bremer, John Lewis  
 Bremer, Samuel Parker  
 Brewer, William Dade  
 Briggs, Lloyd Vernon  
 Brooks, John Henry  
 Brooks, Lawrence  
 Brooks, Peter Chardon  
 Brooks, Shepherd  
 Brown, Francis Henry  
 Brown, George Washington  
 Brown, John Coffin Jones  
 \*Browne, Charles Allen  
 \*Browne, Edward Ingersoll  
 \*Browne, William Andrews  
 Burbank, Alonzo Norman  
 Burnham, John Appleton  
 Burr, Miss Annie Lane  
 Burrage, Albert Cameron  
 \*Burrage, William Clarence  
 Cabot, Arthur Tracy  
 Candage, Mrs. Ella Marie  
 Candage, Robert Brooks  
 Candage, Rufus George Frederick  
 Candler, John Wilson  
 \*Carpenter, George Oliver  
 Carpenter, George Oliver  
 Carpenter, Mrs. Maria Josephine  
 Carr, John

Carruth, Charles Theodore  
 Center, Joseph Hudson  
 Chandler, Cleveland Angier  
 \*Chapin, Nahum  
 Chase, Caleb  
 \*Chase, George Bigelow  
 Chase, Sidney  
 Chase, Stephen  
 \*Chase, Theodore  
 Cheney, Mrs. Emmeline  
 Child, Dudley Richards  
 Church, Herbert Bleloch  
 Clapp, Mrs. Caroline Dennie  
 Clark, Charles Edward  
 Clark, John Spencer  
 Clark, Miss Nancy Joy  
 Clark, Nathan Freeman  
 \*Clarke, Mrs. Alice de Vermandois  
 Clay, Thomas Hart  
 Clementson, Sidney  
 Cleveland, Mrs. Corinne Maud  
 \*Codman, John, 2nd  
 Codman, Ogden, Jr.  
 Coffin, Frederick Seymour  
 \*Colburn, Jeremiah  
 Collamore, Miss Helen  
 Converse, Elisha Slade  
 Coolidge, Algernon, Jr.  
 Coolidge, David Hill  
 Coolidge, Mrs. Helen Whittington  
 Coolidge, Joseph Randolph  
 Coolidge, Thomas Jefferson, Jr.  
 Corbett, Alexander, Jr.  
 Cory, Charles Barney  
 Cotting, Charles Edward  
 Cotting, Charles Uriah  
 Crandon, Edwin Sanford  
 Crocker, George Glover  
 Crocker, Miss Sarah Haskell  
 \*Crosby, Charles Augustus Wilkins  
 \*Crowninshield, Benjamin William  
 Cummings, Charles Amos  
 Cummings, Thomas Cahill  
 Cunningham, Henry Winchester  
 \*Curtis, Caleb Agry  
 Curtis, Charles Pelham

Curtis, Mrs. Eliza Fox  
 Curtis, Mrs. Harriot  
 Curtis, Henry Pelham  
 Curtiss, Frederick Haines  
 \*Cutter, Abram Edmands  
 \*Cutter, Benjamin French  
 Cutter, Watson Grant  
 Daniell, Moses Grant  
 Davenport, Orlando Henry  
 Davis, Arthur Edward  
 Davis, Ephraim Collins  
 Davis, George Henry  
 Davis, James Clarke  
 \*Davis, Joseph Alba  
 Davis, Mrs. Mary Cheney  
 Davis, William Henry  
 \*Day, William Francis  
 \*Dean, Benjamin  
 \*Dean, John Ward  
 \*Dean, Luni Albertus  
 \*Deblois, Stephen Grant  
 \*Denny, Daniel  
 \*Dewing, Benjamin Hill  
 Dexter, Morton  
 Dexter, William Sohier  
 \*Dill, Thomas Bradford  
 Dillaway, William Edward Lowell  
 Dodd, George Davis  
 \*Dorr, Francis Oliver  
 Dorr, George Bucknam  
 Draper, Eben Sumner  
 Draper, George Albert  
 Dupee, Henry Dorr  
 \*Dupee, James Alexander  
 \*Dwight, Edmund  
 Dyer, Mrs. Julia Knowlton  
 Eaton, Albert  
 \*Eaton, Walter David  
 Edes, Henry Herbert  
 Eliot, Christopher Rhodes  
 \*Eliot, Samuel  
 Emerson, George Roberts  
 \*Emery, Francis Faulkner  
 Endicott, William  
 Estabrook, Arthur Frederick  
 Estabrook, Frederick

Estes, Dana  
 Eustis, Miss Elizabeth Mussey  
 Eustis, Henry Dutton  
 Eustis, Miss Mary St. Barbe  
 Fabyan, George Francis  
 Farnsworth, Edward Miller  
 Farnsworth, William  
 Farrington, Charles Frederick  
 Farwell, John Whittemore  
 \*Fay, Joseph Story  
 Fay, Joseph Story, Jr.  
 Fay, Sigourney Webster  
 Fearing, Andrew Coatesworth, Jr.  
 Felton, Frederic Luther  
 \*Fenno, John Brooks  
 Fenno, Lawrence Carteret  
 \*Ferris, Mortimer Catlin  
 Fiske, Andrew  
 Fiske, Mrs. Charlotte Morse  
 Fiske, Miss Elizabeth Stanley  
 Fitz, Mrs. Henrietta Goddard  
 Fitz, Reginald Heber  
 Fitzgerald, William Francis  
 \*Fogg, John Samuel Hill  
 Folsom, Mrs. Julia Elizabeth  
 \*Ford, Daniel Sharp  
 Foss, Eugene Noble  
 Foster, Miss Harriet Wood  
 \*Foster, John  
 Foster, Mrs. Sarah Elizabeth  
 Fowler, Mrs. Laura Wentworth  
 Fowler, William Plumer  
 French, Miss Caroline Louisa Williams  
 French, Mrs. Frances Maria  
 \*French, Frederick William  
 \*French, Jonathan  
 Frothingham, Thomas Goddard  
 Fuller, Charles Emerson  
 \*Fuller, Henry Holton  
 Galloupe, Charles William  
 Galloupe, Mrs. Sarah Augusta  
 \*Gardner, John Lowell  
 \*Gay, Edwin Whitney  
 Gay, Ernest Lewis  
 George, Elijah

- Gilbert, Shepard Devereux  
 \*Gill, James Seel  
 Gill, Mrs. Rachel Maria  
 Glasier, Alfred Adolphus  
 Gleason, James Mellen  
 Goddard, George Augustus  
 Goddard, Miss Julia  
 Goodhue, Francis Abbot  
 \*Gould, Benjamin Apthorp  
 Gray, Reginald  
 Gray, Russell  
 Green, Charles Montraville  
 Green, Samuel Abbott  
 Greenough, Francis Boott  
 Grew, Henry Sturgis  
 Griggs, John Hammond  
 Grozier, Edwin Atkins  
 Guild, Courtenay  
 Guild, Curtis  
 Guild, Curtis, Jr.  
 \*Guild, Mrs. Sarah Crocker  
 Guild, Miss Sarah Louisa  
 \*Haigh, John  
 Hall, Thomas Bartlett  
 Hammer, Charles Dunkel  
 Hammond, Mrs. Ellen Sarah Sophia  
 Hammond, Gardiner Greene  
 Hammond, George Warren  
 \*Hancock, Franklin  
 \*Hapgood, Warren  
 Hart, Thomas Norton  
 \*Hart, William Tennant  
 \*Hartt, John F  
 \*Haskell, William Andrew  
 Hassam, John Tyler  
 Hastings, Henry  
 Haven, Franklin  
 Hayford, Nathan Holbrook  
 \*Haynes, James Gilson  
 Haynes, John Cummings  
 \*Hayward, George  
 Hayward, James Warren  
 Head, Charles  
 Hecht, Jacob Hirsch  
 Hemenway, Alfred  
 Hemenway, Augustus  
 \*Henchman, Nathaniel Hurd  
 Henshaw, Samuel  
 Higginson, Mrs. Ida Agassiz  
 \*Hill, Hamilton Andrews  
 Hill, Henry Eveleth  
 Hill, James Edward Radford  
 Hill, Warren May  
 Hill, William Henry  
 Hills, Edwin Augustus  
 Hoitt, Alfred Demeritt  
 Holden, Joshua Bennett  
 Hollingsworth, Amor Leander  
 \*Hollingsworth, Sumner  
 Hollingsworth, Zachary Taylor  
 Holmes, Edward Jackson  
 \*Homans, Charles Dudley  
 \*Homans, George Henry  
 \*Homans, John, 2nd  
 Hooper, Mrs. Alice Perkins  
 Hooper, Mrs. Mary Davis Beal  
 Hooper, Robert Chamblet  
 Hooper, William  
 Hornblower, Henry  
 \*Horsford, Eben Norton  
 Houghton, Clement Stevens  
 Houghton, Miss Elizabeth Good-  
 ridge  
 \*Hovey, Henry Stone  
 Howe, Elmer Parker  
 Hubbard, Charles Wells  
 Hunnewell, James Frothingham  
 Hunnewell, James Melville  
 Iasigi, Mrs. Amy Gore  
 Jackson, Mrs. Mary Stuart  
 Jackson, William  
 James, Arthur Holmes  
 James, George Abbot  
 Jeffries, Benjamin Joy  
 Jenks, Henry Fitch  
 Jenney, Bernard  
 Jenney, William Thacher  
 Johnson, Arthur Stoddard  
 Johnson, Wolcott Howe  
 Jones, Daniel Wayland  
 Jones, Jerome  
 Joy, Franklin Lawrence



Keith, Benjamin Franklin	Low, George Doane
Kellen, William Vail	Low, John
Kelly, Fitzroy	Lowell, Francis Cabot
Kennard, Martin Parry	Lowell, Miss Georgina
Kennedy, George Golding	Lowell, Miss Lucy
Kidder, Nathaniel Thayer	Lowell, Mrs. Mary Ellen
Kimball, Miss Augusta Caroline	Lowell, Miss Rebecca Russell
Kimball, Mrs. Clara Bertram	Lucas, Edmund George
Kimball, David Pulsifer	Luke, Arthur Fuller
Kimball, Lemuel Cushing	Lyman, Arthur Theodore
*Kimball, Mrs. Susan Tillinghast	*Lyon, Henry
*Kuhn, Hamilton	*MacDonald, Edward
Ladd, Babson Savilian	*Mack, Thomas
Ladd, Nathaniel Watson	Macleod, William Alexander
Lamb, George	Mandell, Samuel Pierce
Lamb, Henry Whitney	Mann, Arthur Elisha
*Lambert, Thomas Ricker	Mann, George Sumner
*Lane, Jonathan Abbott	Manning, Francis Henry
Lawrence, Amory Appleton	Marsh, Mrs. Julia Maria
*Lawrence, Amos Adams	*Marshall, James Fowle Baldwin
Lawrence, Charles Richard	Marvin, William Theophilus Rogers
Lawrence, Samuel Crocker	Matthews, Albert
Lawson, Thomas William	May, Frederick Goddard
Lee, William Henry	May, Frederick Warren Goddard
Leonard, Amos Morse	Mayo, Miss Amy Louisa
Leonard, George Henry	Mead, Mrs. Anna Maria
Lewis, Edwin James	Melville, Henry Hulmes
*Lincoln, Beza	Merriam, Frank
Little, Arthur	Merriam, Olin Lane
*Little, George Washington	Merrill, Mrs. Amelia Grigg
Little, James Lovell	Meyer, George von Lengerke
Little, John Mason	Minns, Thomas
*Lockwood, Philip Case	Minot, Joseph Grafton
Lockwood, Thomas St. John	*Minot, William
Lodge, Henry Cabot	Mixter, Miss Madeleine Curtis
Long, Harry Vinton	Moore, Frederic Henry
Longfellow, Alexander Wadsworth	*Moore, George Henry
Longley, James	*Moore, Miss Mary Eliza
Longley, Mrs. Julia Robinson	Moriarty, George Andrews, Jr.
Loring, Augustus Peabody	Morse, George Henry
*Loring, Caleb William	Morse, Lemuel Foster
Loring, William Caleb	Morss, Charles Anthony
*Lothrop, Daniel	*Moseley, Alexander
Lothrop, Thornton Kirkland	Murdock, William Edwards
Loud, Charles Elliot	Murphy, James Smiley
Loud, Joseph Prince	Nash, Nathaniel Cushing

Newman, Miss Harriet Hancock  
 Nichols, Arthur Howard  
 Norcross, Grenville Howland  
 Norcross, Otis  
 Norman, Mrs. Louisa Palfrey  
 \*Norwell, Henry  
 Noyes, James Atkins  
 Olmstead, Frederick Law  
 Osgood, Mrs. Elizabeth Burling  
 \*Page, Mrs. Susan Haskell  
 \*Paige, John Calvin  
 Paine, James Leonard  
 Paine, Mrs. Mary Woolson  
 Paine, Robert Treat  
 Paine, William Alfred  
 \*Palfrey, Francis Winthrop  
 Palfrey, John Carver  
 Parker, Charles Wallingford  
 Parker, Frederick Wesley  
 Parker, Herman  
 Parker, Mason Good  
 \*Parker, Miss Sarah  
 \*Parkman, Francis  
 Parlin, Albert Norton  
 Parsons, Arthur Jeffry  
 Payne, James Henry  
 Peabody, Charles Breckinridge  
 Peabody, Charles Livingston  
 Peabody, Frank Everett  
 Peabody, Mrs. Gertrude  
 Peabody, John Endicott  
 Peabody, Philip Glendower  
 Peirce, Mrs. Elizabeth Goldthwait  
 Peirce, Silas  
 \*Perkins, Augustus Thorndike  
 \*Perkins, Mrs. Catherine Page  
 \*Perkins, William  
 \*Perry, Charles French  
 Perry, Edward Hale  
 Pfaff, Charles  
 Pfaff, Mrs. Hannah Adams  
 \*Pfaff, Jacob  
 Phillips, Mrs. Anna Tucker  
 \*Pierce, Henry Lillie  
 \*Pierce, Nathaniel Willard  
 Piper, William Taggard

Playfair, Edith, Lady  
 Poole, Lucius  
 Porter, Alexander Silvanus  
 \*Porter, Edward Griffin  
 Potter, Henry Staples  
 \*Prager, Phillip  
 Prager, Mrs. Rachel  
 Prang, Louis  
 Prang, Mrs. Mary Dana  
 Pratt, Laban  
 Prendergast, James Maurice  
 Prescott, Alfred Usher  
 Prescott, Walter Conway  
 Preston, George Marshall  
 Pulsifer, William Henry  
 \*Putnam, Mrs. Mary Lowell  
 Putnam, William Edward  
 Quincy, Charles Frederic  
 Quincy, George Gilbert  
 \*Quincy, George Henry  
 Quincy, Mrs. Mary Adams  
 Quincy, Mrs. Mary Caroline  
 \*Quincy, Samuel Miller  
 \*Radclyffe, Herbert  
 Ratshesky, Abraham Captain  
 Raymond, Freeborn Fairfield, 2nd  
 \*Read, Mrs. Lucy Richmond  
 Reed, Mrs. Grace Evelyn  
 Reed, Henry Ransom  
 Reed, James  
 Reed, John Sampson  
 Reed, William Howell  
 Rhodes, James Ford  
 Rice, Edward David  
 Richards, Francis Henry  
 Richards, Henry Capen  
 Richardson, Albert Lewis  
 Richardson, Benjamin Heber  
 Richardson, Edward Bridge  
 Richardson, Edward Cyrenius  
 Richardson, Spencer Welles  
 Richardson, William Lambert  
 Riley, James Madison  
 Ripley, George  
 Rivers, Miss Mary  
 Robinson, Edward

Roby, Mrs. Cynthia Coggeshall  
 \*Ropes, John Codman  
 \*Ross, Alphonso  
 Rotch, William  
 Russell, Joseph Ballister  
 Russell, Mrs. Margaret Pelham  
 \*Russell, Samuel Hammond  
 Rust, Nathaniel Johnson  
 Rutan, Charles Hercules  
 Saltonstall, Richard Middlecott  
 Sampson, Charles Edward  
 Sampson, Edwin Holbrook  
 Sargent, Charles Sprague  
 Sargent, Miss Louisa Lee  
 Sawyer, Henry Nathan  
 Sears, Henry Francis  
 Sears, Herbert Mason  
 Sears, Horace Scudder  
 Sears, Joshua Montgomery  
 Sears, Mrs. Mary Crowninshield  
 Seaver, William James  
 Sederquist, Arthur Butman  
 Sewall, Atherton  
 Shattuck, Frederick Cheyne  
 Shaw, Mrs. Cora Lyman  
 Shaw, Henry Lyman  
 Shaw, Henry Southworth  
 Shaw, Henry Southworth, Jr.  
 Shillaber, William Green  
 \*Shimmin, Charles Franklin  
 Shuman, Abraham  
 Sigourney, Henry  
 Skinner, Francis  
 Skinner, Francis, Jr.  
 Slafter, Edmund Farwell  
 Slater, Andrew Chapin  
 \*Slocum, Mrs. Sarah Elizabeth  
 \*Slocum, William Henry  
 Smith, Joseph Warren  
 Sohler, Miss Elizabeth Putnam  
 Sortwell, Alvin Foye  
 Sprague, Francis Peleg  
 Sprague, Phineas Warren  
 Squire, Frank Orvis  
 \*Stafford, George Lewis  
 Stanwood, James Rindge

Stearns, Foster Waterman  
 Stearns, Frank Waterman  
 Stearns, Richard Hall  
 Steinert, Alexander  
 Stetson, Amos William  
 Stetson, James Henry  
 Stetson, John Alpheus  
 Stevens, Oliver  
 Stone, Charles Wellington  
 Storey, Joseph Charles  
 Storey, Mrs. Mary Ascension  
 Stowell, Edmund Channing  
 \*Stowell, John  
 Stratton, Solomon Piper  
 \*Sturgis, Russell  
 \*Sumner, Alfred Henry  
 Suter, Hales Wallace  
 Swan, William Willard  
 \*Sweetser, Mrs. Anne Maria  
 Sweetser, Isaac Homer  
 Swift, Henry Walton  
 Taft, Edward Augustine  
 Taggard, Henry  
 Talbot, Miss Marion  
 Taylor, Charles Henry  
 Taylor, Charles Henry, Jr.  
 Taylor, William Osgood  
 \*Thacher, Henry Charles  
 Thayer, Charles Irving  
 \*Thayer, David  
 Thayer, Eugene Van Rensselaer  
 Thayer, Frank Bartlett  
 Thayer, John Elliot  
 \*Thorndike, George Quincy  
 \*Thornton, Charles Cutts Gookin  
 Tileston, James Clarke  
 Tinkham, George Henry  
 Todd, Thomas  
 \*Tompkins, Arthur Gordon  
 Tompkins, Eugene  
 Tompkins, Mrs. Frances Henrietta  
 Viles  
 Tucker, Alanson  
 Tucker, George Fox  
 \*Tucker, James Crehore  
 Tucker, Lawrence

Tufts, Mrs. Susan Eliza  
 Turner, Alfred Rogers  
 Turner, Mrs. Cora Leslie  
 Turner, Edward  
 \*Turner, Job Abiel  
 Tyler, Charles Hitchcock  
 Tyler, Edward Royall  
 \*Upham, George Phinehas  
 Upton, George Bruce  
 Van Nostrand, Alonzo Gifford  
 Vose, James Whiting  
 Wadsworth, Alexander Fairfield  
 \*Walker, Francis Amasa  
 Walker, Grant  
 Wallace, Cranmore Nesmith  
 Ward, Francis Jackson  
 Ware, Miss Mary Lee  
 Warner, Bela Hemenway  
 Warren, Edward Ross  
 Warren, John Collins  
 Warren, Samuel Dennis  
 \*Warren, Mrs. Susan Cornelia  
 \*Warren, William Wilkins  
 Waterman, Frank Arthur  
 \*Waters, Edwin Forbes  
 Watkins, Walter Kendall  
 \*Webster, John Haskell  
 Weeks, John Wingate  
 Welch, Francis Clarke  
 Weld, Daniel  
 Weld, John Davis  
 \*Weld, Otis Everett  
 \*Wentworth, Alonzo Bond  
 Wesson, James Leonard  
 Weston, Mrs. Frances Erving  
 Wheeler, Horace Leslie  
 Wheelwright, Andrew Cunningham  
 \*Wheelwright, Edward  
 Wheelwright, Mrs. Isaphene Moore  
 \*Wheelwright, Josiah  
 \*Wheildon, William Wilder  
 Whipple, Joseph Reed  
 Whitcher, Frank Weston  
 \*White, Charles Tallman  
 White, George Robert

\*White, John Gardner  
 White, Mrs. Sarah Brackett  
 \*White, Miss Susan Jackson  
 Whitman, William  
 \*Whitmore, Charles John  
 \*Whitmore, Charles Octavius  
 Whitney, Mrs. Caroline Abbe  
 \*Whitney, Henry Austin  
 Whitney, James Lyman  
 Whittington, Hiram  
 \*Wigglesworth, Edward  
 Wigglesworth, George  
 Willcomb, Mrs. Martha Stearns  
 Willcutt, Francis Henry  
 Willcutt, Levi Lincoln  
 Willcutt, Levi Lincoln, Jr.  
 Willcutt, Mrs. Mary Ann Phillips  
 Willcutt, Miss Sarah Edith  
 Williams, Benjamin Bangs  
 \*Williams, Edward Henry  
 Williams, Henry Dudley  
 \*Williams, Henry Willard  
 Williams, John Davis  
 \*Williams, Miss Louisa Harding  
 Williams, Ralph Blake  
 Williams, Samuel Stevens Coffin  
 Winchester, Daniel Low  
 Winchester, Thomas Bradlee  
 Winslow, William Copley  
 Winsor, Robert  
 Winthrop, Robert Charles, Jr.  
 Winthrop, Robert Mason  
 Wise, John Perry  
 Woodbury, John Page  
 \*Woodman, Cyrus  
 \*Woods, Henry  
 \*Woolley, William  
 Woolson, Mrs. Annie Williston  
 Woolson, Miss Eda Adams  
 Woolson, James Adams  
 Wright, Charles Francis  
 \*Wright, Miss Esther Fidelia  
 Wright, William James  
 \*Young, George

## ANNUAL MEMBERS.

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Abbott, Samuel, Jr.  
Adams, Alexander C.  
Adams, Edward Livingston  
Ainsley, John Robert  
Alcott, John Sewall Pratt  
Alexander, Ebenezer  
Allen, Mrs. Adeline Amanda  
Allen, Mrs. Caroline Balch  
Allen, Crawford Carter  
Allen, Frank Dewey  
Allen, Frederick Baylies  
Allen, Horace Gwynne  
Allen, William Henry  
Allen, William Lothrop  
Alley, Arthur Humphrys  
Ames, Fisher  
Ames, Oliver  
Amory, William  
Anderson, Luther Stetson  
Andrews, Edward Reynolds  
Appleton, John Henry  
\*Armstrong, George Ernest  
Atkins, Edwin Farnsworth  
Atkinson, Charles Follen  
Atkinson, George  
Austin, Charles Lewis  
Avery, Charles French  
Bacon, Edwin Munroe  
Badger, Oliver Hubbard  
Bailey, Charles Howard  
\*Bailey, Mrs. Elizabeth Bellamy  
Bailey, Hollis Russell  
Baird, John Caldwell  
Bancroft, Joseph Howland  
Barbour, Edmund Dana  
Barnard, James Munson

Barnes, Amos  
Bartlett, Nelson Slater  
Batcheller, Robert  
Bates, Richard Whiteman  
Batt, Charles Richard  
Baylies, Walter Cabot  
Beal, Boylston Adams  
Beals, John Whitney, Jr.  
Bean, Henry Sumner  
Benton, Josiah Henry, Jr.  
Binder, William  
\*Blake, Joshua  
Blanchard, Walter Everett  
Bliss, James Frederick  
Blodgett, William  
Boit, Robert Apthorp  
Boles, Frank Walter  
Bolles, Richard Fairfax  
Bond, Lawrence  
Borland, Melancthon Woolsey  
Bouvé, Charles Osborn  
Bowditch, Charles Pickering  
Bowen, Henry James  
Bradlee, John Tisdale  
Brewer, Edward May  
Brewster, Frank  
Briggs, Oliver Leonard  
Brooks, Lyman Loring  
Brown, George Barnard  
Brown, Harold Haskell  
Brown, Samuel Newell  
Bunker, Marston Bradlee  
Burgess, Mrs. Jerusha Arey  
Burnett, Robert Manton  
Burr, Isaac Tucker  
Bush, John Standish Foster

\* Deceased.

Bush, Samuel Dacre  
 \*Cabot, James Elliot  
 Cahill, Thomas  
 Capen, Samuel Billings  
 Carlton, Samuel Augustus  
 Carpenter, Frederick Banker  
 Carr, Samuel  
 Carter, Fred Louis  
 Caryl, Miss Harriet Elizabeth  
 Chadwick, George Whitefield  
 Chapin, Henry Bainbridge  
 Chase, Walter Greenough  
 Cheney, Mrs. Elizabeth Stickney  
 Choate, Seth Adams  
 Clapp, Mrs. Vanlora Joann  
 Clark, Albe Cady  
 Clark, Arthur Tirrell  
 Clark, Benjamin Cutler  
 Clark, Benjamin Preston  
 Clark, Charles Storey  
 Clark, Edmund Sanford  
 Clark, Ellery Harding  
 Clark, Frederic Simmons  
 \*Clark, John Moorhead  
 Clarke, Frederick Wilcox  
 Clarke, George Lemist  
 Clough, Micajah Pratt  
 Clough, Samuel Chester  
 Cobb, John Candler  
 Cochrane, Alexander  
 Codman, Charles Russell  
 Codman, Edward Wainwright  
 \*Codman, William Coombs  
 Coe, Henry Francis  
 Coffin, Charles Albert  
 Cole, Enoch Edward  
 Coolidge, Mrs. Alice Brackett  
 Coolidge, Francis Lowell  
 Coolidge, Harold Jefferson  
 Coolidge, John Templeman  
 Cordis, Mrs. Adelaide Elizabeth  
 Covell, Alphonso Smith  
 \*Cox, Cornelius Frederick  
 Cox, Edwin Birchard  
 Cox, William Emerson  
 Crane, Joshua

Crane, Winthrop Murray  
 Crocker, George Uriel  
 Crosby, Mrs. Medora Robbins  
 Crosby, Samuel Trevett  
 Crosby, Stephen Moody  
 Cumings, Charles Bradley  
 Curren, John Francis  
 Cushing, Arthur Percy  
 Cutter, Leonard Francis  
 Damrell, John Stanhope  
 Dana, Robert Southgate  
 Daniels, John Alden  
 Dary, George Allen  
 Davenport, George Howe  
 Day, Frank Ashley  
 Dean, Charles Augustus  
 Dennison, Charles Sumner  
 Dennison, Henry Beals  
 Dexter, Charles Warner  
 Dexter, George Blake  
 Dexter, Gordon  
 Dickinson, Marquis Fayette, Jr.  
 Dillaway, Charles Henry  
 Dodd, Henry Ware  
 Dodd, Horace  
 Dolliver, Mrs. Ella Augusta  
 Dolliver, Mrs. Mary Longhurst  
 Dolliver, Watson Shields  
 Dowse, Charles Francis  
 Driver, William Raymond  
 Drummond, James Frederick  
 Dunn, Edward Howard  
 Durant, William Bullard  
 Dwight, Henry Hyde  
 Eaton, Charles Lynd  
 Eaton, Edward Boylston  
 \*Eaton, William Storer  
 Eddy, Otis  
 Edmands, Amos Lawrence  
 Eldredge, Miss Elizabeth Emelyn  
 Eldredge, Mrs. Ellen Sophia  
 Eldredge, Miss Theodora Maria  
 Elliot, Mrs. Emily Marshall  
 Ellis, Augustus Hobart  
 Ellms, Charles Otis  
 Emery, Daniel Sullivan

\*Emmes, Samuel  
 Eustis, Joseph Tracy  
 Eustis, William Tracy  
 Fairbanks, Charles Francis  
 Farley, William Thayer  
 Farnsworth, Miss Alice  
 Farrar, Frederick Albert  
 Fay, Temple Rivera  
 Ferdinand, Frank  
 Fifield, Mrs. Emily Anna  
 Fiske, John Minot  
 Flanders, Mrs. Helen Burgess  
 Flint, David Boardman  
 Folsom, Albert Alonzo  
 Foster, Charles Henry Wheelwright  
 Foster, Francis Apthorp  
 French, Hollis  
 French, Mrs. Lucretia Gore  
 Frothingham, Edward  
 Frothingham, Paul Revere  
 Fry, Charles  
 Fuller, Alfred Worcester  
 Furness, Dawes Eliot  
 Gardiner, Robert Hallowell  
 Gardner, George Augustus  
 Gaston, Mrs. Louisa Augusta  
 Gaston, William Alexander  
 Gay, Eben Howard  
 Gay, Frederick Lewis  
 Gay, Warren Fisher  
 Gay, William Otis  
 Gill, Mrs. Matilda  
 Ginn, Edwin  
 Gleason, Daniel Angell  
 \*Glover, Joseph Beal  
 Gookin, Charles Bailey  
 \*Gorham, James Lane  
 Goss, Elbridge Henry  
 Grandin, John Livingston  
 Graves, John Long  
 Gray, Francis Calley  
 Gray, John Chipman  
 Greene, Mrs. Rebecca Andrews  
 Hall, Charles Wells  
 Hall, James Morris Whiton  
 Hall, Morris Andrew

Hall, Thomas Hills  
 Hallett, Daniel Bunker  
 Hallowell, Richard Price  
 Halsall, William Formby  
 Hamlin, Charles Sumner  
 Hammond, Mrs. Esther Lathrop  
 Hammond, Gardiner Greene, Jr.  
 Hardy, Alpheus Holmes  
 Hardy, Mrs. Susan Warner  
 Harris, George Washington  
 Hart, Francis Russell  
 Haskell, Edwin Bradbury  
 Hastings, Albert Woodman  
 Hatfield, Charles Edwin  
 \*Hayden, Charles Henry  
 Hayes, Clarence Henry  
 Haynes, Henry Williamson  
 Heard, John Theodore  
 Hedges, Sidney McDowell  
 Hemenway, Mrs. Ellen Louisa  
 Henchman, Miss Annie Parker  
 Hersey, Horatio Brooks  
 Hickok, Gilman Clarke  
 Hill, Clarence Harvey  
 Hills, Edwin Augustus  
 Hills, William Smith  
 Hockley, Mrs. Amelia Daniell  
 Hogg, John  
 Hollander, Louis Preston  
 Hopewell, John  
 Howard, Herbert Burr  
 Howe, Henry Saltonstall  
 Howland, Joseph Francis  
 Howland, Shepard  
 Hubbard, James Mascarene  
 Hudson, Mrs. Eunice Wells  
 Humphreys, Richard Clapp  
 \*Hunnewell, Horatio Hollis  
 Hunt, Frederick Thayer  
 Hurd, Charles Edwin  
 Hutchings, Mrs. Ellen  
 Inches, Charles Edward  
 Ireson, Mrs. Ellen Wheeler  
 Jackson, William Henry  
 James, George Barker  
 James, William Grant

Jaques, Eustace  
 Jaques, Henry Percy  
 Jaynes, Charles Porter  
 Jelly, George Frederick  
 Jernegan, Holmes Mayhew  
 Johnson, Edward Crosby  
 Johnson, Herbert Spencer  
 Johnson, Hiram  
 Jones, Benjamin Mitchell  
 Jones, Clarence William  
 Jones, Mrs. Sarah Gavett  
 Jones, William Parker  
 Judd, Mrs. Sarah Ann  
 Kellogg, Alfred St. Clair  
 Kellogg, Charles Wetmore  
 Kennedy, Miss Louise  
 Kent, Prentiss Mellen  
 Kimball, Miss Susan Day  
 King, Daniel Webster  
 Knapp, George Brown  
 Knowles, Henry Miles  
 Lamb, Roland Olmstead  
 Lathrop, John  
 Lawrence, Francis William  
 Lawrence, William  
 Lawrie, Andrew Wescott  
 Leatherbee, Charles William  
 Leatherbee, James Drew  
 Lee, George Cabot  
 Leverett, George Vasmer  
 Lewis, Frederick Hastings  
 Lewis, Mrs. John Allen  
 Lincoln, Albert Lamb, Jr.  
 Lincoln, Solomon  
 Lincoln, William Edward  
 Lincoln, William Henry  
 Little, Samuel  
 Livermore, George Brigham  
 Livermore, Thomas Leonard  
 Locke, Charles Augustus  
 Lockwood, Rhodes  
 Longfellow, Miss Alice Mary  
 Longfellow, Richard King  
 Lord, William Harding  
 Loring, Miss Mary James  
 Lovering, Charles Taylor

Lowney, Walter McPherson  
 Lunt, William Wallace  
 Lyman, Miss Florence  
 Lyman, George Hinckley  
 Maccabe, Joseph Brewster  
 Mack, Mrs. Eleanor Stevens  
 Mackintosh, William Hillegas  
 Macullar, Charles Edward  
 Mann, Jonathan Harrington  
 Mann, Roland William  
 Mason, Henry Lowell  
 May, Miss Eleanor Goddard  
 May, John Joseph  
 McClellan, William Beatie  
 McDonald, James Athanasius  
 McGlenen, Edward Webster  
 \*McIntyre, Peter  
 McLellan, Edward  
 Mead, Edwin Doak  
 Means, Charles Johnson  
 Means, James  
 Meredith, Mrs. Mary Elizabeth  
 Merrill, William Edward  
 Merritt, Edward Percival  
 Metcalf, Albert  
 Metcalf, Henry Brewer  
 Meyer, Miss Héloïse  
 Miller, Henry Franklin  
 Minot, Laurence  
 Mitchell, Thomas Spencer  
 Monks, Richard Joseph  
 Moody, Mrs. Elizabeth Dana  
 Moors, Joseph Benjamin  
 Morison, Mrs. Emily Marshall  
 Morse, Miss Annie Conant  
 Morse, Henry Curtis  
 Morse, Jacob  
 Morse, John Torrey  
 \*Morton, John Dwight  
 Moseley, Frank  
 Murdock, Harold  
 Myrick, Nathan Sumner  
 Napphen, Henry Francis  
 Nash, Bennett Hubbard  
 Nash, Herbert  
 Newhall, Charles Lyman



Newhall, George Warren  
 Nichols, Edward Payson  
 Nichols, Mrs. Elizabeth Louisa  
 Nichols, Francis Henry  
 Nickerson, Andrew  
 Noble, John  
 Nolte, George Henry  
 Nottage, Henry Bailey  
 O'Brien, Edward Francis  
 O'Brien, Thomas Leland  
 O'Meara, Stephen  
 Otis, Mrs. Margaret  
 Paine, Charles Jackson  
 Palmer, Bradley Webster  
 Palmer, Ezra  
 Parker, George Francis  
 Parker, Ross  
 Parsons, Miss Anna Quincy Thaxter  
 Peabody, Francis Howard  
 Peirson, Charles Lawrence  
 Perkins, Edward Cranch  
 Perkins, James Dudley  
 Perry, Mrs. Olive Augusta  
 Peters, Francis Alonzo  
 Pettigrove, Frederick George  
 Phelps, George Henry  
 Phillips, Elijah Brigham  
 Phipps, Benjamin  
 Pierce, Wallace Lincoln  
 Piper, Henry Augustus  
 Poor, Clarence Henry  
 Powers, Patrick Henry  
 Pray, Benjamin Sweetser  
 Prescott, William Herbert  
 Pridee, William Henry  
 Priest, George Henry  
 Pritchett, Henry Smith  
 Proctor, Henry Harrison  
 Putnam, George Franklin  
 Putnam, Henry Ware  
 Quincy, Josiah Phillips  
 Rand, Arnold Augustus  
 Read, Charles French  
 Read, William  
 Redfern, Benjamin Franklin  
 Reynolds, Edward Belcher

Rhodes, Stephen Holbrook  
 Rice, Harry Lee  
 Rich, James Rogers  
 Richardson, Maurice Howe  
 Rodman, Samuel William  
 Rodocanachi, John Michael  
 Rogers, Gorham  
 Rogers, Mrs. William Barton  
 Russell, Edward  
 Russell, Thomas Hastings  
 Saben, Edward Emerson  
 Sargent, Mrs. Aimée  
 Sargent, Arthur Hewes  
 Sargent, Samuel Duncan  
 Sawyer, Timothy Thompson  
 Sawyer, Warren  
 Schouler, James  
 \*Scott, George Robert White  
 Seabury, Frank  
 Sears, Francis Bacon  
 Sears, George Oliver  
 Sears, William Richards  
 Seavey, Fred. Hannibal  
 Sergeant, Charles Spencer  
 Shaw, Mrs. Annie Whipple  
 Sherwin, Thomas  
 Shuman, Samuel  
 Skillings, David Nelson  
 Smith, Albert Oliver  
 Smith, Charles Card  
 Smith, William Eustis  
 \*Snelling, Nathaniel Greenwood  
 Snow, Charles Armstrong  
 Soule, Horace Homer, Jr.  
 Sowdon, Arthur John Clark  
 Spaulding, John Taylor  
 Spear, Edmund Doe  
 \*Speare, Alden  
 Sprague, Mrs. Elizabeth Rebecca  
 Sprague, Henry Harrison  
 Spring, Charles Wright  
 Stanwood, Arthur Grimes  
 Stearns, James Pierce  
 Stevens, Benjamin Franklin  
 Stevens, Francis Herbert  
 Storer, John Humphreys

Story, Joseph  
 Stowe, William Edward  
 Stowell, Francis  
 Stratton, Charles Edwin  
 Strong, Edward Alexander  
 Sturgis, Richard Clipston  
 Sullivan, Richard  
 Swan, Charles Herbert  
 Swan, Robert Thaxter  
 Swan, Walter Sampson  
 Sweet, Everell Fletcher  
 Thayer, Bayard  
 Thayer, Nathaniel  
 Thorndike, Augustus Larkin  
 Throckmorton, John Wakefield  
     Francis  
 Titus, Mrs. Nelson Virgil  
 Tolman, James Pike  
 Torrey, Benjamin Barstow  
 Tower, William Augustus  
 Trask, William Blake  
 Tucker, Frederick Manning  
 Tucker, William Austin  
 Turner, Henry Richmond  
 Tuttle, Joseph Henry  
 Tuttle, Lucius  
 Ulman, William Curtis  
 Underwood, Henry Oliver  
 Varnum, John Marshall  
 Vaughan, Francis Wales  
 Vorenberg, Simon  
 Wadleigh, Mrs. Caroline Enna  
 Wait, William Cushing  
 Wales, George Canning  
 Wales, William Quincy  
 Walker, Mrs. Susan White Seaver  
 Warren, Albert Cyrus  
 Warren, Bentley Wirt  
 Warren, Franklin Cooley  
 Warren, Mrs. Rebecca Bennett  
 Warren, Samuel Mills

Washburn, Henry Stevenson  
 Way, Charles Granville  
 Webster, Everett Bertram  
 Weeks, Andrew Gray  
 Weeks, Warren Bailey Potter  
 Welch, Charles Alfred  
 Weld, Aaron Davis  
 Weld, George Walker  
 Wells, Benjamin Williams  
 Wells, Samuel  
 Wentworth, Arioch  
 West, Charles Alfred  
 Weston, Thomas  
 Wheeler, George Henry  
 Wheelwright, Henry Augustus  
 Wheelwright, John William  
 Whidden, Renton  
 White, Charles Goddard  
 White, Miss Gertrude Richardson  
 White, McDonald Ellis  
 Whitney, David Rice  
 Whitney, James Edward  
 Whitney, Mrs. Margaret Foster  
 Whittemore, Henry  
 Whittier, Albert Rufus  
 Wilder, Herbert Augustus  
 Williams, David Weld  
 Williams, Henry Bigelow  
 Williams, Jacob Lafayette  
 Williams, Moses  
 Williams, Robert Breck  
 Williams, Miss Ruth  
 Williamson, Robert Warden  
 Winkley, Samuel Hobart  
 Winthrop, Thomas Lindall  
 Wolcott, Mrs. Edith Prescott  
 Wolf, Bernard Mark  
 Woodman, Stephen Foster  
 Wright, Frank Vernon  
 Young, William Hill

## Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

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**Be it Known** that whereas THOMAS C. AMORY, CURTIS GUILD, JOHN WARD DEAN, DORUS CLARKE, SAMUEL M. QUINCY, WILLIAM S. APPLETON, THOMAS MINNS, HENRY F. JENKS, JOHN T. HASSAM, and DUDLEY R. CHILD, have associated themselves with the intention of forming a corporation under the name of

### **The Bostonian Society,**

for the purpose of promoting the study of the history of Boston, and the preservation of its antiquities, and have complied with the provisions of the Statutes of this Commonwealth in such case made and provided, as appears from the certificate of the President, Treasurer and Directors of said corporation, duly approved by the Commissioner of Corporations and recorded in this office ;

**Now, Therefore, I,** Henry B. Peirce, Secretary of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, **do hereby certify** that said THOMAS C. AMORY, CURTIS GUILD, JOHN WARD DEAN, DORUS CLARKE, SAMUEL M. QUINCY, WILLIAM S. APPLETON, THOMAS MINNS, HENRY F. JENKS, JOHN T. HASSAM and DUDLEY R. CHILD, their associates and successors, are legally organized and established as and are hereby made an existing corporation under the name of

### **The Bostonian Society,**

with the powers, rights and privileges and subject to the limitations, duties and restrictions, which by law, appertain thereto.



**Witness** my official signature hereunto subscribed and the seal of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts hereunto affixed, this second day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty one.

[Signed]

HENRY B. PEIRCE,  
*Secretary of the Commonwealth.*

# BOSTONIAN SOCIETY.

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*ORGANIZED TO PROMOTE THE STUDY OF THE HISTORY OF BOSTON  
AND THE PRESERVATION OF ITS ANTIQUITIES.*

## BY-LAWS.

### I.

#### OBJECTS.

IT shall be the duty of members, so far as may be in their power, to carry out the objects of the Society, by collecting, by gift, loan, or purchase, books, manuscripts, and pictures, and by such other suitable means as may from time to time seem expedient.

### II.

#### MEMBERS.

The members of the Bostonian Society shall be such persons, either resident or non-resident in Boston, as shall, after having been proposed and accepted as candidates at any regular monthly meeting by the Directors, be elected by the votes of a majority of the members present and voting.

### III.

#### HONORARY AND CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

Honorary and Corresponding members shall be nominated by the Directors, and shall be elected by ballot by two-thirds of the members present and voting. They may take part in the meetings of the Society, but shall not be entitled to vote.

### IV.

#### ADMISSION FEE AND ASSESSMENTS.

Each member shall pay five dollars at the time of his or her admission, and five dollars each first day of January afterwards, into the treasury of the Society for its general purposes; provided, however, that no person joining the Society on or after the first day of October in any year shall be required to pay an additional assessment for the year commencing on the first day of January following.

If any member shall neglect to pay his or her admission fee or annual assessment, for three months after the same is due, he or she shall be liable to forfeit his or her membership at any time when the Directors shall so order.

The payment of the sum of thirty dollars in any one year by any member of the Society shall constitute him or her a life member of the Society; life members shall be free from assessments, and entitled to all the rights and privileges of annual members. The money received for such life membership shall constitute a fund, of which not more than twenty per cent., together with the annual income, shall be spent in any one year.

## V.

## CERTIFICATES.

Certificates signed by the President, and the Clerk, shall be issued to all persons who have become life members of the Society.

## VI.

## MEETINGS.

The annual meeting of the Society shall be held on the second Tuesday in January, and regular meetings shall be held on the second Tuesday of every month, excepting June, July, August and September, at such time and place as the Directors shall appoint. Special meetings shall be called by the Clerk, under the instruction of the Directors.

At all meetings ten members shall be a quorum for business. All Committees shall be appointed by the Chair, unless otherwise ordered.

## VII.

## OFFICERS.

The officers of the Society shall be nine Directors, a President, a Clerk, and a Treasurer. The Directors, Clerk and Treasurer, shall be chosen by ballot at the annual meeting in January, and shall hold office for one year, and until others are duly chosen and qualified in their stead.

The President shall be chosen by the Board of Directors, from their number, at their first meeting after election, or at any adjournment thereof.

The offices of Clerk and Treasurer may be held by the same person.

## VIII.

## VACANCIES.

Any vacancies in the Board of Directors, or the office of Clerk or Treasurer, may be filled for the remainder of the term at any regular meeting of the Society, by the vote of two-thirds of the members present and voting.

In the absence of the Clerk at any meeting of the Society, a Clerk *pro tempore* shall be chosen.

## IX.

## NOMINATING COMMITTEE.

At the monthly meeting in December, a Nominating Committee of five persons shall be appointed, who shall report at the annual meeting a list of candidates for the places to be filled.

## X.

## PRESIDING OFFICER.

The President, or in his absence one of the Directors, shall preside at all meetings of the Society. In the absence of all these officers, a President *pro tempore* shall be chosen.

## XI.

## DUTIES OF THE CLERK.

The Clerk shall be sworn to the faithful discharge of his duties.

He shall notify all meetings of the Society. He shall keep an exact record of all the proceedings of the meetings of the Society and of its Directors.

He shall conduct the general correspondence of the Society, and place on file all letters received.

He shall enter the names of members systematically in books kept for the purpose, and issue certificates of life membership.

The Clerk shall have such charge of all property in the possession of the Society as may from time to time be delegated to him by the Board of Directors.

He shall acknowledge each loan or gift that may be made to and accepted in behalf of the Society.

## XII.

## DUTIES OF THE TREASURER.

The Treasurer shall collect all moneys due to the Society, and pay all bills against the Society, when approved by the Board of Directors.

He shall keep a full account of the receipts and expenditures in a book belonging to the Society, which shall always be open to the inspection of the Directors; and at the annual meeting in January he shall make a written report of all his doings for the year preceding.

The Treasurer shall give bond in the sum of one hundred dollars, with one surety, for the faithful discharge of his duties.

## XIII.

## DUTIES AND POWERS OF DIRECTORS.

The Directors shall superintend and conduct the prudential and executive business of the Society; shall authorize all expenditures of money; fix all salaries; provide a common seal; receive and act upon all resignations and forfeitures of membership, and see that the By-Laws are duly complied with.

The Directors shall have full power to comply with the terms of the lease of the rooms in the Old State House, made with the City of Boston, and to make all necessary rules and regulations required in the premises.

They shall annually, in the month of April, make a careful comparison of the articles in the possession of the Society with the list to be returned to the City of Boston under the terms of the lease, and certify to its correctness.

They shall make a report of their doings at the annual meeting of the Society.

The Directors may, from time to time, appoint such sub-committees as they deem expedient.

In case of any vacancy in the office of Clerk or Treasurer, they shall have power to choose a Clerk or Treasurer *pro tempore* till the next meeting of the Society.

#### XIV.

##### MEETINGS OF THE DIRECTORS.

Regular meetings of the Directors shall be held on the day previous to the regular meetings of the Society, at an hour to be fixed by the President. Special meetings of the Directors shall be held in such manner as they may appoint; and a majority shall constitute a quorum for business.

#### XV.

##### FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The President shall annually, in the month of January, appoint two Directors, who, with the President, shall constitute the Committee of Finance, to examine, from time to time, the books and accounts of the Treasurer; to audit his accounts at the close of the year, and to report upon the expediency of proposed expenditures of money.

#### XVI.

##### STANDING COMMITTEES.

The President shall annually, in the month of January, appoint five standing committees, as follows:—

##### *Committee on the Rooms.*

A committee of seven members, to be called the Committee on the Rooms, of which the President and Clerk of the Society shall be members *ex-officiis*, who shall have charge of all the arrangements of the Rooms (except books, manuscripts, and other objects appropriate to the Library, offered as gifts or loans); the hanging of pictures, and the general arrangement of the Society's collections in their department.

##### *Committee on Papers.*

A committee of three members, to be called the Committee on Papers, who shall have charge of the subject of papers to be read, or other exercises of a like nature, at the monthly meetings of the Society.

*Committee on Membership.*

A committee of five or more members, to be called the Committee on Membership, whose duty it shall be to give information in relation to the purposes of the Society, and increase its membership.

*Committee on the Library.*

A committee of five members, to be called the Committee on the Library, who shall have charge of all the arrangements of the Library, including the acceptance or rejection of all books, manuscripts, and other objects appropriate to the Library, offered as gifts or loans, and the general arrangement of the Society's collections in their department.

*Committee on Publications.*

A committee of four members to be called the Committee on Publications, who shall have charge of all the publications of the Society.

These five committees shall perform the duties above set forth, under the general supervision of the Directors.

Vacancies which may occur in any of these committees during their term of service shall be filled by the President.

## XVII.

## AMENDMENTS TO BY-LAWS.

Amendments to the By-laws may be made, at any annual meeting, by vote of two-thirds of the members present and voting. They may also be made by the like vote at any regular meeting, provided notice of the same be contained in a call for such meeting issued by the Clerk, and sent to every member.









FITZHUGH'S COPY, 1694, OF  
CAPT. CYPRIAN SOUTHAKE'S MAP OF BOSTON HARBOR, 1689.



# Bostonian Society,

OLD STATE HOUSE

Boston,

1881.

*To the Clerk of the Bostonian Society.*

*M.*

*proposes for membership in the Bostonian Society,*

*M.*

*(Address)*

*Approved by the Directors.*

*President.*

"The Directors would urge upon the members, at this time especially the importance of interesting their friends in the work of the Society, and bringing in new members they will enable it to do its work and help to place it on a stable basis." *From the Report of the*



# PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

# BOSTONIAN SOCIETY

AT THE

ANNUAL MEETING, JANUARY 12, 1904.



BOSTON:  
OLD STATE HOUSE.  
PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SOCIETY.  
M C M IV.



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*Committee on Publications*

BENJAMIN C. CLARK  
RUFUS G. F. CANDAGE

| JOHN W. FARWELL  
EDWARD B. REYNOLDS  
THE CLERK

# BOSTONIAN SOCIETY.

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## TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL MEETING.

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THE Twenty-third Annual Meeting of the Bostonian Society was held in the Council Chamber of the Old State House, Boston, on Tuesday, January 12, 1904, at 3 P. M., in accordance with a notice mailed to every member.

President Curtis Guild, Sr., was in the chair, and the records of the last annual and monthly meetings were read by the Clerk, and approved.

President Guild then delivered his annual address as follows:—

### PRESIDENT GUILD'S ADDRESS.

*Fellow Members of the Bostonian Society:*

"To promote the study of the history of Boston and preserve its antiquities" is the object of our Society. It is well that these facts should be presented here in this historic hall of the Old State House, "the most interesting historical building of its period in the country."

### OUR HISTORIC BUILDING.

Since its erection in 1713, it has served as a Town House, Provincial Court House, State House, City Hall, Post Office, and also as a meeting place for the Boston Free Masons. We find the present building thus referred to in the Council Records of nearly two hundred years ago: \*

---

\* Council Records, 1712 to 1718, page 21.

At a Council held at the Council Chamber in Boston, upon Monday, the 6th of April, 1713 :

Pursuant to a Resolve pass'd by the General Assembly at their Session in March last, that the Treasu'r be directed to supply the Treasurer of the Town of Boston with the sum of Four hundred & fifty pounds in the public bills of credit to be applyed towards the carrying on & finishing the Town House or edifice now in building in Boston, as part of the Town's proportion of that charge, he taking good & sufficient security for the repaying of the s'd sum into the Treasury again on or before the twentyeth day of February next

Advised & consented That a Warrant be made out to the Treasurer to advance & supply to Mr Joseph Prout present Treasurer of the Town of Boston the aforesaid sum of Four hundred & fifty pounds in Bills of publick credit for the use aforesaid taking good & sufficient security for the repayment of the same again accordingly

It will be recollected that from the balcony on the State Street front the Declaration of Independence was proclaimed, and that in 1789, General Washington, from a platform on the western end of the building, reviewed a procession in his honor, on the occasion of his last visit to Boston.

As one of the chief duties of this Society has been the care and preservation of the Old State House, it is a source of deep regret to us that it has been thought necessary by the Transit Commission to carry the East Boston Tunnel under this building, and to use the basement for a subway station. The cutting of an arcade through the basement floor on the east end, to provide a means of egress for patrons of the railway, has made a considerable change in the appearance of the sides of the structure ; but on the other hand, the arrangement adopted has preserved, almost unchanged, the end of the building looking down State Street.

The presence of this arcade beneath our feet has rendered more difficult the task of heating some of our rooms, and it is hoped that the noise made by the cars in the subway may not become so great as to compel us to hold our meetings elsewhere. The construction of the arcade permitted

the removal of the sidewalk at the eastern end of the building,—a change of considerable advantage to the traffic passing through Devonshire Street.

#### DANGERS ESCAPED.

Several times the building has narrowly escaped destruction. In 1825 and again in 1832 it was actually on fire, but the flames were extinguished before very serious damage was done. It was fortunate for lovers of the antiquities of Boston that the great fire of Boston in 1872 spared the three buildings of greatest historical interest,—the Old State House, Old South Church, and Faneuil Hall.

In 1826 it was proposed to tear down the Old State House, to make room for an edifice to contain Chantry's statue of Washington, now in Doric Hall at the State House. The committee of the Washington Monument Association seeking this action consisted of John Lowell, James Lloyd, John Davis, John C. Warren, William Sullivan and Edward Everett. Even at that time, however, the building was regarded with veneration by the people of Boston, and the outcry against the proposed desecration was so great that the edifice was saved.

It is interesting to note that our Society has lately received as a gift the volume containing the "Notes and Minutes of the Secretary of the Fund for erecting in the Town of Boston an equestrian statue of Gen. George Washington." The statue as finally erected, was however, a standing one, and is, as I have said, the so-called Chantry Statue of Washington.

In 1875 the building had become badly in need of repairs, after having been given over to commercial uses for some thirty-five years, and its destruction was again proposed. At that time a patriotic American living in Chicago said: "When the people of Boston are ready to tear down the Old State House, the people of Chicago are ready to buy the building to set it up in Chicago, as an historical monument."

Destruction was again averted, and in 1881 the City Council of Boston appropriated \$35,000 for extensive repairs. Commercialism was driven from the upper stories of the

building, and it was restored to its appearance of a century ago, practically as it has been for the past twenty-three years. During the alterations of the past year, the building has been strengthened in many ways, and is probably in better repair to-day than at any time since the restoration which was completed in 1882.

#### FANEUIL HALL MARKET.

A few months ago, a letter appeared in a New York daily paper, charging Bostonians with neglect of their historical buildings, the writer being appalled on learning that the lower floor and cellar of Faneuil Hall had been turned into a market! The writer of that letter was doubtless not aware of the fact that, in 1740, Peter Faneuil offered to build and present to the town "a *Market House*," and his proposal was accepted at a town meeting held on July 17, 1740. The building was finished in 1742, and the keys were delivered to the selectmen on Sept. 10, of that year. A Town meeting was held on the 13th, to take suitable action in acknowledgment of this generous gift.

In the preamble to the votes, which were offered by the "Hon. John Jeffries, Esq.," and passed by the meeting, we read: "And, whereas, Peter Faneuil, Esq., has, in pursuance thereof, at a very great expense, erected a noble structure far exceeding his first proposal, inasmuch as it contains not only a large and sufficient accommodation for a Market place, but has also superadded a spacious and most beautiful Town Hall over it, and several other convenient rooms which may prove very beneficial to the town for offices or otherwise, etc."

It was voted to accept the gift, and, "It was then voted unanimously that, in testimony of the Town's gratitude to the said Peter Faneuil, Esq., and to perpetuate his memory, the Hall over the Market place be named Faneuil Hall, to be at all times hereafter called and known by that name."

This quotation from history disposes of the claim that this venerable building is desecrated by the existence of a market under its roof, for it was built primarily for a market, the hall being an after-thought. The original structure was burned in 1761, and, soon after, a petition for a lottery to raise the means for rebuilding was granted by the General Court.

The necessary funds were not secured until 1765, but the rebuilding was begun in 1763 and completed in 1767.

The new structure was thus erected just in time for use by those patriotic meetings in the years immediately preceding the Declaration of Independence, which gave the building its well-known title, "Cradle of Liberty." Its walls have resounded with the cheers of those who listened to the inspiring words of Samuel Adams, John Hancock, Daniel Webster, Charles Francis Adams and others, and in 1780 General Washington was banqueted there.

#### THE OLD CORNER BOOK-STORE.

Another of the antiquities of Boston has been for many years the Old Corner Book-store, on the corner of Washington and School Streets — I say has been, for that venerable edifice has recently been converted into a confectionery store. It was noted as the headquarters of the leading literary celebrities of Boston and neighboring towns and cities. The building, erected in 1712 by Mr. Thomas Crease, passed through various hands till 1817, when it was taken by Dr. Samuel Clarke, father of James Freeman Clarke, who used the front as an apothecary store, and the remainder as a dwelling-house, the entrance being through a gateway and yard on School Street. My first picture-book was purchased here seventy years ago, — a copy of "London Cries," price twelve and one-half cents. In 1828 Carter & Hendee used the front room as a book-store, and Isaac R. Butts the upper rooms for his printing office. Allen & Ticknor kept the store from 1833 to 1837, and after that, William D. Ticknor till 1844, when he formed a copartnership with John Reed and James T. Fields in 1865, under the title of Ticknor, Reed & Fields.

The store soon became headquarters for literary men and authors; among them may be mentioned Dr. John G. Palfrey, Charles Sumner, Prof. Agassiz, Geo. S. Hillard, Longfellow, Bryant, Irving, Cooper, Hawthorne, Sprague, Willis, Whipple, Parsons, Emerson, Whittier, Holmes, Lowell, Cornelius C. Felton, afterwards President of Harvard College, Halleck, Paulding, and Dickens and Thackeray, when they visited the city.

Ticknor, Reed & Fields removed to Tremont Street in 1865, and E. P. Dutton & Co. then took possession of the old corner; they were succeeded in 1869 by Alexander Williams & Co., and later by Damrell & Upham. Mr. Damrell died in 1896, and Mr. Upham retired in 1902, when the business was incorporated under the name of "The Old Corner Book-store," with Mr. George A. Moore as general manager.

Just above the Old Corner store was another, kept by one Callender, which was the only place where books of the plays performed at the theatres could be bought. The proprietor was a very near-sighted man, so much so, that when looking along his shelves for a book called for, he placed his head within an inch or two of them, as he ran his gaze along in search of the one required; this habit caused an actor customer to remark to another who had just entered, "Wait a moment, till Callender smells out a play for me."

But there is no longer any Old Corner Book-store on the corner of School and Washington Streets; it has given place, as I have said, to a candy shop—food for the brain being superseded by sweets for the palate. The book business has been transferred to a corner in Bromfield Street, where the familiar sign of "Old Corner Book-store" still invites customers.

#### MODERN METHODS.

Perhaps no "modern improvement" changed the appearance of our city, in the evening hours, more than the introduction of the system of lighting our streets and residences by gas.

The first of the city Gas-light companies began in 1823, when the population was about 50,000, and to-day there are about 780 miles of gas mains in the city proper. On the first introduction of gas, many people declined to put it into their stores and residences. I recollect as late as 1835 that the proprietor of a circulating library refused to use it, because he thought it injurious to eyesight. Those who to-day have the brilliant electric light as an illuminator will smile at this objection.

## A LAND-MARK TO REMAIN.

The Boston Athenæum, on Beacon Hill, is one of the old land-marks of Boston. The shareholders have recently voted not to sell the edifice and remove to the new location on Arlington Street, for which plans have been drawn. I am told that only two-thirds of the shareholders voted on this most important question. It is to be regretted that a greater interest in its affairs is not taken by the proprietors of this fine old institution.

## CHARLES RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

Ever since the Back Bay was filled in and reclaimed from the sea, visitors to Boston have wondered that the Charles River Basin has not been beautified and developed as a water park. The agitation for this purpose has been going on for many years, and it is pleasing to know that the realization of plans for such a park, quite as beautiful as the famous Alster Basin of Hamburg, has been made possible by action of the Legislature and approval of the Governor of Massachusetts during the past year. The Act is entitled — "An Act to authorize the construction of a dam across the Charles River between the cities of Boston and Cambridge."

One of the greatest benefits to be derived from the development of the plans for this basin will come from the diversion of the foul sewage which causes such a nauseating odor to arise from the river at low tide in warm weather, especially when a heavy rain has washed the filth of the main sewer of Beacon Street into the basin. It is strange that such a menace to health has been allowed to exist for so many years in our city. This latter work, undertaken during the last year, is now approaching completion.

## STEAMSHIPS.

When Charles Dickens came to Boston in 1842, he sailed from Liverpool on the *Britannia* of the Cunard Line, the voyage, via Halifax, taking eighteen days. That vessel was a side-wheel steamer of 1200 tons, and Dickens tells us that "People stood upon the wharf in Liverpool gazing with a kind of dread delight on the far-famed fast American steamer."



This wonder of her day was 207 feet long, and 34 feet, 4 inches broad. She was built of wood and carried 114 passengers.

The Britannia was the pioneer of the great Cunard Line. The largest vessels of this line now plying between Boston and Liverpool, the Saxonian and the Ivernia, make trips averaging seven days and two hours. They are built of steel and are 600 feet long by 64 feet broad. These monsters can carry 200 first class and 200 second class passengers, and they often carry as many as 2000 steerage passengers at one time.

#### THEATRES.

In 1842 there were but two theatres in the city of Boston, and Dickens states that they were poorly patronized. In 1904 we have twenty theatres, two of them having been opened during the past year — The Majestic and The Globe. The latter title recalls to Bostonians the old theatre of the same name which stood on Washington Street near Hayward Place, having a side entrance on Essex Street; that was a renovation of Selwyn's Theatre, and was destroyed by the great fire of 1874, which also burned Chauncey Hall School on Essex Street, and many other buildings. This should not be confounded with the Great Boston Fire of 1872.

A new Globe Theatre was erected on the site of the old one, but the new building was destroyed in turn, and the Savoy Hotel was erected on its site. In the 70's and 80's the Globe was perhaps the leading theatre of Boston. Edwin Booth usually played there, and it was on its stage that Charlotte Cushman, one of the greatest American actresses, took her farewell of the stage. The universally popular Arthur Cheney was manager of this theatre for many years, and after his death he was succeeded by John Stetson, who was a man of great business ability but not endowed with a very good education, and many good stories, most of them untrue, have been told at his expense.

One of these relates that he reprimanded the trombone player in his orchestra for laying down his trombone and neglecting to play when he thought Mr. Stetson was not looking. The musician defended himself by saying, — "But,

Mr. Stetson, there are no notes in the score for me to play in this number." "Never you mind about the notes," said Stetson, "I pay you to play in my orchestra, and when the others play I want you to play, whether you have any notes or not."

#### GROWTH OF BOSTON.

After the lapse of sixty-two years, it is amusing to read the comments of Dickens on Boston of 1842. In speaking of the courts he says — "In the small community of a city like this, where each man knows the other." The complaint made by municipal reformers of to-day in our city is that we *don't* know each other, and that not ten per cent. of the voters of Boston know, even by sight, their representatives in the Legislature or City Council.

Since that visit of Dickens, Boston has increased her population to six times the number that she had at that time, and the city of Lowell, which impressed the novelist as a new and busy manufacturing town, has to-day a greater population than the Boston of 1842.

It is not by population or wealth alone that credit comes to our city, and the preservation of the buildings that recall the great deeds of our ancestors may serve to stimulate an interest and desire for that just and righteous government which they sought to establish for the nation and for the city, and thus help to make its future even more glorious than its past.

#### REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS.

The Rev. Joshua P. Bodfish, in behalf of the Directors, presented their Annual Report: —

*Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen, Members of the Bostonian Society:*

At the close of the year 1903, there were in the Society,

Honorary Members	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Life Members	.	.	.	.	.	.	547
Annual Members	.	.	.	.	.	.	527
Total	.	.	.	.	.	.	<u>1,076</u>

Showing an increase of 11 Life Members, and a decrease of 5 Annual Members, making a total increase of 6 Members during the past year.

The Directors would urge upon the members, at this time especially, the importance of interesting their friends in the work of the Society. By proposing and bringing in new members they will enable it to increase its usefulness and help to place it on a stable basis.

The number of visitors to our rooms has not been placed on record, as the building was closed for ten months of the past year on account of the construction of a subway station under the Old State House by the Boston Transit Commission.

The Society has suffered great inconvenience and expense from the closing of its rooms. During the Teachers' Convention especially, great numbers from abroad were debarred from visiting the building and inspecting its historical collections, and the Society lost much from the usual sale of its publications.

#### MONTHLY MEETINGS.

The following papers were read before the Society in 1903 :—

January 13: Annual Address, by President Curtis Guild.

February 10: No meeting held.

March 10: "Forgotten Bostonians," by the Rev. Anson Titus.

April 14: "Colonial Hymnology and Old Time Tune Books," by Ernest N. Bagg.

May 12: "Rufus Choate," by Joseph B. Moors.

October 13: "The Birth and Death of the Stamp Act," by William T. R. Marvin.

November 10: "Recollections of Boston Merchants in the Eighteen-Forties," by Aaron Sargent.

December 8: "The Narrative of the Spies sent by Governor Gage through Suffolk and Middlesex Counties in February, 1775, with some account of the Patriots and Tories they met," by Jerome C. Hosmer.

## NECROLOGY.

During the past year, we have learned of the deaths of forty-eight members of the Society, one of whom died in 1902.

Edward Turner, born in Boston, April 21, 1816, died in Quincy, May 3, 1902.

## DEATHS IN 1903.

Edward MacDonald, born in Albany, N. Y., July 5, 1843, died in Boston, January 1.

Caleb Agry Curtis, born in Boston, February 19, 1828, died in Pau, France, January 6.

Miss Esther Fidelia Wright, born in Boston, December 14, 1828, died in Boston, January 8.

James Eliot Cabot, born in Brookline, June 18, 1821, died in Brookline, January 16.

Mrs. Rebecca Caroline Ames, born in St. Louis, Mo., December 30, 1838, died in Boston, January 20.

William Coombs Codman, born in Dorchester, November 3, 1821, died in Boston, January 23.

Samuel Emmes, born in Boston, July 26, 1835, died in Boston, January 26.

Nathaniel Hurd Henchman, born in Charlestown, August 17, 1817, died in Cambridge, January 30.

Henry Norwell, born in Errol, Scotland, September 18, 1832, died in Apopka, Fla., February 5.

Charles John Whitmore, born in Dorchester, April 27, 1834, died in Boston, February 8.

John Dwight Morton, born in Athol, October 3, 1830, died in Boston, February 17.

Thomas Goddard Frothingham, born in Charlestown, October 1, 1840, died in Washington, D. C., February 21.

Jacob Hirsch Hecht, born in Hainstadt, Germany, March 15, 1834, died in Boston, February 24.

Gardiner Greene Hammond, born in Boston, November 19, 1832, died in Boston, March 3.

Francis William Lawrence, born in Brookline, November 20, 1839, died in Brookline, March 10.

Joseph Hudson Center, born in Boston, April 8, 1824, died in Boston, March 11.

Arioch Wentworth, born in Rollinsford, N. H., June 13, 1813, died in Boston, March 12.

John Wilson Candler, born in Boston, February 10, 1828, died in Providence, R. I., March 16.

Mrs. Elizabeth Lewis, born in Boston, March 23, 1821, died in Boston, March 19.

Mrs. Louisa Augusta Gaston, born in Boston, December 27, 1830, died in Boston, March 24.

Thomas Bartlett Hall, born in Springfield, July 25, 1824, died in Brookline, March 29.

Charles Uriah Cotting, born in Boston, May 13, 1831, died in Boston, April 3.

Joseph Ballard Atherton, born in Boston, Nov. 9, 1837, died in Honolulu, H. I., April 7.

Mrs. Susan White Seaver Walker, born in Boston, December 16, 1824, died in Boston, April 21.

John Tyler Hassam, born in Boston, September 20, 1841, died in Boston, April 22.

William Sumner Appleton, born in Boston, January 11, 1840, died in Boston, April 28.

Henry Capen Richards, born in Boston, April 19, 1836, died in Boston, April 30.

Samuel Duncan Sargeant, born in Chester, Vt., April 9, 1828, died in New York, N. Y., May 3.

Frank William Andrews, born in Boston, October 16, 1826, died in Washington, D. C., May 5.

Thomas Cahill, born in Boston, March 20, 1811, died in Brookline, May 9.

Mrs. Maria Josephine Carpenter, born in South Reading, October 29, 1828, died in Boston, May 21.

John Joseph May, born in Boston, October 15, 1813, died in Boston, May 25.

Andrew Gray Weeks, born in Yarmouth, Me., June 10, 1823, died in Guilford, Vt., June 26.

David Boardman Flint, born in Troy, N. H., May 1, 1816, died in Boston, July 5.

Henry Miles Knowles, born in Lowell, October 31, 1850, died in Cohasset, July 13.

Martin Luther Bradford, born in Boston, February 12, 1821, died in Boston, July 22.

Charles Anthony Morss, born in Boston, October 15, 1822, died in Woodstock, Vt., July 26.

Edwin Holbrook Sampson, born in Boston, June 5, 1831, died in Cambridge, August 14.

Miss Elizabeth Stanley Fiske, born in Wrentham, October 16, 1822, died in Taunton, September 8.

Henry Stevenson Washburn, born in Taunton, June 10, 1813, died in Newton, October 1.

Samuel Wells, born in Hallowell, Me., September 9, 1836, died in Boston, October 3.

Francis Ellingwood Abbot, born in Boston, November 6, 1836, died in Beverly, October 22.

Martin Parry Kennard, born in Portsmouth, N. H., July 24, 1818, died in Brookline, November 13.

William Henry Allen, born in Boston, January 10, 1836, died in Boston, November 25.

William Emerson Cox, born in Boston, May 4, 1850, died in Brookline, November 28.

Charles William Galloupe, born in Beverly, September 5, 1825, died in Boston, Nov. 28.

Messrs. Abbot, Andrews, Appleton, Atherton, Bradford, Candler, Center, Cotting, Curtis, Frothingham, Galloupe, Hall, Hammond, Hassam, Hecht, Henchman, Kennard, MacDonald, Morss, Norwell, Richards, Sampson, Turner and Whitmore, Mesdames Ames and Carpenter, and the Misses Fiske and Wright, were Life Members.

Messrs. Allen, Cabot, Cahill, Codman, Cox, Emmes, Flint, Knowles, Lawrence, May, Morton, Washburn, Weeks, Wells and Wentworth, Mesdames Gaston, Lewis and Walker, were Annual Members.

We deplore the loss of so many members, eminent as they were in every walk of life. They not only did honor to our Society, but they were among the most honored of Boston's citizens. Their lives and example should be an inspiration to those who follow them.

Messrs. William S. Appleton and John T. Hassam were Charter Members of the Society, and served many years on the Board of Directors. They were both deeply interested in antiquarian research, and remarkably well equipped to ren-

der valuable service in promoting the objects for which it was founded. Mr. Thomas Goddard Frothingham was one of the Directors of the Bunker Hill Monument Association, and a member of the building committee which had charge of the erection of its Granite Lodge for the exhibition of historical relics connected with the battle of Bunker Hill.

At the beginning of the new year the Society finds itself face to face with new conditions, caused in part by the occupancy of this historic edifice by the Transit Commission, and by the vote of the City Government to leave the part not so occupied to the care of the Bostonian Society. Very onerous conditions, not anticipated, have been attached to the new lease of this building to the Society.

It should go without saying that it is the duty of the City to preserve with pride, a building around which cluster so many historic memories of the past. In this very room "was Independence born." No city in the United States *had* so many historic buildings, and places consecrated by the shedding of patriots' blood during the great struggle for Independence. *No* city has, like Boston, allowed some of these buildings to be ruthlessly destroyed, or has left places rich with historic associations to go unmarked. The Old State House is the most important of the few buildings of Revolutionary time now remaining. It is an edifice the city should regard as a sacred treasure.

The Bostonian Society, founded to preserve the antiquities of Boston, comes to the help of the city, undertakes the care of this precious relic, fills its rooms with valuable mementos of Boston's history, and, at great expense, provides caretakers who keep the rooms and the historical collections open daily to the public without charge, our only means of meeting this great expense being the dues and offerings of its patriotic members. We cannot therefore believe that it is the wish of Boston's citizens that the terms of our holding these rooms open to the public should be made so onerous by the city officials as to be almost prohibitive.

Respectfully submitted,

JOSHUA P. BODFISH,  
*For the Directors.*

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE ROOMS.

During the past year great changes have been wrought in the rooms of the Society on the first floor of the Old State House, which were made necessary by the construction of a subway station under the building by the Boston Transit Commission.

A fireproof floor has been constructed in the eastern portion of the building, thereby diminishing in a marked degree danger from fire, and small panes of glass have been placed in the windows in conformity with those on the upper floors. At the completion of the changes in construction, the interior was refinished and repainted, and our apartments now present an attractive appearance.

We are indebted to the city, through Mr. Hugh Montague, Superintendent of Public Buildings of the City of Boston, for installing electric lighting in the rooms wherever necessary.

As a consequence of the changes noted above, the halls of the Society were closed to the public during the greater part of last year. This gave great disappointment to the thousands who visited our historic city, and especially to the great company who attended the convention of the National Educational Association.

As in past years, the collections of the Society have been enriched by gifts and loans of many interesting relics. Among the more important are the following :

Miss Frances A. Stone has loaned to the Society the famous "blue ball," with its accompanying bracket, which hung for many years before the shop of Josiah Franklin, tallow chandler and father of Benjamin Franklin, corner of Hanover and Union Streets.

Mr. David P. Kimball has given the collections an entrance bill-board from the recently demolished Boston Museum, to which is attached the programme of the last performance at that theatre, June 1, 1903 ; and he has also loaned a plaster bust, with its accompanying pedestal, of William Warren, the eminent comedian.



The Society has received as a gift from Mr. Frank B. Grout, the front door and door-frame once in a house which formerly stood at 2 Bulfinch Place. Here for many years was Miss Amelia B. Fisher's boarding-house, and it was long the home of William Warren.

Especial mention should be made of the purchase by the Society of a large collection of Fast and Thanksgiving Proclamations by Governors of Massachusetts. The series, which covers the years 1796 to 1835, is almost complete, and was collected by Rev. Samuel Stearns, minister of Bedford, Mass., for many years. When properly arranged for examination, these Proclamations will be a valuable addition to the collections of the Society.

The committee have expended during the past year the sum of \$272.32 for the care and maintenance of the rooms, and \$96.67 has been received from the sale of publications and souvenirs.

For the Committee :

LEVI L. WILLCUTT,  
JAMES F. HUNNEWELL,  
DAVID H. COOLIDGE,  
FRANCIS H. MANNING,

CHARLES H. TAYLOR, Jr.,  
The PRESIDENT, } *ex officio*.  
The CLERK.

CHARLES F. READ, *Clerk*.

*December 31, 1903.*

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY.

The Library of the Society is again in its accustomed place, after being in storage during the greater part of last year, on account of the construction of the subway station under the Old State House by the Boston Transit Commission.

The consequent rearrangement of the book-cases and the books of the Library made certain changes necessary and desirable, which have added greatly to its efficiency. Its usefulness will also be much increased by a card catalogue, which is now in preparation.

The Committee announced in their Report of last year that additional shelf room should be provided at once. This

need has now become imperative, as all available space is in use at the present time.

The Bostonian Society has become a member of the Prince Society during the past year. This will enable the Library to have a complete set of the valuable historical publications of that institution, which largely relate to the early history of Boston.

The Committee have expended the sum of \$49.68, of an appropriation of \$100.

The additions to the Library during the past year, by gift and purchase, have been 74 volumes and 82 pamphlets.

Some of the more important additions are: "Memories of a Hundred Years," by Edward Everett Hale, from Benjamin C. Clark; "The Historie Booke," from the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company; "Boston, the Town and the People," from the author, M. A. DeWolfe Howe; "Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War," Volume XI, and Vital Records of one city and eighteen towns of Massachusetts, from the Secretary of State of Massachusetts; "Sir Humfrey Gylberte," a publication of the Prince Society, and "Old Paths and Legends of New England," both purchased.

For the Committee:

JAMES L. WHITNEY,  
FRANCIS H. BROWN,  
ALBERT A. FOLSOM,

WILLIAM HOWELL REED,  
WALTER K. WATKINS,  
The Clerk.

CHARLES F. READ, *Clerk.*

## REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

The Treasurer herewith submits his annual Report for 1903 (Printed on a subsequent page): —

It is gratifying to announce that the treasury of the Society is in a satisfactory condition, the funds having been materially increased during the past year.

At the close of the year 1902 the invested fund amounted to \$31,000, valued at par, and there was on deposit \$1,427.93, making a total of \$32,427.93.

...received on April 15th, \$200, and on September 1st, 1903. These two payments complete the legacy ... the Society by its late member, Edward I. ...

...the Finance Committee purchased from the ... accumulated fund two \$1,000 American Telephone and Telegraph 4% bonds at a cost of \$1,923.33.

The recent Christmas season brought a most acceptable ... the treasury of the Society. On December 24th the ... received from the estate of its late member, Robert ... the courtesy of Thomas Minns, a member of ... and surviving executor, the sum of \$3,000. The ... acknowledges with pleasure the receipt of this gift, ... enable it to do its chosen work even better in ...

On December 31st, 1903, the invested funds of the Society ... at par, amounted to \$33,000. There was also ... on deposit in the New England Trust Co. the ... making a grand total of \$36,769.23.

CHARLES F. READ, *Treasurer.*

*January 31, 1904.*

## REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATIONS.

The Committee on Publications have selected for reproduction as the frontispiece of the Annual Proceedings for ... an early map in the Society's collections, entitled "A ... of Boston Harbor by Capt. Cyprian Southake, made ... Fitzhugh, anno 1694." The original was formerly in the Sloane collection, in the British Museum, but was afterwards placed among the Museum's manuscripts. The well-known genealogist, Mr. Henry F. Waters, while in London, chanced to see it there, and, recognizing its interest and value, had two fac-simile copies made at his own expense. At that time the Philip Wells map had not appeared and if there were others as early, giving the harbor in detail as does this, they were not generally known. Copies were made in August, 1884, in London, by J. A. .

one copy Mr. Waters presented to the Library of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, of Boston, and the other he gave to our Society through the late William H. Whitmore. There is also a copy in the possession of the Boston Public Library, but how it was procured no one at present seems to know.

Mr. Basil H. Soulsby, superintendent of the Map Department of the British Museum, says: "I am inclined to think that this map is a copy by Fitzhugh, in 1694, from an original by Capt. Cyprian Southack of an earlier date than 1689 (the date of John Thornton's printed map, with the same soundings as the MS. map), and I am of the opinion that Thornton took his map from Southack's work." The Thornton map, to which he refers, is a loose map in the British Museum, in a collection of twenty-four maps and charts made by John Thornton, "Hidrographer at the Platt in the Minories, London," 1689. It also occurs — the plate apparently very much worn — in Thornton's "English Pilot, The Fourth Book," London, 1689.

Capt. Cyprian Southack was born March 25, 1662, in London; he came to Boston Nov. 25, 1685, and died here March 27, 1745. He is mentioned as being in the public service in 1690; he was given audience by the King of England, to whom he presented a draught of the New England coast on Feb. 26, 1694. He was commissioned commander of the Massachusetts "Province Galley," July 7, 1702.

Our reproduction is a photogravure of the copy given us by Mr. Waters.

For the Committee:

BENJAMIN C. CLARK,  
RUFUS G. F. CANDAGE,  
JOHN W. FARWELL,

EDWARD B. REYNOLDS,  
The CLERK, *ex officio*.

CHARLES F. READ, *Clerk*.

#### REPORT OF THE NOMINATING COMMITTEE.

The Nominating Committee, through Mr. Robert B. Williams, Chairman, reported that that Committee recommended as officers of the Society for 1904, to be chosen at the annual meeting, the following named gentlemen:—

*For Clerk and Treasurer.*

CHARLES F. READ.

*For Directors.*

CURTIS GUILD,  
JOSHUA P. BODFISH,  
BENJAMIN C. CLARK,  
JAMES F. HUNNEWELL,

LEVI L. WILLCUTT,  
DAVID H. COOLIDGE,  
ALBERT A. FOLSOM,  
WILLIAM T. R. MARVIN,

FRANCIS H. MANNING.

[Signed] ROBERT B. WILLIAMS, *Chairman.*  
J. GRAFTON MINOT,  
EDWIN B. COX,  
MASON G. PARKER,  
L. FOSTER MORSE.

The Report of the Committee was accepted, and on motion the Society proceeded to ballot. The result, as announced by the tellers, was the unanimous election of the gentlemen nominated.

It was ordered that the President's Address and the Reports of the several Committees, as presented, be printed in the Annual Proceedings.

On motion, the Society adjourned.

CHARLES F. READ, *Clerk.*

## RECOLLECTIONS OF BOSTON MERCHANTS IN THE EIGHTEEN-FORTIES.

BY AARON SARGENT.

A Paper read before the Bostonian Society, Nov. 10, 1903.

Premising that the word "Merchant," as applied a half century or more ago, has now a somewhat different import, it seems proper to state, at the outset, what the signification of the word then was, and, incidentally, to show that it has lost its former meaning.

The Boston merchants of sixty years since were either ship-owners, charterers of ships, or importers by the cargo, or a considerable part of a cargo, from every part of the globe. Ships carried cotton from New Orleans, Mobile, Savannah and Charleston,—but mainly from New Orleans,—to Liverpool, and occasionally to Havre; they brought much to Boston for the factories at Lowell, Manchester, and other places; their freights from New Orleans were also pork, bacon, lard, flour and lead. Cotton was carried to Europe by the pound, and freights varied from nine-sixteenths, five-eighths and eleven-sixteenths of a penny to three farthings and upwards, and occasionally, but not often, to a penny. Other ships carried sugar by the ton from Havana and Matanzas to Russia, and freights varied from £3, £3. 5, £3. 10 and £3. 15 to £4, and sometimes—but seldom—a little over these prices.

Still other ships were loaded with cotton goods, boots and shoes, furniture, and other New England commodities, for foreign ports; and returning, brought tea from China; sugar and hemp from Manila; pepper from Sumatra; saltpetre, linseed, gunny-cloth and bags, hides, ginger, shellac and lac-dye from Calcutta; hemp, cordage, sail-cloth, duck, crash, sheetings, flax and iron from Russia; copper from Valparaiso; hides from California (the North-west Coast, as it was then called), and from Montevideo and Buenos Ayres; coffee from Batavia and Rio Janeiro; coffee, sugar and molasses from the West Indies; iron from Gottenburg; fruit and wine from Mediterranean ports, and iron, coal, slate, crockery, dry goods, hardware and cutlery from Great Britain.

The principal wharves, commencing at the North End and running southward, were Gray's, Constitution, Battery, Union (sometimes called May's), Sargent's, Lewis's, Commercial (sometimes called Granite), and City, all leading from Commercial Street; Mercantile, with its Eastern, Baltimore and Philadelphia packet piers; the wharf itself running parallel with and being contiguous to Commercial Street; Long Wharf, a continuation from State Street; T, then a branch from Long, but now extended, as a street, to Commercial Street; Central, beginning on India Street; India, a continuation, at an angle, from India Street; and Rowe's, Foster's and Russia, leading from Broad Street (now Atlantic Avenue).

Nearly all of Mercantile Wharf, and the whole of City Wharf (which was on a line with Quincy Market), have, by the filling in of the docks, ceased to exist as wharves. Lewis's, Commercial, Long, Central and India wharves have been shorn of a part of their glory by the laying out and construction of Atlantic Avenue, which cut them in twain; and what would have been a remaining glory has been lost by the absence of the fine, handsome ships, formerly seen at the docks, with their royal and skysail yards aloft. The width of Lewis and Commercial wharves gave room for two piers, called North and South piers, built on piles and extending from the lower end of each wharf into the harbor, and were long enough for a ship to lie alongside. The dock between the two piers was wide enough for two ships to lie abreast, one at each pier. These docks between the piers rejoiced in the classic name of "The Cow Yard."

The counting-rooms of nearly all the merchants were located on these wharves. The merchants of those days did not have "offices."

The principal merchants, as remembered, were, on Union Wharf, Benjamin A. Gould, in the Calcutta trade, stern but gentlemanly; Nathaniel and Benjamin Goddard, brothers, afterwards on Central Wharf, also in the Calcutta trade, and always approachable; William W. Goddard, in the East India and Valparaiso trade, a thorough merchant, but sometimes inflexible; and Mackey & Coolidge, in the Calcutta trade.

On the Eastern Railroad Wharf, and afterwards on Commercial Street, were Blanchard & Sherman, in the general freighting business. On Lewis's Wharf were Benjamin Bangs and Augustus Hemenway, in the Valparaiso trade; William Appleton & Co. and John Brown & Co., in the East India and Russia trade. John Brown lost his life by the burning of the steamer Lexington on Long Island Sound in 1840. The second member of the firm was Captain Richard Soule, an upright man. All of these gentlemen were ship-owners. There were also on Lewis's Wharf, Lombard & Whitmore and Sampson & Tappan, in the East India trade; Mr. Sampson is well remembered as having possessed many attractive traits of character.

Ammi C. Lombard & Co. were engaged in the coastwise business. To this firm belongs the credit of having established the only real lines of packet and freighting ships between Boston and New Orleans, and between Boston and Charleston. The other lines, so called, were composed of ships taken wholly or in part, at random, as they could be obtained for the outward voyage only,—the purpose having been to reach New Orleans or Charleston, and there obtain a cotton freight to Liverpool. At that time merchandise destined for the West was shipped to New Orleans by vessel, and then forwarded by steamboat up the Mississippi, Missouri and Ohio rivers. The names of the Lombard ships would in themselves, perhaps, be uninteresting, but they show the constant use by the firm of the initial letter C: Columbiana, Carolina, Cherokee, Charleston, Concordia, Cincinnati, Congaree and Cervantes.

One firm more on Lewis's Wharf must not be omitted—Enoch Train & Co., in the East India and Russia trade. In the latter part of the decade they established, and for several years maintained, the well-known "Train's Line" of ships between Boston and Liverpool, which were the admiration of all, and the pride of the metropolis of New England. Their private signal—a red flag with a white diamond in the centre—was well known in port and on every sea. On the wharf, on 'change, on the street, and everywhere, Mr. Train was a popular man. To receive a bow or a "Good-morning"



salute from Enoch Train, as, tall and erect and with manly step, he walked down State Street and along Commercial Street to his counting-room, was something not to be despised by anyone, whether a merchant or holding some other position in commercial Boston.

On Commercial Wharf were Ezra Weston & Sons, ship-owners, and ship-builders at Duxbury. Alden B. Weston, the active partner, was always agreeable, but a man of few words: Howes & Crowell, correct and upright merchants: Benjamin Rich & Son: Bryant & Sturgis, in the North-west Coast and East India trade. It was in their brig Pilgrim and ship Alert that Richard H. Dana, Jr., learned what it was to be a sailor, and fitted himself to write his admirable book, "Two Years Before the Mast." B. C. Clark & Co., in the West India trade, principally with Cape Haytien; some good deeds were credited to Mr. Clark: James Hunnewell, in the Sandwich Islands trade: Daniel C. Bacon: Henry Oxnard and Henry P. Oxnard, in the China and Calcutta trade: D. & F. Nickerson, in the Surinam trade: Lot Wheelwright, Jr., ship-owner, and ship-builder at South Boston; he is worthy of especial mention because of his skill in so modeling ships that an entire cargo could be taken out and the vessel even go to sea, without first putting in ballast, to keep the ship "on her legs," as the phrase was. He sold his ship Atlas to a New York house — Slate, Gardiner & Howell — and she was to go there to load for Liverpool. Mr. Slate spoke, casually, in my presence, about putting in ballast. "Ballast," said Mr. Wheelwright; "you don't want any ballast." "But," said the purchaser, "you don't think the ship can go to sea with a swept hold?" "Certainly I do,— no ballast." Captain William Homan, of Marblehead, a noted ship-master of the time, was skeptical; but, said he, "if Mr. Wheelwright says so, I will try it." He did, and the ship went round safely. Still the owner was suspicious about that kind of a craft, and requested Captain Homan to write to him on his arrival at Liverpool, and say how the ship behaved at sea, which he did in these telling words: "If she was a piece of putty, I wouldn't alter her;" and so, for once at least, New York learned something from Boston. On Commercial

Wharf, also, were P. & S. Sprague & Co. — Phineas and Seth Sprague, Jr., brothers — and the late Hon. Edward S. Tobey, a stepson and also son-in-law of Phineas Sprague, in the Surinam trade. To know Mr. Tobey was to respect and admire him. All of these merchants who have been named, like those first mentioned, were ship-owners.

To show some conditions attending mercantile life three-score years and more ago, a circumstance may be related. The ocean steamer and the electric telegraph were unknown. Ships arriving from foreign ports would generally bring the news of their own sailing, and information in regard to those left in port; and the "latest dates," as read in the newspapers, would sometimes date weeks prior to their receipt. Advices from Cronstadt, at a time more than sixty-five years since, indicated a good market for sugars. The ship *Vespasian*, belonging to P. & S. Sprague & Co., loaded in Cuba with sugars on owners' account, and arrived in Boston *en route* for Russia. At that time, and for years after, vessels arriving at Cronstadt from "yellow fever ports," as the phrase was, — and the ports of Cuba were such, — would be subjected to quarantine regulations. To obviate the consequent delay, ships from Havana and Matanzas, destined for Russia, would clear for Boston, and arriving here, a few boxes of sugar would be discharged, and after lying on the wharf a day or so, would be reloaded, and the ship would then clear direct from Boston for Cronstadt, with a "clean bill of health," as it was called, from our Custom House. Occasionally, but not often, a ship-master so arriving from Cuba would add to the report of his arrival, the nonsensical fiction, "to finish loading for Cronstadt." The idea of a ship leaving the largest sugar-producing country in the world with part of a cargo of sugar, to complete her loading in a State that had never produced a pound of the article, was simply ridiculous.

The *Vespasian* put into Boston for a "clean bill of health;" but between the time of the favorable advices received from Cronstadt and the arrival of the ship in Boston, the unwelcome information came from Russia, that prices for sugars were ruinously low; and the owners of the ship, so it was

said, offered to anyone who would pay the cost of the cargo, to transport it, freight free, from Cuba to Russia ; but no one was bold enough to accept the offer. The ship proceeded on her voyage, but before she reached her destination sugars had advanced in price, and the cargo was sold for enough to pay its cost and all expenses of the voyage, with a surplus, said to have been equal to the value of the vessel.

In illustration of the method by which ship-news was conveyed sixty-five or more years ago, the following may be told : The ships *Timoleon* and *Flavius* were in Cronstadt in August, 1834, loading for Boston ; the masters were brothers. The *Timoleon* sailed two days before the *Flavius*. As the former was about to leave, the captain of the latter said to his brother, " Well, Daniel, when I get to Boston, I'll report you," implying that, though sailing later, he would get here first. But Daniel did not take the insinuation kindly. The ships entered the North Sea together, and the race began. Ships crossing the Atlantic from the north of Europe, — Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Russia, but more from Russia than all the others, — had a choice of two routes, or perhaps it would be more exact to say that the wind generally chose for them. If the wind was from a northerly direction, the course would be down the North Sea and through the English Channel, but if the wind was from an opposite quarter, the course would be westerly, passing north of Scotland ; this route was called the " north about." Both ships, so it was said, came the " north about." Great Britain stands in the way of a direct course from the north of Europe, after entering the North Sea. As luck, or chance, or effort would have it, the two ships arrived off Boston Light on the afternoon of Sept. 28, but too late to come up the harbor, and remained at anchor in Nantasket Roads till the next morning. When it became dark, the captain of the *Flavius* came up to Boston in his boat, and, going to the Reading Room, reported : " Arrived ship *Flavius*, Winsor, Cronstadt, 9th ulto. ; ship *Timoleon*, Winsor for Boston, sailed two days before ; past *Elsineur* together on the 18th, and parted company in the North Sea." This having been accomplished, he went back to his ship. The marine news

boat, however, was prowling round in the harbor and found the ships ; so the newspapers the next morning reported them both as below. It was a long time before Daniel forgave his brother for the trick. The story is given as it was told to me by still another brother.

There were also on Commercial Wharf, Robert G. Shaw and his sons, in the East India and West India trade,—princes of merchants, all of them. On the same wharf, also, was John E. Lodge, a ship-owner in the East India trade. One firm more on Commercial Wharf requires especial mention,—Bates & Co., in the Holland and Russia trade. No firm in Boston stood higher as merchants. Adam W. Thaxter, Jr., was the active partner. There was no counting-room in Boston where so much ceremony was required to gain admission to the principals. There were three rooms located side by side. On entering the first, a clerk would step up to the caller and ask him his wish, and on being told "To see Mr. Thaxter," he would pass the word to a clerk in the adjoining room, and he in turn would pass the word to Mr. Thaxter in the third room. Then the answer would come down the line giving permission to pass. Mr. Thaxter was extremely reserved and severely polite in his manner toward every one, and very precise and moderate in his use of language. In appearing before him, a young man was expected to confine himself as nearly as possible to the scriptural "Yea, yea," and "Nay, nay." I must not leave Mr. Thaxter without saying that in after years, when I had reached manhood, our business relations were of the most cordial character, free from all constraint.

On Commercial Street were James Huckins, a ship-owner, in the coastwise business, and Hardy & Baker, ship-owners, in the Malaga trade and coastwise business. Mr. Hardy was rather reserved ; Mr. Baker was the more active partner, and some pleasant anecdotes could be told of him if time permitted. Mr. Baker was everybody's friend, and everybody was Mr. Baker's friend. On Long Wharf were Isaac Winslow & Sons (afterwards on Lewis's Wharf), in the English trade : Elijah Loring, in the Malaga trade : William Davis,

Jr., in the Russia trade : Jacob Forster, in the Pernambuco trade, and Daniel Deshon, in the West India trade.

On Central Wharf were Field and Morse, in the Calcutta trade ; Alfred Richardson & Co., in the East India trade ; Curtis & Stevenson, in the Russia trade ; Mark Healy, ship-owner, in the East India and Russia trade ; William F. Parrott, ship-owner, in the Calcutta trade ; Joseph P. Wheeler and George Callender, ship-owners and upright merchants ; S. C. & F. A. Gray, ship-owners, in the East India trade ; William Worthington & Co., in the Malaga trade ; Iasigi & Goddard and Nicholas Reggio, in the Smyrna trade ; Wainwright & Tappan, ship-owners, in the English trade ; Henry H. Jones, in the Montevideo and Buenos Ayres trade ; Benjamin C. White, in the Montevideo and Buenos Ayres trade, and ship-owner, owning several large ships engaged in the cotton-carrying trade. Ships engaged in this trade would sail from Boston either in ballast or after loading in one of the lines with an assorted cargo, and then would make sometimes one and sometimes two voyages from some Southern cotton port—but nearly all from New Orleans—to Liverpool, and return to Boston the next summer.

Others on Central Wharf were James Ingersoll, in the Russia and West India trade ; William F. Weld, ship-owner, in the West India trade ; Fairfield, Lincoln & Co., and Chandler, Howard & Co., ship-owners, in the coastwise business ; Thomas Curtis, ship-owner, and Robert C. Hooper, Junr., Greeley & Guild, Joseph V. Bacon & Sons, E. & W. H. McLellan, Joseph Ballister, and Zachariah Jellison, in the West India trade.

On India Street were Atkinson & Rollins, ship-owners, in the East India and Russia trade ; John L. Gardner, ship-owner, in the East India and Mediterranean trade ; Josiah Bradlee & Sons, in the Russia trade and engaged in the whale fishery : Mr. Bradlee, Senr., was a cheerful, old-school gentleman ; J. W. Langdon & Co., in the Smyrna trade, and Edward C. Bates, in the West India trade.

On India Wharf were Samuel and Edward Austin, brothers, in the Calcutta trade,—coldly polite, but approachable, notwithstanding, and respected by all ; Thomas and Edward

Wigglesworth, and Thomas Wigglesworth, Junr., in the Calcutta trade,—all men of ability; George Pratt, ship-owner; Robert B. Storer, in the Russia trade; Bullard & Lee and Minot & Hooper, in the Calcutta trade; William H. Bordman, ship-owner, in the Northern Pacific trade, of whom some pleasant things were said because of his kindly acts for the poor, which were unostentatiously performed; William Ropes & Co. (afterwards on Lewis's Wharf), ship-owners, in the Russia trade; Windsor Fay, ship-owner; Michael H. Simpson, in the East India trade; Thomas Dixon, in the Holland trade,—a typical Dutchman; Homer & Sprague, in the Holland and Mediterranean trade; James Lee & Co., in the English trade; David Ellis ("King David," as he was called), importer of iron from Gottenburg; Gossler & Knorre, in the North of Europe and West India trade; and Shelton, Brother & Co., Atkins & Freeman, Benjamin Burgess & Sons, and Richard D. Tucker, in the West India trade.

On Rowe's Wharf were A. & C. Cunningham, ship-owners, in the East India trade,—dignified and severely polite. On Foster's Wharf were John H. Pearson & Co., ship-owners, engaged in the coastwise business; Mr. Pearson was genial and affable. On Wales's Wharf, off Sea Street (afterwards on Central Wharf), were Thomas B. Wales & Co., ship-owners, in the foreign trade. On Broad Street were Kilby Page and John Waldron, ship-owners, jointly. On Merchants' Row was Daniel Draper, in the Mediterranean trade.

On State Street were Magoun & Son, ship-owners, and eminent ship-builders at Medford. The junior was the active partner, and, in turn, the senior, the firm name becoming, in later years, Magoun & Sons. He was stately and dignified in his bearing, yet polite to everyone, and occasionally not averse to a little pleasantry. Others on State Street were Theodore Chase, ship-owner, much respected; George B. Upton, ship-owner, and an active business man; J. J. Dixwell, in the East India trade; Daniel P. Parker, Benjamin T. Reed, and J. M. & R. B. Forbes, ship-owners, in the East India trade; Charles B. Fessenden, in the Calcutta trade.

There were other merchants, who, though not strictly of Boston, seem to deserve mention, for their ships found their home here. They were all New England men. In Bath were the Pattens, the Crookers, and the Houghtons. They were ship-builders as well as owners. A kind-hearted and lovable man was Captain John Patten. In Portland were the Oxnards. In Kennebunk, the Lords. In Portsmouth were Ichabod Goodwin, afterwards Governor of the State of New Hampshire; J. M. Tredick, William Jones, and Captain Daniel Marcy. In Newburyport was William Balch, —exacting, to be sure, but always honorable. His three ships came to Boston as regularly as any ships that were owned here. Micajah Lunt must, necessarily, be named. In Salem were several ship-owners, and a few merchants engaged in foreign trade. In Duxbury was Charles Drew, ship-owner and ship-builder. In Kingston was Joseph Holmes, ship-owner and ship-builder. Besides his ships, he built and owned ten or eleven schooners, named for the months of the year, except March and perhaps May.

It cannot be expected that a young man of about twenty or a few more years could have been acquainted with all those I have named, or perhaps remember all the merchants, even by name; and so the absence of remarks in regard to some of them simply means that where there was no acquaintance, there might be nothing to relate. Only two of the old merchants are now supposed to be living, —Thomas Wigglesworth, Junr., and Nathan Crowell, of the firm of Howes & Crowell.

Closely associated with the merchants of the time were the stevedores; and they were looked upon with the same respect, and treated with the same consideration, that the merchants accorded one to another. The principal stevedores were Charles Morris, Daniel Pitman, familiarly known as "Black Dan,"—and to him may be conceded the credit of having been the first stevedore to discharge a ship by steam power. It was one of Enoch Train & Co.'s Liverpool ships.

Another stevedore was Charles Wilson, known always as "Wilson the stevedore,"—and to him must be given the credit of having been the first, and perhaps the only steve-

dore, who loaded a ship in Boston with an entire cargo of cotton. Jack-screws and soft soap were indispensable articles for the laborers' task; and the stevedore must also have had experience in a cotton port, and this Wilson had had in New Orleans. He reloaded the ship Norfolk, from New Orleans bound for Havre, which put in, June 5, 1843, in distress, waterlogged, and leaking 2,000 strokes an hour. As there was a head wind, she was obliged to beat up the harbor, and, as she tacked, she slowly rolled and listed to leeward, first on one side, then on the other. It was a pretty sight, that rainy afternoon, for anyone except the owners and the underwriters. There was no more competent stevedore or conscientious man in Boston than Charles Wilson.

There were then lines of packets (freighting vessels) to Albany, New York (four or five lines), Philadelphia (three or four lines), Baltimore (perhaps three lines), Charleston and New Orleans; and lines of transient vessels to City Point and Richmond, Charleston, Savannah, Mobile and New Orleans. None of the proprietors or agents of these lines are believed to be living.

The Marine Telegraph was established about the year 1824 by John R. Parker. It was in operation in the forties, and years later; and yet there are not, probably, more than two or three persons living who can describe it, or even remember it. The telegraph, then, was purely a thing of sight, without suspicion of an invisible agency. It consisted of a staff at each of the three stations, painted white, with three arms, black, and three or four feet long, suspended vertically, and hung so as to swing right and left. The arms were manipulated by ropes leading below, and each arm could be placed in six different positions,—at right angles with the staff and at intermediate angles. The positions were numbered from 1 to 6. The stations were at Telegraph Hill, Hull, on the cupola on Central Wharf, and on the cupola of the Old State House. This last was removed later to the Merchants' Exchange. There was also a blue and white flag, called the "conversation flag," composed of two white and two blue triangles uniting at a point in the centre of



the flag; the upper and lower triangles were blue, and the right and left were white. This flag, and the arms, were used for conversation by the operators at the stations, and interested no one else.

The chief value of the telegraph to the merchant was in its six additional blue and white flags, numbered from 1 to 6. They appeared, as seen flying from the masthead or from a station, to be about five feet long and half as wide, but may have been larger. They were controlled by halyards and displayed perpendicularly. Flag No. 1 was all blue; No. 2, half white and half blue, horizontally divided; No. 3, the same, perpendicularly divided; No. 4, blue with a large white square in the centre; No. 5, blue with a white cross at right angles with the flag, and extending to its edges; and No. 6 was half blue and half white, diagonally divided. Such ships as desired them—and nearly all Boston ships, and many from the outports of New England, did—could obtain a set of four of each of these flags of Mr. Parker. The vessel would then be enrolled in the signal book, and the numbers, as arranged, would belong exclusively to the ship, barque, brig or schooner. Anyone holding a book, and seeing the numbers either on a vessel or at a station, could tell the name at once. The flags were not to be read numerically, but by tens and units, thus: 41-35 Ship Oneco, belonging to Ezra Weston & Sons. Ships in the offing, inward bound, would display their flags; these would be repeated at the three stations, and the reading-room would record "Below ship —."

The discovery of gold in California in 1848 or earlier; the construction of railroads; the increase in the number of ocean steamers; the building of clipper ships, and still later, the Civil War, completely changed the entire carrying trade. New Orleans, previously alive with handsome cotton ships, became an insignificant port. Northern capital, once largely invested in shipping, was in a great measure transferred to railroad stocks and bonds, real estate, and other inland securities. What became of all the six hundred ships and as many more smaller vessels? No one can tell. Not many

were lost at sea,—of the ships, perhaps two in a year, on an average. A few were sold and put into the Pacific whaling business. Occasionally a ship, because of age or decay, would be taken to an island in the harbor and burnt, for the purpose of recovering the iron and copper. Others, but not many, were used in San Francisco for storage purposes, till they rotted and fell to pieces. Some owners,—but the number was not large, let us hope,—put their ships under the English flag at the time of our Civil War. Not one of the ships is now in existence, and still the question presents itself—What became of all those ships?

Late in the year 1848, when the California gold excitement commenced, a few small vessels sailed for San Francisco, but the first ships from Boston, with passengers, sailed in January, 1849. The *Edward Everett*, with 150 passengers, sailed on the 14th; the *Capitol*, with 159 passengers, sailed on the 24th; and the *Pharsalia*, with 141 passengers, sailed on the 27th. Other ships followed in succession.

Those palmy days of yore; those “solid men of Boston;” those tall-masted ships, have passed away forever. No Boston merchantmen now cross every ocean, and skim o’er many a sea, to bring rich cargoes from far-off lands. The mammoth steamer and the fleet locomotive have supplanted the snow-white sail, and the term “Boston Merchants” no longer retains its old-time significance.

## THE PSALMS, TUNE BOOKS AND MUSIC OF THE FOREFATHERS.

BY ERNEST NEWTON BAGG.

A Paper read before the Bostonian Society, April 14, 1903.

What the Fathers felt moved to sing is almost as well worth considering, it seems to me, as what they felt moved to do. Through the solemn period of the activity of the "Pilgrims," the "Puritans," the "Separatists," and other radical reformers of religion, the memory of the exaltation which music brings had survived. Looking back through the pages of the Good Book, frequently, to reassure themselves that Satan was playing no trick with their senses, they came again and again to the familiar picture of Miriam the prophetess, timbrel in hand, dancing before the children of Israel, and crying, "Sing ye to the Lord! For He hath triumphed gloriously! The horse and his rider hath He thrown into the sea!" And they saw where Isaiah, the great master composer, causes the Lord to say that "My servants shall *sing for joy of heart*;" and some think to this day that the terrible fuguing days of the early Pilgrim Church in America found its scriptural sanction in the conclusion of the same paragraph — "and shall also howl for their vexation of spirit!" They held fast to the teaching of the Apostle Paul throughout all that trying period, until to-day the custom is more than ever prevalent of using "psalms and hymns and spiritual songs," and singing with the "grace of God in the heart" in certain choirs, if not in all!

Well up in the list of those who are associated with great movements in American history should be the names of the Widow Glover, of Cambridge, and of Stephen Daye the printer. The widow was famous for something more than the fact that two of the Glover daughters married sons of Governor Winthrop, and something besides her own marriage in 1641 to the young President Dunster of Harvard College. She it was who carried out her first husband's dearest wishes in allowing Daye, the printer, to set up his "printery" in her house in 1638; and to these two must be given the credit of sending out the first printing in the United States.



THE  
VVHOLE  
BOOKE OF PSALMES  
*Faithfully*  
TRANSLATED into ENGLISH  
*Metre.*

Whereunto is prefixed a discourse de-  
claring not only the lawfullnes, but also  
the necessity of the heavenly Ordinance  
of singing Scripture Psalmes in  
the Churches of  
God.

*Col. iii.*

*Let the word of God dwell plenteously in  
you, in all wisdom, teaching and exhort-  
ing one another in Psalmes, Hymnes, and  
spirituall Songs, singing to the Lord with  
grace in your hearts.*

*James v.*

*If any be afflicted, let him pray, and if  
any be merry let him sing psalmes.*

*Imprinted*

1640

PHOTOGRAVURE OF TITLE-PAGE.

By the courtesy of Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York.

First came the Freeman's Oath of 1639; next was the William Pierce Almanac for the same year. William Pierce was listed as a "mariner," and his "year" began with March. Then the first American book was printed, the title of which was as follows: "*The Whole Booke of Psalms, faithfully translated into English metre. Whereunto is prefixed a Discourse declaring not only the lawfulness but also the necessity for the Heavenly Ordinance of singing Scripture Psalms in the Churches of God . . . 1640 . . .*"

The widow's first husband, Rev. Josse Glover, died on the good ship John, when coming over with Stephen Daye in 1638. He willed to Harvard College "a font of printing letters;" and some gentlemen of Amsterdam gave towards the further furnishing of a printing press with letters, "40 pounds and something more." Thus humbly started the era of publishing on New England soil. It must also be recalled that in 1638, two years before the Bay Psalm Book appeared, John Cotton received from England, from the poet Francis Quarles, versified translations of the 16th, 25th, 57th, 88th, and two other Psalms. Even then the New World was beginning to "tune up," as it were, and its musical life had started in seemingly hopeless soil.

Among the very earliest hymns used in the Pilgrim villages were those of the celebrated Holland Separatist, Henry Ainsworth, printed in 1612. Longfellow has immortalized this book in the lines (descriptive of the beautiful Priscilla):

Open wide in her lap lay the well-worn Psalm-book of Ainsworth,  
Printed in Amsterdam, the words and the music together;  
Rough-hewn, angular notes, like stones in the wall of the church-yard,  
Darkened and overhung by the running vines of the verses,—  
Such was the book from whose pages she sung the old Puritan anthem.

In the preface of the Ainsworth Psalm-book are found these words:

Tunes for the Psalms I find none set of God; so that each people is to use the most grave, decent and comfortable manner that they know how, according to the general rule. The singing notes I have taken from our Englished Psalms when they will fit the measure of the verse; for the other long verses I have also taken the gravest and easiest tunes of the French and Dutch Psalms.

Then in the back of the 1612 version is an elaborate "Table directing some principal things observed in annotations of the Psalms" . . . and a "List of Hebrew phrases observed, which are somewhat hard and figurative." This throws some light on the main sources of the psalm-singing information possessed by the old-time advocates of "melody in the house and in the worship of God." The old worthies who were born, as it happened, without any sense of tune, arrayed themselves over against this careful provision for "making a joyful noise before the Lord," with such consolation as might be gained from the quotation from Solomon, son of the Psalm-singer himself (isolating and thereby perverting the sense of the saying),—"As he that taketh away a garment in cold weather, and as vinegar upon nitre, so is he that singeth songs to an heavy heart."

An old manuscript sermon, preserved in a Connecticut family, has this verse for a text; the preacher proceeds to show that the difference of opinion as to whether the viol and other instruments should be used in the "solemn worship of the Lord," caused *all hearts* to be very heavy, and that as a consequence he should protest against the use even of "songs" as long as he remained minister,—as expressly set forth by Proverbs 25 : 20 [cited above]. The other school fortified itself with many other scriptural texts, and with the expressions of Luther, who said at one time, "No art, except theology, is to be compared to music," and at another, "I am glad that God has denied to those obstinate rebels of peasants a gift so valuable, so full of consolation; they do not care for music,—they reject the word of God!" And so the lack of harmony along harmonious lines went on, and at times, here and there in New England, was like to have rent in twain the veil of the temple from the top to the bottom.

These Psalm-books, in that day and country of few printed things, were saved, and cared for, and closely examined by our Foremothers with the most pious delight. I somehow feel that it is more advisable to say "mothers" here than "Forefathers." More than half of the Psalm-books I have seen bear evidence, in numerous bits of writing and other-

wise, of the frequent use of their well-worn pages *by the mothers*,—in a majority of cases, no doubt, teaching the notes to the great-grandfathers and great-grandmothers of to-day, while the man of the house was busy with the family Bible, or out cultivating acquaintance with savage surroundings.

The Pilgrim fathers — Brewster, Standish, Bradford, and Carver — believed in Ainsworth, and brought his Psalms to America. In the "Joco-Serious Dialogue," printed in 1723, by Rev. Thomas Symmes, is this bit of information :

Furthermore the Church of Plymouth made use of Ainsworth's version until the year 1692. For although our New England version of the Psalms was compiled by sundry hands, and completed by President Dunster [the same who married the widow Glover, before mentioned] about the year 1640, yet that Church did not use it, it seems, till two and fifty years after, but stuck to Ainsworth; and until about 1682 their excellent custom was to sing without reading the lines !

How many of our choirs of to-day sing without even pretending to "read the lines !" And these crude and quaint old books, filled with "rough-hewn, angular notes," oddly assorted type, and hyphenated combinations, kept alive in New England the sweet spirit of Music, which has since, as it always will however hard the soil, so grown in favor with God and man.

The Ainsworth and the Sternhold and Hopkins Psalm-books were the principal ones temporarily used by the colonists until they could acquire the versions by the New England divines,—Mather of Dorchester, Welde of Roxbury, and John Eliot.

The French Psalm-books of some of our French-Huguenot ancestors — used while these foreigners were becoming acquainted with the tongue — are now and then to be found. One version, called the Marot-and-Beza edition, — for practically three centuries the Psalm-book of all French Protestants, — was the first metrical translation of the Psalms ever sung and used by the people.

The Tate and Brady version, 1696, must be mentioned in passing. Nahum Tate was an English poet-laureate, and of



these writings few lines are preserved in the hymn collections of to-day, though the words "Be Thou, O God, exalted high," are of the Tate and Brady book. The "Patrick version" had some adherents. It bears the date of 1701, and was the work of Dr. John Patrick, precentor to the Charter House in London. In 1718 appeared the Cotton Mather "*Psalterium Americanum*." Its very blank verses were "fitted unto the tunes commonly used in the church." It contained no musical notes,—probably the main reason why the New England churches seemed to prefer the other versions. Cotton Mather's arguments against the use of instrumental music in the churches will be remembered: he said, "If we admit instrumental music in the worship of God, how can we resist the imposition of all the instruments used among the ancient Jews,—yea, dancing as well as playing, and several other Judaic actions?"

Many new Psalm-books appeared about the time of the Revolution, and these were flanked by numerous books of instruction, books with and without staves, and some with letters instead of notes. William Tansur, who lived from about 1699 to 1783, published a "*Compleat Melody or Harmony of Sion*," in the form of a curious and lumbering dialogue between teacher and pupil. It was in the era of this highly interesting book that the differences of opinion arose over the introduction of "triple-time" tunes, and any departure from the drawling out of notes of uniform length was considered by some a distinct falling from grace. Then, too, there were serious differences in regard to the treble parts (instead of tenor, as hitherto) taking the air of the leading themes of the songs. Mr. Gilman is authority for the statement that singing by note was first introduced in the Brattle Square Church in Boston.

While we are listing these musical notes, we should recall the fact that the first recorded "organs" (a "pair" of them) sent to America were those given by Thomas Brattle, the Boston merchant, who died in 1713, to the Brattle Square Church. The congregation voted to refuse the gift, and it was then sent to King's Chapel, where it long remained packed. Mrs. Earle is authority for the statement that in

Newbury secured an organ,\* which caused many disparaging references to be made by (not neighborly) clergymen to "the tooting of a box of whistles." The opponents had evidently missed something of the spirit of the Puritans. In 1557 expressly declared: "Concerning the singing of Psalms we allow of the people joining with a plain tune, but not in tossing the Psalms from one to another, with mingling of organs." The Round Church was burned through the churches in 1664, destroying the organ like the one in Westminster Abbey, and selling the pipes for the pipes.

John of William Billings, the tanner singing-master, was visited and his birthday should be honored by lovers of music everywhere, because of the important part he played in the development and improvement in America. This John Billings, in 1774, when twenty-eight years old, taught the "Musick Singing School" in Robert Capen's tavern in the town of Stoughton, and from that time became known as a chorister. In the records of the Massachusetts Historical Society is a list of the singers in this singing-school. It contains such delightful old-time names as Waitstill, Eunice, Unite, Susanna, Mehitabel, Jeremiah, Metiah, Mindwell, Patience, Eliphalet, Keziah, and Leah; 20 tenors, 18 trebles, 5 "singers of counter," and 5 sopranos. There is here to be found a dainty touch of romance; it is recorded that Billings found the prettiest girl he ever saw sitting in the front row of the "trebles." So often does appreciation of the beautiful go hand in hand with the musical temperament! The lady fair was Miss Lucy Swan,

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\* The President of the Bostonian Society, in his Annual Address last year, mentioned the fact that the organ in King's Chapel was sold, when its new building was in process of construction, to St. Paul's Church, Newburyport; and after about eighty years of service there, it was purchased by St. John's Church, in Portsmouth, N. H., where with a new case and "its wind-chest in very good order," it may last another century. The shade of Thomas Brattle must have regretted the inability of its old companions to "procure a Sober person that could play skilfully . . . with a loud noise" on his gift, as he hoped they might do when he made his will, devoting his "Organ to the praise and glory of God." (See Proceedings for 1903, p. 7.)

and the Stoughton town records say they were married July 26, 1774, with "sweete musick by many friends,"—the account goes on to say,—as a prominent part of the programme.

Only a brief reference can be made in passing to the numerous musical allusions in these Stoughton records. In 1776, "John Kenney, the singer, and Elijah Dunbar went to Boston to buy books for tunes." Feb. 11, 1767, certain "Brain-tree singers came to Canton district and got into a religious discussion," and had "a remarkable time," as a consequence "postponing their joint concert." The two factions, headed by their respective ministers, met the following March 9, at the old May tavern, and the old chronicler rejoices "that all their differences were made up... with great love and harmony." Back in these records as far as 1721, "Peter Lyon was appointed to sett the Psalm." In 1770, on the striking up of the tune of "Aylesbury," old William Wheeler got up and stamped noisily out of meeting; and Adam Blackman did the same thing in 1794, when the bass viol "began to scrape." Abigail Pitcher, Edward and Jacob French, were names associated with the hymnology of this famously musical section. Edward French was the composer of "New Bethlehem" and other well-known tunes; and Jacob, publisher of "New American Melodies" during the Revolution, got out his "Psalmodist's Companion" in 1794. This was the same year that Billings, before referred to, encouraged by the favor with which his musical activities had been received, published "The Continental Harmony: Printed Typographically at Boston by Isaiah Thomas and Eben Andrews at No. 45 Newbury street,"—not far from the spot where the British had previously cut down the Liberty tree.

But it is Billings's earlier work of 104 pages, published by Draper and Folsom in 1778, that deserve particular consideration.

The well-worn copy which I bring for your inspection to-day is one secured from the library of Mr. Charles H. Taylor, Jr., of Boston, an enthusiastic antiquary. It is entitled "*The Singing-Masters' Assistant: or Key to Practical Musick; being an Abridgement of the New England Psalm-Singer, together with several Tunes never before published.*"

It was printed and sold by the author, at his house near the "White Horse Tavern." On the last leaf is the script-line, setting forth the fact that the staves were "engraved by Benja. Pierpont, Junr, Roxbury, 1778." The title-page of this volume, and of its counterpart in the Boston Public Library, are missing. The few other copies in existence show that it had a curiously ornate frontispiece, with large Cupids, small Indians, brave harps and regal coronets in its design. In 1770, Billings had become locally famous for his celebrated "Fuguing Psalm Singer," out of which considerable of the fife and drum music, inspiring the American soldiers on the battle-field, was taken. Of this "fuguing invention" Billings once wrote that "it has more than twenty times the power of the old, slow tunes. Now the solemn bass demands their attention; now the lofty counter, now the volatile treble! Now here! now there! now here again! Oh, ecstatic Sons of Harmony!" Billings found many enemies to this system of singing, but he had one enthusiastic friend in famous old Doctor Mather Byles, minister of the Hollis Street Church, who broke forth into verse, thus, about the practice of fuguing:

Down starts the Bass, with Grave, Majestick Air;  
And up the Treble mounts with shrill Career;  
With softer sounds in mild, melodious Maze,  
Warbling between, the Tenor gently plays;"

And so on. This perhaps may indicate that in old times, as well as in many modern choral instances, the "gently warbling" tenors were in the hopeless minority. In marked contrast to this cordial, semi-poetic approval stands out the action of the other old-fashioned clergyman (Roxbury), who, on the Sunday following the introduction of fuguing in his church, preached a fierce sermon from the text in the prophecy of Amos, "And in that day shall the songs of the temple be howlings." Incidentally may be mentioned that equally belligerent old preacher in the town of Newbury, who preached only a few seasons later on a similar occasion, before a great congregation, pointing the arrows of denunciation with his text, "Take thou away from me the noise of thy songs; for I will not hear the melody of thy viols." (Amos v: 23.)

The first thirty-two pages of this quaint volume are taken up with verbose and yet singularly explicit directions for singing; a brief "Musical Dictionary;" an extravagant "Encomium on Music" (ending "therefore thou art like Heaven and Heaven is like thee!"), and an index to the sixty-odd (some, decidedly odd!) tunes and nine anthems in the book, besides other entertaining matter. In the directions, he is found to declare that "harshness in high notes is as disagreeable to a delicate ear as a wire-edged razor to a tender face;" and further, that

"All levity, both in conduct and conversation, while singing the words God, Christ, Redeemer, etc., will be deemed not only indecent but impolitic, — a dishonor to God and a sin against your own souls, as well as a giving of just grounds to the enemies and adversaries of Music to speak reproachfully."

These phrases contain hints which may well be taken to heart by modern choir-singers. Five pages are devoted to an amusing allegorical "History of G. Gamut, related by Himself, Taken in Shorthand by the Author." Billings must have had in mind the really conspicuous part his music had played in battle-camps of the Revolution when he makes "Madame Gamut" go on in this wise:

"My Sons, some of them seem to be greatly pleased with war-like achievements; and tho' they carry no instruments of death, yet they are so extremely animating that they cause even cowards to fight, and pusillanimity to perform wonders."

This "Dame Gamut" here declares she was "neither born nor begotten, but invented by the Royal Psalmist." She is "several hundred years old, and find myself strong as when Guido left me seven hundred and ten years ago." In the "Dictionary" we may learn that "a cliff" is a "key to unlock or open a pace of music, consisting of three, F, C and G;" also that a "voluntary" is an "air played on an organ in church before service begins, to calm the passions of the audience for the fit worship of God," and that a harpsichord is "a wire instrument with keys like an organ." Before coming to the actual bars of the tunes, we see the staff which David carried in his hand when he went forth to slay Goliath,

likened unto the musical staff ; and the five stones he took with him made "types of the five lines of which the staff is composed."

The music starts with a stately "Aurora : Morning Hymn," with six verses. This is followed by common-metre "Boston." "Dorchester" is the name given on page 9 to a common-metre arrangement of "Time, what an empty vapor 'tis." On page 46, "Roxbury" is a "T. & B." setting of the 149th Psalm. Other locally familiar names are "Hollis Street," "New North," "Marshfield," "Marblehead," "Waltham," "Cambridge," "Medway," "Warren," and "Worcester." The "P. M." tune called "America" is like nothing now sung to that title. In the stormy hymn called "Sappho," a queer geographical touch is given, where the words are "Rears up the Baltic like a foaming fury." Billings did not forget to give a prominent place to the Biblical authority, which thousands have since quoted to support musical contentions, giving two pages to the "Anthem taken from Sundry Scriptures," starting "Is any of you merry, let him sing Psalms, singing and making melody," etc. Again, on page 57, is inserted the anthem,

Sing ye Merrily ! Make a Chearful noise !

Take the Psalm ! Bring hither the tabret ! And Merry Harp with the  
Lute !

Blow up the trumpet ! Blow up the trumpet ! Blow up the trumpet in the  
new Moon !

The old long-metre "Chester," which had spread Billings's fame among the American patriots more than any other single hymn, is repeated in this book from the 1770 compilation. According to Miss White and others, this was really the first American war-song. The tune, though all musicians of to-day laugh at it, is, when thoughtfully played, a majestic composition. Hear now the stirring spirit of the words, believed to be original with this patriotic tanner, as set down in this book :

Let Tyrants shake their iron rod,  
Let Slav'ry shake her galling chains ;  
We fear them not ; we trust in God,—  
New England's God forever reigns !

Howe and Burgoyne and Clinton too,  
 With Prescott and Cornwallis join'd,  
 Together plot our overthrow  
 In one infernal league combin'd.  
 When God inspired us for the fight,  
 Their ranks were broke, their lines were forced,  
 Their ships were shattered in our sight,  
 Or swiftly driven from our coast.  
 The foe comes on with haughty stride,  
 Our troops advance with martial noise ;  
 Their vet'rans flee before our youth,  
 And gen'als yield to beardless boys.

And so on. This fine song stirred the hearts of our early soldiery, and gave them inspiration which has since been resultant from "The Star-spangled Banner" and "The Battle Cry of Freedom."

This volume contains a unique serious parody upon the lamentation of the Psalmist for Zion. Strange how many would-be poets have seized upon the picturesque figure of David "weeping by the waters of Babylon." In the Bay Psalm-book the version lumbered along like this :

The waters on — of Baby-lon, There where we did sit down,  
 Yea even then we mourn-ed when, We Re-membered, Zi-on.  
 Our harp we did, hang it amid, Upon the Willow tree,  
 Because that they that us astray Led in Captiv-i-tee !"

This was said to be John Eliot's version. Joel Barlow, author of the "Colombiad," and chaplain in Washington's army, "improved" upon the "Lamentation" in this resonant fashion :

Along the banks where Babel's current flows,  
 Our captive band in deep despondence strayed ;  
 While Zion's fall in sad remembrance rose,  
 Her friends, her children, mingled with the dead.

This Billings-Pierpont book has a more entertainingly local version, called "Lamentation over Boston: an Anthem ;"  
 "By the Rivers of Watertown there we sat down, and wept,  
 we wept, we wept when we remembered thee, O Boston !"  
 And further on, "A voice was heard in Roxbury, which  
 echoed, weeping through the Continent,—weeping for Boston

because of her danger!" Then the finis is given in measured form, thus :

If I forget thee, yea, if I do not remember thee,  
Then let my numbers cease to flow, then be my muse unkind,  
Then let my tongue forget to move, and ever be confin'd;  
Let horrid jargon split the air, and rive my nerves asunder,  
Let hateful discord greet my ear, as terrible as thunder!"

Pierpont, the painstaking engraver, whose initials appear frequently at the bottom of pages, when he came to the title "Washington," on page 79, could not refrain from putting some extra ornamental flourishes about the name which was at that time upon every tongue! On the margin of the Dictionary appears the autograph (?) of John Flint, and the name "Henery Flint" is written near the tune of Heath. One magnificently patriotic anthem in this book must not be forgotten in passing, in which occurs the line: "Was not the day dark and gloomy; the enemy said 'Let us draw a line even from York to Canada!'" This piece is called "Retrospect," and covers ten pages, ending with a resounding "Hallelujah" chorus. The last considerable anthem in the book, called "Independence," contains this allusion to the Continental cause: "To the King they shall sing, — Hallelujah! No King but God! No King but God! Down with this earthly king!" From the home-made leathern binding, stiffened with samples of old-time wall-paper covering thin wood, to the pin-fastened leaf (hand-wrought pin, too!) this old book is a precious possession, full of deep significance, and speaking

With throbbing aches of crude yet stirring art,  
With pangs of grand yet half-accomplished song!

Daniel Bayley's Psalm-Singer's Assistant, published by W. McAlpine at Newburyport in 1767, was the immediate predecessor of Billings's works, with printed staves. This is given second place because of its brevity, and because it is somewhat more common nowadays. It contains fifty-six tunes and a chapter of "Directions for Singing for Learners," bound into the back of a volume of 320 pages of Watts' New Version Psalms. Francis and Sally Stebbins of Springfield



inscribed their names in this book, in no uncertain way, back in 1769.

Is it not appropriate that we should stop a moment to speak of Isaac Watts, the great hymn-writer, who died at the house of Sir Thomas Abney, Church Street, Stoke-Newington, precisely one hundred and fifty-five years ago this 25th day of November, 1903? May we not recall to-day, of all days, that of his many hymns there still survive in current use such fine old specimens as "Jesus shall reign where'er the sun," "When I survey the wondrous cross," "There is a land of pure delight," "Now to the Lord a noble song," and "Joy to the world! The Lord is come!" Out of the common clay with which his golden vein of verse is often mixed, may also be found such sacred "Mother-themes" (rarely found among the writers of his sternly ecclesiastical mould) as "Hush, my dear! Lie still and slumber! Holy angels guard thy bed!" Peace to the ashes of the author of one of the sweetest lullabys of all time!

This Bayley was "all business," and does not use as much imagination in his preface as did the more ingenious Billings. He interestingly says, among other things, that —

To give every Note its due Measure of Time, you must use a constant Motion with your hand or Foot, once down and once up in every Bar. Every Semibreve in the first or Adagio-mood is so long as one may deliberately tell 1, 2, 3, 4, by the slow motion of a Clock. You must beat your hand or your foot down while you tell 1, 2, and take it up while you tell 3, 4, in every bar.

In a recent Symphony concert an enthusiastic listener was observed to do this very thing; and he will probably refer any remonstrant back to Bayley, of Newburyport! The hymns are beautifully engraved on one side of the paper only. The tunes are written in but three parts—tenor, medium and bass—while those of Billings were in four, with the "counter" added.

In 1791 the musical tanner brought out his "Psalm Singer's Amusement,"—a title which proved additional fuel to the flame of opposition already burning; for that little word "Amusement" was harped upon as a "give-away" of its

In the Watts' Hymn Book, published by William Watts in Northampton in 1799 (used by the sainted Joseph Lathrop in the old white Meeting-house in Litchfield), the hymns are divided into "pauses," the compiler says, "you may properly rest if the line is too long;" and there are "crochets" at the beginning of others, showing what may be "omitted without disturbing the sense." He adds this sage advice: "Always confine yourselves to six stanzas, but sing rather than confound and abuse the Psalm." In the book is this allusion to the then mooted question of "lining out" hymns:

It were to be wished that all congregations and private families sang as they do in foreign Protestant countries, without reading by line. Though the author has done what he could to make the sense complete in every line, many inconveniences will result from this unhappy manner of singing. When it cannot be avoided, these two things give great relief; first, let as many as can sing the Psalm-book with them and look on the words while they sing. Second, let the clerk read the whole Psalm over aloud before he begins to parcel out the lines, that the people may have some notion of what they sing about.

During the sixty-five years of Dr. Lathrop's ministry the parishioners found little fault with his impressive "lining out," though in many parts of the State the practice was abandoned as early as 1781. It had been introduced by the Westminster Assembly in 1664, when the people possessed little skill in music, and sang mainly with faith in humanity's patience, by guesswork and by sheer power of lungs. In 1690, when there were but six "standard" tunes in general use in the province—"York," "Windsor," "Martyrs," "Oxford," "Litchfield," and "St. Davids"—and when no new music could be introduced without the vote of the leading men, there was necessity for lining out, and little need for printed notes.

Rev. William Walter published, in 1721, the first music with bars printed in America, a church tune book, and he was one of the first mildly to protest against mutilation of

the hymns. In the town of Hardwick, Mass., June 21, 1770, it was "Voted, To secure surcease from disputations, that hereafter the hymn shall be read line by line as formerly, sung to some old tune, and the other half sung, without reading, to some new tune." In Rowley, the choir in 1785 were allowed "to sing once on the Lord's day without the reading," or "deaconing" as it was called, which action led to its gradual abolishment. In Worcester, in 1779, a resolution was adopted at town meeting "that the mode of singing in the congregation here be without reading the psalms line by line."

These time-worn hymn books are accurate reflections of the old-school theologies, plentifully supplied with "judgment," "wrath," "woes," "hell's fiery darts," and only here and there are illumined by the "love," "mercy," and "peace" which we moderns find so mightily essential to our mental and churchly comfort. Chaplain, now Bishop McCabe, while a captive in Libby Prison, Richmond, during the Civil war, was reduced to primitive conditions in teaching his fellow-prisoners to sing Mrs. Howe's famous "Battle Hymn of the Republic," and taught its thrilling words to hundreds by "lining out" the music in true Colonial style.

An amusing instance of the difficulties encountered in "lining out" the hymns comes from an English letter of early Colonial times. An old preacher was "breaking in" a young candidate for orders, who was a bad "speller and reader, and somewhat backward," but who possessed a loud voice. He was ponderously lining-off the hymn, and holding the book in such a way that the elder who was seated and partly hidden behind the high pulpit front, could prompt him when he faltered. A serious pause came. The old man adjusted his spectacles, and after peering at the page a moment whispered, "My son, remove your thumb so I can see." His despair and horror can better be imagined than described when the fledgeling "lined off" his very words with extreme ardor and unction. "Be still, my son, be still! You'll spoil it all!" frantically whispered the tutor; while the too-apt pupil, with even growing ardor, repeated this remark also. The audience wondered, the "liner" collapsed, and the man

of ready wit and experience got up and announced the part of the 22d Psalm, beginning

To snatch me safe from danger's jaws,  
Thy present succor lend,  
As once from goring unicorns,  
Thou didst my life defend.

An extract from the memorandum book of Deacon Felton, dated July 27, 1788, reads :—

This day was introduced that lifeless sound, a Base viol, as a part of divine worship in the First Church of Christ, of Roxbury. The manner of its introduction was this : it was asked the Church by the reverend pastor, whether they were willing the viol should be used in their worship. On which motion one of the church arose and said "for my part I have none." But no vote of the Church was taken on the matter, and thus relapses a pure, primitive church of Christ of 150 years' standing (in my opinion) into error and vain glory. From which the Lord deliver us !

In 1770, when dissatisfaction was rife in Wilbraham, a vote was taken to "consider the broken state of this town with regard to singing four times at each service on the Sabbath day." Special and bitter objection was made to the leader beating time so ostentatiously. A list of singers was thereupon made, and a new singing master appointed. The senior deacon was allowed to lead and line-out and beat time in the forenoon, while the new school was to control in the afternoon. It was voted that "whoever leads the singing shall be at liberty to use the motion of his hand while singing for the space of three months only." The newer order of things proving more popular, the deacon soon after gave up his part of the agreement, leaving with this parting shot at the enemy : "It is expected that inquiry will be made into the conduct of those who call themselves the singers in this town."

It was in 1771 that the town of Bedford, Mass., voted that in settling the Rev. Joseph Penniman as minister, "all levity, prophainness, musick and other disorders should be prevented on said day." Two years later, a strain of sweeter music comes out of the musty old records, when "Masters Jeremiah Fitch and James Wright are apptd to sett in the fore seat of the front gallery, to begin the Psalms and tunes." The town

... records of much discussion in Revolutionary times as to what tunes shd be sung in Church and ... the anecdote told of a prominent deacon, ... are given: —

Deacon Blank was a pronounced opponent, as it happens, of the "new-fangled songs" proposed by Billings and others, while Deacon White as firmly advocated the "improved tunes." One can know how much this had to do with the testing in Sutton Centre on the 11th of September, ... the following proclamation, copies of which are still in existence —

Whereas Deacon Thomas Blank has made and spread a shameful, uncharitable and distrustful story about me, saying that I drank a number of barrels of cider for him in the space of 2 months. I do hereby certify the Publick that what he has told is a right-down lie.

Attest

SAMUEL WHITE.

There are several instances in which the selection of certain hymns in the old-time books had peculiar significance. A friend of mine has told me that the picking out of the hymn beginning "Behold the aged sinner dies," greatly scandalized the people attending the funeral of an old resident in a New Hampshire town many years ago. It is still cherished among the traditions of Manchester, N. H., that upon a certain occasion when a returned son of that town brought his bride into the already-begun church service, with a great squeaking of polished Boston-made boots, and rustling of Philadelphia silken skirts, the old minister paused until the commotion had temporarily ceased and impressively repeated one verse from a hymn from the 1767 Watts' New Version, as follows: —

Who is this fair one in distress  
That travels from the wilderness?  
And pressed with sorrows and with sins,  
On her beloved lord she leans.

The account doesn't say whether or not they attended church regularly after this admonition.

One well authenticated tale of old Duxbury town, tells how an aged minister, preaching as supply, and the top of whose

head was bald as any egg, was shocked when the irreverent laughed as he read the Watts' Version words from Psalm 69:—

My hairs though numerous are but few  
Compared with foes that me pursue!

Another story, frequently related in a town in the Connecticut valley, is of a country clergyman whose mind was so set upon the serious matters of his calling that he could never see a joke on himself until some time afterwards. It was not until after dinner at the senior deacon's house that the good man realized why the whole congregation smiled to hear him make the following announcement, at the close of the morning service: "On the next Lord's day the Reverend Peter Day will occupy this pulpit. You will now please rise and sing nine verses of the 83d hymn, "That awful day will surely come."

Many interesting things are to be borne in mind about the far-reaching influence of the earliest hymns. We may well afford occasionally to recall the fact that the tune "Old Hundred" is found first set down in the Geneva Psalter of 1551. The grand tune "Palestrina" dates from 1653, and is named from the famous Roman Catholic composer. The founders of Methodism, the Wesleys, who were famous during the Revolutionary period, gave the world "Jesus, lover of my soul," and "Love divine all love excelling."

What a splendid tribute it was to the music of ancient times, that frosty January morning in 1893, when the body of Phillips Brooks was placed in the open air upon the porch of Trinity Church, and trumpeters led the greatest throng which Copley Square has ever seen, in the hymn "St. Ann's," composed by Westminster Abbey's organist, William Croft, in 1712.

We may with profit remember at least the names of such American Psalm and Hymn writers, and teachers contemporary with Billings, as Daniel Read, the comb-maker, and Timothy Swan. The former wrote "Windham," "Lisbon," and "Russia," and the latter was the author of "China," "Poland," and "Ocean." In 1783, Oliver Holden gave the world the immortal hymns of "Coronation" and "Lenox."

The very organ he used is now a treasured relic of the Bostonian Society.

The queer old books of the fathers are important evolutionary phases in the development of the music of the race,—the Song of the Ages. The differences of opinion among the forefathers about music in church services were but natural steps leading up to present-day enlightenment and musical emancipation. The reaction from the views of any extremist is inevitable. In history it has been ever so. Suspended, as it were, between pronounced and seemingly senseless extremes of opinion, swing the "golden ages" of poetry and music and art. The authorities throw Galileo into prison and burn his written theories. Three hundred years later, the world has moved into a realization of the greatness of his prophecy, and the sun he understood, shines upon peoples who reverence his intellect. The Puritan belief that intricate church music was Papistical has been replaced by a wise acceptance of beautiful music, wherever found.

Nor is it ever to be forgotten that the old Catholic Church, the Mother of us all, has given and is still giving the world some of the very finest and grandest ecclesiastical hymns and music. We are not to forget that "Jerusalem the golden" was original with grand old St. Bernard of Cluny, founder of a hundred monasteries, in 1145; or that the fine hymn, "Hallelujah! Best and sweetest of the hymns of praise above!" is a Latin hymn of the thirteenth century. It was San Filippo of Florence, in the sixteenth century, who first advocated psalms and hymns, after sermons and other devotions, "to allure young people to pious offices." He originated the "Oratorio" (named from St. Filippo's oratory), where singing dialogues, interspersed with choruses, were given to crowds. Down even to this present twentieth century, one of the most inspiringly magnificent of modern compositions is the Roman Festival Mass by one of Boston's greatest musicians, Signor Augusto Rotoli.

We have progressed as a nation beyond the stage of the Puritan who really thought (see Knight's England), that "Sweet musick at the first delighteth the ears; but afterward corrupteth and depraveth the mind."

Mankind, ever interested in the historical beginnings of great movements, must never forget that the flowering fragrance of to-day is not more worthy of consideration than the first feeble struggle of the seed, down there in the dark environment of former time. We must not let the exponents of all that is best in modern music overshadow the pioneers who, building more wisely than they knew, restlessly struggled to bring to pass these very days.

Let our modern church choirs remember when they have, upon occasion, to sing one of the old hymns of Pilgrim origin brought from Holland to this "stern and rock-bound coast," that these old strains, sung, 'tis true, with more fervor than art, gave the Fathers not only consolation in hardship, but courage to come,

Not as the flying come, —  
 In silence and in fear, —  
 They shook the depths of the desert gloom  
 With their hymns of lofty cheer.  
 Amidst the storm they sang,  
 And the stars heard, and the sea ;  
 And the sounding aisles of the dim woods rang  
 To the anthems of the free !



DR. CHARLES F. READ, *Treasurer*, in account with the BOSTONIAN SOCIETY, CURRENT FUND. CR.

1903.		1903.		
Jan. 1.	To cash on hand . . . . .	\$10 99	By salaries . . . . .	\$2,475 25
Mch. 8.	" Rebate on insurance . . . . .	10 31	" Rent, City of Boston . . . . .	100 00
Dec. 8.	" Amount borrowed of Permanent Fund . . . . .	150 00	" Water Rates, City of Boston . . . . .	19 50
Dec. 31.	" 508 assessments . . . . .	2,540 00	" Expenses of the Committee on Publications . . . . .	326 85
	" Sale of Souvenirs and Publications . . . . .	96 67	" Expenses of the Committee on the Rooms, for the care of the rooms, framing, and supplies . . . . .	214 70
	" Amount trans. from int. of Permanent Fund . . . . .	1,290 00	" Expenses of the Committee on the Library, for books and binding . . . . .	49 68
	" Interest . . . . .	3 92	" Expenses of the Committee on Membership, for circular letters and postage . . . . .	173 00
			" Engraving and printing in colors, frontispiece of Annual Proceedings . . . . .	55 00
			" Postage on Publications and Notices . . . . .	149 00
			" Expenses incurred by temporary removal on account of the construction of the subway station under the Old State House by the Boston Transit Commission . . . . .	212 98
			" Miscellaneous printing and stationery . . . . .	90 89
			" Sundry expenses . . . . .	226 45
			" Balance to new account . . . . .	8 59
Total . . . . .		\$4,101 89		\$4,101 89

DR. CHARLES F. READ, *Treasurer*, in account with the BOSTONIAN SOCIETY, PERMANENT FUND. CR.

1903.	July 16.	By purchase of two \$1,000 Am. Telephone and Telegraph 4% bonds .	\$1,923 33
Jan. 1.	To cash in the N. E. Trust Co. .		\$1,427 93
Apr. 15.	" Partial payment of Legacy of the late Edward I. Browne .	200 00	
Sept. 15.	" Final payment of ditto .	90 00	
Dec. 24.	" Gift from the estate of the late Robert C. Billings .	3,000 00	
Dec. 31.	" Life Membership Fees, 1903 .	1,090 00	
	" Interest from Permanent Fund .	1,324 63	
			<u>\$7,132 56</u>

December 31, 1903.

E. & O. E.

CHARLES F. READ, *Treasurer*.

59

The funds of the Society are invested in the following securities, valued at par:

City of Boston, 4 and 5% Bonds .	\$11,000 00
State of Massachusetts 3½% Bonds .	8,000 00
B. & M. R. R. 4½% Bonds .	2,000 00
Am. Telephone and Telegraph 4% Bonds .	3,000 00
City of Providence, R. I., 3½% Bonds .	2,000 00
City of Cleveland, Ohio, 5% Bonds .	5,000 00
City of Dayton, Ohio, 5% Bonds .	2,000 00
On deposit in N. E. Trust Co. .	3,769 23
	<u>\$36,769 23</u>

The undersigned, a Committee of the BOSTONIAN SOCIETY, having examined the Treasurer's accounts for the year 1903, and the vouchers therewith presented, hereby certify to the correctness of the same. They have also examined the securities of the Society, and find them correct, according to the Treasurer's statement.

BENJ. C. CLARK,  
LEVI L. WILLCUTT,  
*Of the Finance Committee.*

DR. CHARLES F. READ, *Treasurer*, in account with the BOSTONIAN SOCIETY, CURRENT FUND. CR.

[illegible]

## 2. FUNDS.

~~Society~~ include the following

1940-1941	1,000	00
1941-1942	1,000	00
1942-1943	4,610	87
1943-1944	1,000	00
1944-1945	1,000	00
1945-1946	1,179	51
1946-1947	3,000	00

## ADDITIONS TO THE SOCIETY'S LIBRARY, 1903.

DONORS.	VOLS.	PAM- PHLETS.
Abbott, Samuel, Jr. . . . .		1
Alabama Historical Society . . . . .	7	1
America Co., Publishers New England Magazine .		12
American Congregational Association . . . . .		1
American Historical Association . . . . .	2	
Ames, Fisher . . . . .		1
Ancient and Honorable Artillery Co. . . . .	1	1
Anonymous . . . . .		1
Appleton, William S. . . . .		1
Boston Engineering Department . . . . .		1
Boston Museum of Fine Arts . . . . .		1
Boston Public Library . . . . .		15
Boston Registry Department . . . . .	2	
Boston Street Department . . . . .	1	
Boston Transit Commission . . . . .	1	
Brookline Historical Society . . . . .		2
Brookline, Town of . . . . .	1	
Cambridge, Mass., Public Library . . . . .		1
Candage, Rufus G. F. . . . .		1
Chadwick, James R. . . . .	1	
Clark, Benjamin C. . . . .	3	
Clarke, George Kuhn . . . . .	3	
Collins, Hon. Patrick A., Mayor of Boston . . .		1
Dedham, Mass., Historical Society . . . . .		4
Dows, Azro M. . . . .	1	
Edes, Henry H. . . . .	1	
Endicott, Eugene F. . . . .	1	
Ensign, Charles S. . . . .		1
Essex Institute . . . . .		4
Folsom, Albert A. . . . .	7	2
Hassam, John T. . . . .		3
Howe, M. A. DeWolfe . . . . .	1	
Hyde Park, Mass., Historical Society . . . . .		1
<i>Carried forward</i> . . . . .	33	56

DONORS.	VOLS.	PAM- PHLETS.
<i>Brought forward</i> . . . . .	33	56
Illinois Historical Society . . . . .	1	
Iowa, State Historical Society of . . . . .	4	4
Kennedy, Henry F. . . . .	2	
Lawrence, Mass., Public Library . . . . .		1
Lawrence, William . . . . .	1	
Lexington, Mass., Historical Society . . . . .		1
Loudon, John I. . . . .	1	
Lynn, Mass., Public Library . . . . .		1
Manchester, N. H., Historical Association . . . . .		1
Massachusetts Commissioner of Public Records . . . . .	1	
Massachusetts, Secretary of State of . . . . .	19	
Medford, Mass., Historical Society . . . . .		4
New England Historic-Genealogical Society . . . . .		6
New England Society in the City of New York . . . . .		1
Peabody Institute, Danvers, Mass. . . . .		1
Poole, Lucius . . . . .	1	
Purchased . . . . .	1	
Read, Charles F. . . . .	2	
Reed, George B. . . . .		1
Salem, Mass., Public Library . . . . .		1
Seavey, Fred. H. . . . .	2	
Smith, Robert B. . . . .	1	
Smithsonian Institution . . . . .	1	
Syracuse, N. Y., Public Library . . . . .		1
United States Commissioner of Education . . . . .	3	
Whiting, Miss Lillian . . . . .	1	
Woburn, Mass., Public Library . . . . .		1
Yale University . . . . .		2
Total . . . . .	74	82

# ADDITIONS TO THE MUSEUM'S COLLECTIONS, 1903.

## DESCRIPTION.

	Notes and Minutes of the Secretary of the Trustees of the Fund for erecting in the Town of Boston an Equestrian Statue of Gen. George Washington. (The Chantrey Statue now in the State House.)
Nathan.	Certificate of Membership in the "Rough and Ready Association," Boston, July 1, 1846.
Stanton, William S.	Photograph of hand-colored contemporaneous drawing of the <i>Battle of Bunker Hill</i> , by B. Romans.
Holton, Charles K.	Portrait of Hugh, Earl Percy; reprint of a mezzotint by Valentine Green, S. L. Smith, sc.
Bradford, William R.	Framed lithographic portrait of Charles Sumner, surrounded by printed extracts from his speeches.
Burdick, Allen.	Six iron letters MUSEUM formerly on the front wall of the old Boston Museum building.
Carpenter, George O., estate of.	Silk banner given to Major George O. Carpenter when chief marshal of the procession at the laying of the corner-stone of the United States Post Office building, Oct. 16, 1871.
Center, Joseph H., estate of.	Officer's sword and private's equipment in the Massachusetts Militia. A fire bucket.
Corbett, Alexander, Jr.	Photograph of a portrait painted by Gilbert Stuart in 1810 of Mrs. Thomas Lindall Winthrop (Miss Elizabeth Bowdoin Temple), born 1767, died 1825.
Davis, William F.	Cane made from wood from the Second Church, Hanover Street, 1729-1844.
Emmes, Mrs. Samuel.	Lithograph view in color of Boston, taken from the south side of the town about 1800.

	DESCRIPTION.
<del>Reprint of a broadside</del>	Reprint of a broadside of an Act of the General Court of Massachusetts, passed May 3, 1676.
<del>Door-plate</del>	Door-plate inscribed Dr. S. A. Green.
<del>Door and its frame</del>	Door, and its frame, of the house which stood at No. 2 Bulfinch Place, occupied by Miss Amelia B. Fisher as a boarding-house. William Warren, the actor, lived there many years.
<del>Engraving of Faneuil Hall</del>	Enching of Faneuil Hall.
<del>Plaster bust of William Warren</del>	Plaster bust of William Warren, and wooden pedestal for same. (Loan.)
<del>Plaster bust of Benjamin Franklin</del>	Plaster bust of Benjamin Franklin, said to be by Houdon.
<del>Bill-board formerly at main entrance of the Boston Museum</del>	Bill-board formerly at main entrance of the Boston Museum, with programme of last performance, June 1, 1903.
<del>Architectural drawing in ink</del>	Architectural drawing in ink of first and second floors and side elevation of Quincy Market, made by W. S. Rowson, 1844; framed together; architectural sketches of front and side elevations of study for Horticultural Hall, and elevation of unknown building, signed H. B. (Hammatt Billings), framed together.
<del>Cap made of oak from the Doten House</del>	Cap made of oak from the Doten House, Plymouth, Mass.
<del>Framed portrait of Mary H. Galloupe</del>	Framed portrait of Mary H. Galloupe at the age of three years; hung for over one hundred years in the "Gallop House," on Hull Street, Boston; headquarters of General Gage in the Revolution.
<del>Framed reprint of contemporaneous engraving</del>	Framed reprint of contemporaneous engraving entitled, "The Boston Troops as reviewed on Boston Common, on President Adams' Birthday, by Lieut. Gov. Gill," etc.
<del>Steel engraving of the oil painting</del>	Steel engraving of the oil painting, by Joseph Ames, "Deathbed of Daniel Webster," in possession of the Bostonian Society.
<del>Rules and Regulations of the Warren Theatre</del>	Rules and Regulations of the Warren Theatre, Boston. Opening night, July 3, 1832.
<del>Two mementoes of the Boston Theatre</del>	Two mementoes of the Boston Theatre, first of that name, 1838-1840. "Weekly Receipts and Payments," and "Lease of the Bar."
<del>Fac-simile reproduction of the newspaper</del>	Fac-simile reproduction of the newspaper entitled "The Present State of the New English Affairs," published in 1689.

DONORS.	DESCRIPTION.
Sowdon, Arthur J. C.	Razor and case once owned by Daniel Webster, bearing his name on the blade. Lock of Daniel Webster's hair, cut from his head after death.
Stevens, Benj. F.	Reprint of the New England Courant, Monday, Feb. 4, to Monday, Feb. 11, 1723.
Stone, Miss Ella A.	Blue ball and iron bracket for same, which hung for many years before the shop of Josiah Franklin, corner of Hanover and Union Streets.
Studley, Mrs. Sara A.	Framed wood engraving of an illustrated rebus entitled "The True Art of Making Money Plenty in every Man's Pocket, by Doctor Franklin."
Taylor, Charles H., Jr.	The Daily Zion's Herald, Boston, 1852 (bound). The Daily Bee, Boston, 1842, Vol. I (bound).
Turner, Wilbur F.	Photograph of eastern end of Old State House, showing subway construction under the building.
Wales, George C.	Arrow-head found on Boston Common, May 19, 1903; probably brought to the surface by a harrow in use at that time.



DON.

Essex In.

Green,

Grot.

SOCIETY

BOSTON.

10

1881

Members.

•WILLIAM C. BURRAGE, 1886-1890  
S. ARTHUR BENT . . 1890-1899  
CHARLES F. READ . . 1899 —

Directors.

1881-1885	•HAMILTON A. HILL . . 1883-1895
1884-1889	JAMES F. HUNNEWELL . 1894 —
1881-1887	JOHN LATHROP . . . 1887-1899
	•ABBOTT LAWRENCE . . 1882-1884
1884-1886	WILLIAM H. LINCOLN . 1899-1903
1890	FRANCIS H. MANNING . 1904 —
1882-1884	WILLIAM T. R. MARVIN 1900 —
1885	THOMAS MINNS . . . 1881-1885
1888-1896	•EDWARD G. PORTER . . 1896-1900
1890	•SAMUEL H. RUSSELL . . 1882-1894
1895	•SAMUEL E. SAWYER . . 1889
1891-1894	•WILLIAM W. WARREN . 1886-1890
1897	•WILLIAM H. WHITMORE 1883-1886
1881	LEVI L. WILLCUTT . . 1894 —
1881-1890	

\* Deceased.

† The offices of Clerk and Treasurer are held by one person.

# OFFICERS FOR 1904

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*President*  
CURTIS GUILD

---

*Clerk and Treasurer*  
CHARLES F. READ  
P. O. address, Old State House

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*Directors*

CURTIS GUILD	LEVI L. WILLCUTT
JOSHUA P. BODFISH	DAVID H. COOLIDGE
BENJAMIN C. CLARK	ALBERT A. FOLSOM
JAMES F. HUNNEWELL	WILLIAM T. R. MARVIN
FRANCIS H. MANNING	

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*Committee on Finance*

CURTIS GUILD	BENJAMIN C. CLARK
LEVI L. WILLCUTT	

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*Committee on the Rooms*

LEVI L. WILLCUTT	FRANCIS H. MANNING
JAMES F. HUNNEWELL	CHARLES H. TAYLOR, JR.
DAVID H. COOLIDGE	THE PRESIDENT and CLERK <i>ex-officiis</i>

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*Committee on the Library*

JAMES L. WHITNEY	WILLIAM HOWELL REED
FRANCIS H. BROWN	WALTER K. WATKINS
ALBERT A. FOLSOM	THE CLERK

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*Committee on Papers*

WILLIAM T. R. MARVIN	EDWIN D. MEAD
ZACHARY T. HOLLINGSWORTH	THE CLERK

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*Committee on Publications*

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RUFUS G. F. CANDAGE	EDWARD B. REYNOLDS
THE CLERK	

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*Committee on Membership*

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JOSEPH B. MOORS	THE CLERK

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GEORGE W. THAYER	MERRILL N. BOYDEN
ARMSTRONG T. WILLIAMS	

# OFFICERS

## OF THE

# BOSTONIAN SOCIETY

SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

### *President.*

CURTIS GUILD, 1881 —

### *Clerks and Treasurers.†*

<p>*SAMUEL M. QUINCY . . 1881-1884          JAMES M. HUBBARD . . 1884-1885          *DANIEL T. V. HUNTOON 1885-1886</p>	<p>*WILLIAM C. BURRAGE . 1886-1890          S. ARTHUR BENT . . . 1890-1899          CHARLES F. READ . . . 1899 —</p>
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### *Directors.*

<p>*THOMAS J. ALLEN . . . 1886-1887          *THOMAS C. AMORY . . . 1884-1889          *WILLIAM S. APPLETON . 1881-1887              1890-1894          WILLIAM H. BALDWIN . 1884-1886          S. ARTHUR BENT . . . . 1890          ROBERT R. BISHOP . . . 1882-1884          JOSHUA P. BODFISH . . . 1885 —          *GEORGE O. CARPENTER . 1888-1896          BENJAMIN C. CLARK . . . 1890 —          DAVID H. COOLIDGE . . . 1895 —          *JACOB A. DRESSER . . . 1891-1894          ALBERT A. FOLSOM . . . 1897 —          CURTIS GUILD . . . . 1881 —          *JOHN T. HASSAM . . . . 1881-1890</p>	<p>*HAMILTON A. HILL . . . 1883-1895          JAMES F. HUNNEWELL . 1894 —          JOHN LATHROP . . . . 1887-1899          *ABBOTT LAWRENCE . . . 1882-1884          WILLIAM H. LINCOLN . 1899-1903          FRANCIS H. MANNING . 1904 —          WILLIAM T. R. MARVIN 1900 —          THOMAS MINNS . . . . 1881-1885          *EDWARD G. PORTER . . . 1896-1900          *SAMUEL H. RUSSELL . . 1882-1894          *SAMUEL E. SAWYER . . . 1889          *WILLIAM W. WARREN . 1886-1890          *WILLIAM H. WHITMORE 1883-1886          LEVI L. WILLCUTT . . . 1894 —</p>
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\* Deceased.

† The offices of Clerk and Treasurer are held by one person.

Bartlett, Francis  
 Beal, James Henry  
 Beal, William Fields  
 Beatty, Franklin Thomason  
 Beebe, James Arthur  
 \*Benson, George Wiggins  
 Bigelow, Albert Smith  
 \*Bigelow, George Brooks  
 Bigelow, Joseph Smith  
 Bigelow, Melville Madison  
 Bigelow, William Sturgis  
 Black, George Nixon  
 Blake, Clarence John  
 Blake, Mrs. Frances Greenough  
 Blake, Francis  
 Blake, George Baty  
 \*Blake, Mrs. Sara Putnam  
 \*Blake, Stanton  
 Blake, William Payne  
 \*Blanchard, Samuel Stillman  
 Blaney, Dwight  
 Blume, Mrs. Susan Eliza  
 Bodfish, Joshua Peter  
 Bowditch, Alfred  
 Bowditch, Ernest William  
 Bowditch, William Ingersoll  
 \*Bradford, Martin Luther  
 Bradford, William Burroughs  
 \*Bradlee, Caleb Davis  
 Bradlee, Frederick Josiah  
 Bradlee, Frederick Wainwright  
 \*Bradlee, Josiah Putnam  
 Bradley, Jerry Payson  
 Brayley, Arthur Wellington  
 Bremer, John Lewis  
 Bremer, Samuel Parker  
 Brewer, William Dade  
 Briggs, Lloyd Vernon  
 Brooks, John Henry  
 Brooks, Lawrence  
 Brooks, Peter Chardon  
 Brooks, Shepherd  
 Brown, Francis Henry  
 Brown, George Washington  
 Brown, John Coffin Jones  
 \*Browne, Charles Allen

\*Browne, Edward Ingersoll  
 \*Browne, William Andrews  
 Burbank, Alonzo Norman  
 Burnham, John Appleton  
 Burr, Miss Annie Lane  
 Burrage, Albert Cameron  
 \*Burrage, William Clarence  
 Cabot, Arthur Tracy  
 Candage, Mrs. Ella Marie  
 Candage, Robert Brooks  
 Candage, Rufus George Frederick  
 \*Candler, John Wilson  
 \*Carpenter, George Oliver  
 Carpenter, George Oliver  
 \*Carpenter, Mrs. Maria Josephine  
 Carr, John  
 Carruth, Charles Theodore  
 Carter, Fred Louis  
 \*Center, Joseph Hudson  
 Chamberlin, Charles Wheelwright  
 Chandler, Cleveland Angier  
 \*Chapin, Nahum  
 Chase, Caleb  
 \*Chase, George Bigelow  
 Chase, Sidney  
 Chase, Stephen  
 \*Chase, Theodore  
 Cheney, Benjamin Peirce  
 Cheney, Mrs. Emmeline  
 Child, Dudley Richards  
 Church, Herbert Bleloch  
 Clapp, Mrs. Caroline Dennie  
 Clark, Charles Edward  
 Clark, John Spencer  
 Clark, Miss Nancy Joy  
 Clark, Nathan Freeman  
 \*Clarke, Mrs. Alice de Vermandois  
 Clay, Thomas Hart  
 Clementson, Sidney  
 Cleveland, Mrs. Corinne Maud  
 \*Codman, John, 2nd  
 Codman, Ogden, Jr.  
 Coffin, Frederick Seymour  
 \*Colburn, Jeremiah  
 Collamore, Miss Helen  
 Converse, Elisha Slade

\* Deceased.

## HONORARY MEMBERS.

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Bent, Samuel Arthur  
 \*Chamberlain, Mellen

Matthews, Nathan,  
 \*O'Brien, Hugh

\*Smith, Samuel Francis.

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## LIFE MEMBERS.

---

Abbot, Edward Stanley  
 Abbot, Edwin Hale  
 \*Abbot, Francis Ellingwood  
 \*Abbott, Marshall Kittredge  
 Adams, Charles Francis  
 Adams, Mrs. Isabella Hortense  
 Addicks, John Edward  
 Allan, Mrs. Anna  
 Allen, Miss Clara Ann  
 \*Allen, Elbridge Gerry  
 Allen, Francis Richmond  
 \*Allen, James Woodward  
 Allen, Thomas  
 \*Alley, John Robinson  
 Ames, Mrs. Anna Coffin  
 Ames, Charles Gordon  
 \*Ames, Frederick Lothrop  
 \*Ames, Oliver  
 \*Ames, Mrs. Rebecca Caroline  
 Amory, Arthur  
 Amory, Francis Inman  
 Amory, Frederic  
 \*Andrews, Frank William  
 Andrews, John Adams  
 Angell, Henry Clay  
 Anthony, Silas Reed

Appleton, M.  
 Appleton, N  
 \*Appleton,  
 \*Armstrong  
 \*Atherton  
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 \*Atkins,  
 \*Austin  
 Ayer, J  
 Bacon.  
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Francis  
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Bartlett, Francis  
 Beal, James Henry  
 Beal, William Fields  
 Beatty, Franklin Thomason  
 Beebe, James Arthur  
 \*Benson, George Wiggin  
 Bigelow, Albert Smith  
 \*Bigelow, George Brooks  
 Bigelow, Joseph Smith  
 Bigelow, Melville Madison  
 Bigelow, William Sturgis  
 Black, George Nixon  
 Blake, Clarence John  
 Blake, Mrs. Frances Greenough  
 Blake, Francis  
 Blake, George Baty  
 \*Blake, Mrs. Sara Putnam  
 \*Blake, Stanton  
 Blake, William Payne  
 \*Blanchard, Samuel Stillman  
 Blaney, Dwight  
 Blume, Mrs. Susan Eliza  
 Bodfish, Joshua Peter  
 Bowditch, Alfred  
 Bowditch, Ernest William  
 Bowditch, William Ingersoll  
 \*Bradford, Martin Luther  
 Bradford, William Burroughs  
 \*Bradlee, Caleb Davis  
 Bradlee, Frederick Josiah  
 Bradlee, Frederick Wainwright  
 \*Bradlee, Josiah Putnam  
 Bradley, Jerry Payson  
 Brayley, Arthur Wellington  
 Bremer, John Lewis  
 Bremer, Samuel Parker  
 Brewer, William Dade  
 Briggs, Lloyd Vernon  
 Brooks, John Henry  
 Brooks, Lawrence  
 Brooks, Peter Chardon  
 Brooks, Shepherd  
 Brown, Francis Henry  
 Brown, George Washington  
 Brown, John Coffin Jones  
 \*Browne, Charles Allen

\*Browne, Edward Ingersoll  
 \*Browne, William Andrews  
 Burbank, Alonzo Norman  
 Burnham, John Appleton  
 Burr, Miss Annie Lane  
 Burrage, Albert Cameron  
 \*Burrage, William Clarence  
 Cabot, Arthur Tracy  
 Candage, Mrs. Ella Marie  
 Candage, Robert Brooks  
 Candage, Rufus George Frederick  
 \*Candler, John Wilson  
 \*Carpenter, George Oliver  
 Carpenter, George Oliver  
 \*Carpenter, Mrs. Maria Josephine  
 Carr, John  
 Carruth, Charles Theodore  
 Carter, Fred Louis  
 \*Center, Joseph Hudson  
 Chamberlin, Charles Wheelwright  
 Chandler, Cleveland Angier  
 \*Chapin, Nahum  
 Chase, Caleb  
 \*Chase, George Bigelow  
 Chase, Sidney  
 Chase, Stephen  
 \*Chase, Theodore  
 Cheney, Benjamin Peirce  
 Cheney, Mrs. Emmeline  
 Child, Dudley Richards  
 Church, Herbert Bleloch  
 Clapp, Mrs. Caroline Dennie  
 Clark, Charles Edward  
 Clark, John Spencer  
 Clark, Miss Nancy Joy  
 Clark, Nathan Freeman  
 \*Clarke, Mrs. Alice de Vermandois  
 Clay, Thomas Hart  
 Clementson, Sidney  
 Cleveland, Mrs. Corinne Maud  
 \*Codman, John, 2nd  
 Codman, Ogden, Jr.  
 Coffin, Frederick Seymour  
 \*Colburn, Jeremiah  
 Collamore, Miss Helen  
 Converse, Elisha Slade

\* Deceased.

- Coolidge, Algernon, Jr.  
 Coolidge, David Hill  
 Coolidge, Mrs. Helen Whittington  
 Coolidge, Joseph Randolph  
 Coolidge, Thomas Jefferson, Jr.  
 Corbett, Alexander, Jr.  
 Cory, Charles Barney  
 Cotting, Charles Edward  
 \*Cotting, Charles Uriah  
 Crandon, Edwin Sanford  
 Crocker, George Glover  
 Crocker, Miss Sarah Haskell  
 \*Crosby, Charles Augustus Wilkins  
 \*Crowninshield, Benjamin William  
 Cummings, Charles Amos  
 Cummings, Thomas Cahill  
 Cunningham, Henry Winchester  
 \*Curtis, Caleb Agry  
 Curtis, Charles Pelham  
 Curtis, Mrs. Eliza Fox  
 Curtis, Hall  
 Curtis, Mrs. Harriot  
 Curtis, Henry Pelham  
 Curtiss, Frederick Haines  
 \*Cutter, Abram Edmands  
 \*Cutter, Benjamin French  
 Cutter, Watson Grant  
 Daniell, Moses Grant  
 Davenport, Orlando Henry  
 Davis, Arthur Edward  
 Davis, Ephraim Collins  
 Davis, George Henry  
 Davis, James Clarke  
 \*Davis, Joseph Alba  
 Davis, Mrs. Mary Cheney  
 Davis, William Henry  
 \*Day, William Francis  
 \*Dean, Benjamin  
 \*Dean, John Ward  
 \*Dean, Luni Albertus  
 \*Deblois, Stephen Grant  
 \*Denny, Daniel  
 \*Dewing, Benjamin Hill  
 Dexter, Morton  
 Dexter, William Sohler  
 \*Dill, Thomas Bradford  
 Dillaway, William Edward Lowell  
 Dodd, George Davis  
 \*Dorr, Francis Oliver  
 Dorr, George Bucknam  
 Draper, Eben Sumner  
 Draper, George Albert  
 Dupee, Henry Dorr  
 \*Dupee, James Alexander  
 \*Dwight, Edmund  
 Dyer, Mrs. Julia Knowlton  
 Eaton, Albert  
 \*Eaton, Walter David  
 Edes, Henry Herbert  
 Eliot, Christopher Rhodes  
 \*Eliot, Samuel  
 Emerson, George Roberts  
 \*Emery, Francis Faulkner  
 Endicott, William  
 Endicott, William, Jr.  
 Endicott, William Crowninshield  
 Estabrook, Arthur Frederick  
 Estabrook, Frederick  
 Estes, Dana  
 Eustis, Miss Elizabeth Mussey  
 Eustis, Henry Dutton  
 Eustis, Miss Mary St. Barbe  
 Fabyan, George Francis  
 Farnsworth, Edward Miller  
 Farnsworth, William  
 Farrington, Charles Frederick  
 Farwell, John Whittemore  
 \*Fay, Joseph Story  
 Fay, Joseph Story, Jr.  
 Fay, Sigourney Webster  
 Fearing, Andrew Coatesworth, Jr.  
 Felton, Frederic Luther  
 \*Fenno, John Brooks  
 Fenno, Lawrence Carteret  
 \*Ferris, Mortimer Catlin  
 Fiske, Andrew  
 Fiske, Mrs. Charlotte Morse  
 \*Fiske, Miss Elizabeth Stanley  
 Fitz, Mrs. Henrietta Goddard  
 Fitz, Reginald Heber  
 Fitzgerald, William Francis  
 \*Fogg, John Samuel Hill

Grigg  
Lengerke  
Grafton  
William  
Edward John  
Miss Madeleine Curtis  
Frederic Henry  
Moore, George Henry  
\*Moore, Miss Mary Eliza  
Moriarty, George Andrews, Jr.  
Morse, George Henry  
Morse, Lemuel Foster  
\*Morss, Charles Anthony  
Morss, John Wells  
\*Moseley, Alexander  
Motley, Edward Preble  
Murdock, William Edwards  
Murphy, James Smiley  
Nash, Nathaniel Cushing  
Newman, Miss Harriet Hancock  
Nichols, Arthur Howard  
Norcross, Grenville Howland  
Norcross, Otis  
Norman, Mrs. Louisa Palfrey  
\*Norwell, Henry  
Noyes, James Atkins  
\*Olmsted, Frederick Law  
Osgood, Mrs. Elizabeth Burling  
\*Page, Mrs. Susan Haskell  
\*Paige, John Calvin  
Paine, James Leonard  
Paine, Mrs. Mary Woolson

Paine, Robert Treat  
Paine, William Alfred  
Payne, Francis Winthrop  
Payne, John Carver  
Parker, Charles Wallingford  
Parker, Frederick Wesley  
Parker, Herman  
Parker, Mason Good  
\*Parker, Miss Sarah  
\*Parkman, Francis  
Parlin, Albert Norton  
Parsons, Arthur Jeffry  
Payne, James Henry  
Peabody, Charles Breckinridge  
Peabody, Charles Livingston  
Peabody, Frank Everett  
Peabody, Mrs. Gertrude  
Peabody, John Endicott  
Peabody, Philip Glendower  
Peirce, Mrs. Elizabeth Goldthwait  
Peirce, Silas  
\*Perkins, Augustus Thorndike  
\*Perkins, Mrs. Catherine Page  
\*Perkins, William  
\*Perry, Charles French  
Perry, Edward Hale  
Pfaff, Charles  
Pfaff, Mrs. Hannah Adams  
\*Pfaff, Jacob  
Phillips, Mrs. Anna Tucker  
\*Pierce, Henry Lillie  
\*Pierce, Nathaniel Willard  
Piper, William Taggard  
Playfair, Edith, Lady  
Poole, Lucius  
Porter, Alexander Silvanus  
\*Porter, Edward Griffin  
Porter, William Killam, Jr.  
Potter, Henry Staples  
\*Prager, Philip  
Prager, Mrs. Rachel  
Prang, Louis  
Prang, Mrs. Mary Dana  
Pratt, Laban  
Prendergast, James Maurice  
Prescott, Alfred Usher

\* Deceased.



Hooper, Robert Chamblet  
 Hooper, William  
 Hornblower, Henry  
 \*Horsford, Eben Norton  
 Houghton, Clement Stevens  
 Houghton, Miss Elizabeth Good-  
   ridge  
 \*Hovey, Henry Stone  
 Howe, Elmer Parker  
 Hubbard, Charles Wells  
 Hunnewell, James Frothingham  
 Hunnewell, James Melville  
 Iasigi, Mrs. Amy Gore  
 Jackson, Mrs. Mary Stuart  
 Jackson, William  
 James, Arthur Holmes  
 James, George Abbot  
 Jeffries, Benjamin Joy  
 Jenks, Henry Fitch  
 Jenney, Bernard  
 Jenney, William Thacher  
 Johnson, Arthur Stoddard  
 Johnson, Wolcott Howe  
 Jones, Daniel Wayland  
 Jones, Jerome  
 Joy, Franklin Lawrence  
 Keith, Benjamin Franklin  
 Kellen, William Vail  
 Kelly, Fitzroy  
 \*Kennard, Martin Parry  
 Kennedy, George Golding  
 Kidder, Nathaniel Thayer  
 Kimball, Miss Augusta Caroline  
 Kimball, Mrs. Clara Bertram  
 Kimball, David Pulsifer  
 Kimball, Lemuel Cushing  
 \*Kimball, Mrs. Susan Tillinghast  
 \*Kuhn, Hamilton  
 Ladd, Babson Savilian  
 Ladd, Nathaniel Watson  
 Lamb, George  
 Lamb, Henry Whitney  
 \*Lambert, Thomas Ricker  
 \*Lane, Jonathan Abbott  
 Lawrence, Amory Appleton  
 \*Lawrence, Amos Adams

Lawrence, Charles Richard  
 Lawrence, John  
 Lawrence, Robert Mason  
 Lawrence, Samuel Crocker  
 Lawson, Thomas William  
 Lee, James Stearns  
 Lee, Joseph  
 Lee, William Henry  
 Leonard, Amos Morse  
 Leonard, George Henry  
 Lewis, Edwin James  
 \*Lincoln, Beza  
 Little, Arthur  
 \*Little, George Washington  
 Little, James Lovell  
 Little, John Mason  
 \*Lockwood, Philip Case  
 Lockwood, Thomas St. John  
 Lodge, Henry Cabot  
 Long, Harry Vinton  
 Longfellow, Alexander Wadsworth  
 Longley, James  
 Longley, Mrs. Julia Robinson  
 Loring, Augustus Peabody  
 \*Loring, Caleb William  
 Loring, William Caleb  
 \*Lothrop, Daniel  
 Lothrop, Thornton Kirkland  
 Loud, Charles Elliot  
 Loud, Joseph Prince  
 Low, George Doane  
 Low, John  
 Lowell, Francis Cabot  
 Lowell, Miss Georgina  
 Lowell, Miss Lucy  
 Lowell, Mrs. Mary Ellen  
 Lowell, Miss Rebecca Russell  
 Lucas, Edmund George  
 Luke, Arthur Fuller  
 Lyman, Arthur Theodore  
 \*Lyon, Henry  
 \*MacDonald, Edward  
 \*Mack, Thomas  
 Macleod, William Alexander  
 Mandell, Samuel Pierce  
 Mann, Arthur Elisha

Charles Hitchcock  
 Edward Royall  
 George Phinehas  
 George Bruce  
 Strand, Alonzo Gifford  
 James Whiting  
 North, Alexander Fairfield  
 er, Francis Amasa  
 er, Grant  
 ace, Cranmore Nesmith  
 rd, Francis Jackson  
 re, Miss Mary Lee  
 arner, Bela Hemenway  
 Warren, Edward Ross  
 Warren, John Collins  
 Warren, Samuel Dennis  
 \*Warren, Mrs. Susan Cornelia  
 \*Warren, William Wilkins  
 Waterman, Frank Arthur  
 \*Waters, Edwin Forbes  
 Watkins, Walter Kendall  
 Webster, Frank George  
 \*Webster, John Haskell  
 Weeks, John Wingate  
 Welch, Francis Clarke  
 Weld, Daniel  
 Weld, John Davis  
 \*Weld, Otis Everett  
 \*Wentworth, Alonzo Bond  
 Wesson, James Leonard  
 Weston, Mrs. Frances Erving  
 Wheeler, Horace Leslie  
 Wheelwright, Andrew Cunningham  
 \*Wheelwright, Edward  
 Wheelwright, Mrs. Isaphene Moore  
 \*Wheelwright, Josiah  
 \*Wheildon, William Wilder  
 Whipple, Joseph Reed  
 Whipple, Sherman Leland  
 Whitcher, Frank Weston  
 \*White, Charles Tallman  
 White, George Robert  
 \*White, John Gardner  
 White, Mrs. Sarah Brackett  
 \*White, Miss Susan Jackson  
 Whitman, William

• Deceased.

Prescott, Walter Conway  
 Preston, George Marshall  
 Pulsifer, William Henry  
 \*Putnam, Mrs. Mary Lowell  
 Putnam, William Edward  
 Quincy, Charles Frederic  
 Quincy, George Gilbert  
 \*Quincy, George Henry  
 Quincy, Mrs. Mary Adams  
 Quincy, Mrs. Mary Caroline  
 \*Quincy, Samuel Miller  
 \*Radclyffe, Herbert  
 Ratskesky, Abraham Captain  
 Raymond, Freeborn Fairfield, 2nd  
 \*Read, Mrs. Lucy Richmond  
 Reed, Mrs. Grace Evelyn  
 Reed, Henry Ransom  
 Reed, James  
 Reed, John Sampson  
 Reed, William Howell  
 Rhodes, James Ford  
 Rice, Edward David  
 Richards, Francis Henry  
 \*Richards, Henry Capen  
 Richardson, Albert Lewis  
 Richardson, Benjamin Heber  
 Richardson, Edward Bridge  
 Richardson, Edward Cyrenius  
 Richardson, Maurice Howe  
 Richardson, Spencer Welles  
 Richardson, William Lambert  
 Riley, James Madison  
 Ripley, George  
 Rivers, Miss Mary  
 Robinson, Edward  
 Roby, Mrs. Cynthia Coggeshall  
 \*Ropes, John Codman  
 \*Ross, Alphonso  
 Rotch, William  
 Ruggles, Charles Albert  
 Russell, Joseph Ballister  
 Russell, Mrs. Margaret Pelham  
 \*Russell, Samuel Hammond  
 Rust, Nathaniel Johnson  
 Rutan, Charles Hercules  
 Saltonstall, Richard Middlecott

Sampson, Charles Edward  
 \*Sampson, Edwin Holbrook  
 Sargent, Charles Sprague  
 Sargent, Miss Louisa Lee  
 Sawyer, Henry Nathan  
 Sears, Henry Francis  
 Sears, Herbert Mason  
 Sears, Horace Scudder  
 Sears, Joshua Montgomery  
 Sears, Mrs. Mary Crowninshield  
 Seaver, William James  
 Sederquist, Arthur Butman  
 Sewall, Atherton  
 Shattuck, Frederick Chey  
 Shattuck, George Brune  
 Shaw, Mrs. Cora Lyman  
 Shaw, Henry Lyman  
 Shaw, Henry Southworth  
 Shaw, Henry Southworth  
 Shillaber, William George  
 \*Shimmin, Charles J.  
 Shuman, Abraham  
 Sigourney, Henry  
 Simpson, Frank E.  
 Skinner, Francis  
 Skinner, Francis.  
 Slafter, Edmund  
 Slater, Andrew  
 \*Slocum, Mrs.  
 \*Slocum, Will  
 Smith, Joseph  
 Sohler, Miss  
 Sohler, Will  
 Sortwell, A.  
 Sprague, F.  
 Sprague, J.  
 Squire, F.  
 \*Stafford  
 Stanwood  
 Stearns  
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 Stetson  
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Henry, Jr.  
Sarah Elizabeth

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Walter Everett

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William

Robert Apthorp  
Frank Walter

, Lawrence

and, Melancthon Woolsey

uvé, Charles Osborn

owditch, Charles Pickering

Bowen, Henry James

Bradlee, John Tisdale

Braman, James Chandler

Brewster, Frank

Briggs, Oliver Leonard

Brooks, Lyman Loring

Brown, George Barnard

Brown, Harold Haskell

Brown, Samuel Newell

Bruerton, James

Bunker, Marston Bradlee

Burdick, Allen

Burgess, Mrs. Jerusha Arey

Burnett, Robert Manton

Burr, Isaac Tucker

Burrage, Charles Henry

Bush, John Standish Foster

• Deceased.

•Whitmore, Charles John  
 •Whitmore, Charles Octavius  
 Whitney, Mrs. Caroline Abbe  
 •Whitney, Henry Austin  
 Whitney, James Lyman  
 Whittington, Hiram  
 •Wigglesworth, Edward  
 Wigglesworth, George  
 Willcomb, Mrs. Martha Stearns  
 Willcutt, Francis Henry  
 Willcutt, Levi Lincoln  
 Willcutt, Levi Lincoln, Jr.  
 Willcutt, Mrs. Mary Ann Phillips  
 Willcutt, Miss Sarah Edith  
 Williams, Benjamin Bangs  
 •Williams, Edward Henry  
 Williams, Henry Dudley  
 •Williams, Henry Willard  
 Williams, John Davis  
 •Williams, Miss Louisa Harding  
 Williams, Ralph Blake

Williams, Samuel Stevens Coffin  
 Winchester, Daniel Low  
 •Winchester, Thomas Bradlee  
 Winslow, William Copley  
 Winsor, Robert  
 Winthrop, Robert Charles, Jr.  
 Winthrop, Robert Mason  
 Wise, John Perry  
 Woodbury, John Page  
 •Woodman, Cyrus  
 •Woods, Henry  
 •Woolley, William  
 Woolson, Mrs. Annie Williston  
 Woolson, Miss Eda Adams  
 •Woolson, James Adams  
 Wright, Charles Francis  
 •Wright, Miss Esther Fidelia  
 Wright, John Gordon  
 Wright, William James  
 •Young, George

• Deceased.

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**Allen Louisa**

## Annie Parker

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## Amelia Daniell

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# John

ward Augustus

## Archie Carter

**Herbert Burr**

## Henry Saltonstall

4. Joseph Francis

**d, Shepard**

**and, James Mascarene**

• **Q, Mrs. Eunice Wells**

**Breys, Richard Cla**

### • Frederick Thayer

2. Henry Warren

**d, Charles Edwin**

**Things, Mrs. Ellen**

**Ches, Charles Edward**

**son, Mrs. Ellen Wheeler**

**Jackson, William Henry**

**James, George Barker**

mes, William Grant

ques, Eustace

ques, Henry Percy

Haynes, Charles Porter

**Jelly, George Frederick**

Deceased.

Bush, Samuel Dacre  
 \*Cahill, Thomas  
 Capen, Samuel Billings  
 Carlton, Samuel Augustus  
 Carpenter, Frederick Banker  
 Carr, Samuel  
 Carter, George Edward  
 Chadwick, George Whitefield  
 Chapin, Henry Bainbridge  
 Cheney, Mrs. Elizabeth Stickney  
 Chick, Frank Samuel  
 Choate, Seth Adams  
 Clapp, Mrs. Vanlora Joann  
 Clark, Albe Cady  
 Clark, Arthur Tirrell  
 Clark, Benjamin Cutler  
 Clark, Benjamin Preston  
 Clark, Charles Storey  
 Clark, Ellery Harding  
 Clark, Frederic Simmons  
 Clarke, George Lemist  
 Clough, Micajah Pratt  
 Clough, Samuel Chester  
 Cobb, John Candler  
 Cochrane, Alexander  
 Codman, Charles Russell  
 Codman, Edward Wainwright  
 Coe, Henry Francis  
 Coffin, Charles Albert  
 Cole, Enoch Edward  
 Collins, Patrick Andrew  
 Coolidge, Mrs. Alice Brackett  
 Coolidge, Francis Lowell  
 Coolidge, Harold Jefferson  
 Coolidge, John Templeman  
 Cordis, Mrs. Adelaide Elizabeth  
 Covell, Alphonso Smith  
 Cox, Edwin Birchard  
 \*Cox, William Emerson  
 Crane, Joshua  
 Crane, Winthrop Murray  
 Crocker, George Uriel  
 Crosby, Mrs. Medora Robbins  
 Crosby, Samuel Trevett  
 Crosby, Stephen Moody  
 Cumings, Charles Bradley

Currant, John Francis  
 Cushing, Arthur Percy  
 Cutler, Charles Francis  
 Cutter, Leonard Francis  
 Dalton, Charles Henry  
 Damrell, John Stanhope  
 Daniels, John Alden  
 Dary, George Allen  
 Davenport, George Howe  
 Dawes, Ambrose  
 Day, Frank Ashley  
 Dean, Charles Augustus  
 Dennison, Charles Sumner  
 Dennison, Henry Beals  
 Dennison, Herbert Elr  
 Dexter, Charles Warr  
 Dexter, George Blak  
 Dexter, Gordon  
 Dickinson, Marquis  
 Dillaway, Charles I  
 Dodd, Henry War  
 Dodd, Horace  
 Dolliver, Mrs. El  
 Dolliver, Mrs. M  
 Dolliver, Watso  
 Dowse, Charles  
 Driver, William  
 Drummond, J  
 Dunn, Edward  
 Durant, Wil  
 Dwight, He  
 Eaton, Cha  
 Eaton, Ed  
 Eddy, Ot  
 Edmands  
 Eldredg  
 Eldredg  
 Eldredg  
 Elliot,  
 Ellis,  
 Ellm  
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Fairbanks, Charles Francis  
 Farley, William Thayer  
 Farnsworth, Miss Alice  
 Farrar, Frederick Albert  
 Fay, Harry Frank  
 Fay, Temple Rivera  
 Ferdinand, Frank  
 Fifield, Mrs. Emily Anna  
 Fisk, Otis Daniell  
 Fiske, John Minot  
 Flanders, Mrs. Helen Burgess  
 \*Flint, David Boardman  
 Folsom, Albert Alonzo  
 Foster, Charles Henry Wheelwright  
 Foster, Francis Apthorp  
 Fottler, Jacob  
 French, Caleb Jay  
 Frothingham, Edward  
 Frothingham, Paul Revere  
 Fry, Charles  
 Fuller, Alfred Worcester  
 Furness, Dawes Eliot  
 Gardiner, Robert Hallowell  
 Gardner, George Augustus  
 \*Gaston, Mrs. Louisa Augusta  
 Gaston, William Alexander  
 Gay, Eben Howard  
 Gay, Frederick Lewis  
 Gay, Warren Fisher  
 Gay, William Otis  
 Gill, Mrs. Matilda  
 Gleason, Daniel Angell  
 Goddard, William  
 Gookin, Charles Bailey  
 Goss, Elbridge Henry  
 Graves, John Long  
 \*Gray, Francis Calley  
 Gray, John Chipman  
 Greene, Mrs. Rebecca Andrews  
 Hall, Charles Wells  
 Hall, James Morris Whiton  
 Hall, Morris Andrew  
 Hall, Thomas Hills  
 Hallett, Daniel Bunker  
 \*Hallowell, Richard Price  
 Halsall, William Formby

Hamlin, Charles Sumner  
 Hammond, Mrs. Esther Lathrop  
 Hammond, Gardiner Greene  
 Hardy, Alpheus Holmes  
 Hardy, Mrs. Susan Warner  
 Harris, George Washington  
 Hart, Francis Russell  
 Haskell, Edwin Bradbury  
 Hastings, Albert Woodman  
 Hatfield, Charles Edwin  
 Hayes, Clarence Henry  
 Haynes, Henry Williamson  
 Heard, John Theodore  
 Hedges, Sidney McDowell  
 Hemenway, Mrs. Ellen Louisa  
 Henschman, Miss Annie Parker  
 Hersey, Horatio Brooks  
 Hickok, Gilman Clarke  
 Hill, Clarence Harvey  
 Hills, William Sanford  
 Hockley, Mrs. Amelia Daniell  
 Hogg, John  
 Hollander, Louis Preston  
 Hopewell, John  
 Horton, Edward Augustus  
 Hosmer, Jerome Carter  
 Howard, Herbert Burr  
 Howe, Henry Saltonstall  
 Howland, Joseph Francis  
 Howland, Shepard  
 Hubbard, James Mascarene  
 Hudson, Mrs. Eunice Wells  
 Humphreys, Richard Clapp  
 Hunt, Frederick Thayer  
 Hunt, Henry Warren  
 Hurd, Charles Edwin  
 Hutchings, Mrs. Ellen  
 Inches, Charles Edward  
 Ireson, Mrs. Ellen Wheeler  
 Jackson, William Henry  
 James, George Barker  
 James, William Grant  
 Jaques, Eustace  
 Jaques, Henry Percy  
 Jaynes, Charles Porter  
 Jelly, George Frederick



Jernegan, Holmes Mayhew  
 Johnson, Edward  
 Johnson, Edward Crosby  
 Johnson, Herbert Spencer  
 Johnson, Hiram  
 Jones, Benjamin Mitchell  
 Jones, Clarence William  
 Jones, Mrs. Sarah Gavett  
 Jones, William Parker  
 Judd, Mrs. Sarah Ann  
 Kellogg, Charles Wetmore  
 Kennedy, Miss Louise  
 Kent, Prentiss Mellen  
 Kimball, Miss Susan Day  
 King, Daniel Webster  
 Knapp, George Brown  
 \*Knowles, Henry Miles  
 Lamb, Roland Olmstead  
 Lathrop, John  
 \*Lawrence, Francis William  
 Lawrence, William  
 Lawrie, Andrew Wescott  
 Learned, Francis Mason  
 Leatherbee, Charles William  
 Leatherbee, James Drew  
 Lee, George Cabot  
 Leverett, George Vasmer  
 Lewis, Frederic Hastings  
 \*Lewis, Mrs. John Allen  
 Lincoln, Albert Lamb  
 Lincoln, Solomon  
 Lincoln, William Edwards  
 Lincoln, William Henry  
 Little, Samuel  
 Livermore, George Brigham  
 Livermore, Thomas Leonard  
 Locke, Charles Augustus  
 Lockwood, Rhodes  
 Longfellow, Miss Alice Mary  
 Longfellow, Richard King  
 Lord, William Harding  
 Loring, Miss Mary James  
 Lovering, Charles Taylor  
 Lowney, Walter McPherson  
 Lunt, William Wallace  
 Lyman, Miss Florence

Lyman, George Hinckley  
 Maccabe, Joseph Brewster  
 Mack, Mrs. Eleanor Stevens  
 Mackintosh, William Hillegas  
 Macullar, Charles Edward  
 Mann, Jonathan Harrington  
 Mann, Roland William  
 Manning, William Wayland  
 May, Miss Eleanor Goddard  
 \*May, John Joseph  
 McClellan, William Beattie  
 McDonald, James Athanasius  
 McGlenen, Edward Webster  
 McLellan, Edward  
 Meacom, George  
 Mead, Edwin Doak  
 Means, Charles Johnson  
 Means, James  
 Meredith, Mrs. Mary Elizabeth  
 Merrill, William Edward  
 Merritt, Edward Percival  
 Metcalf, Albert  
 Metcalf, Henry Brewer  
 Meyer, Miss Héloïse  
 Miller, Henry Franklin  
 Minot, Laurence  
 Mitchell, Thomas Spencer  
 Monks, Frank Hawthorne  
 Monks, Richard Joseph  
 Moody, Mrs. Elizabeth Dana  
 Moors, Joseph Benjamin  
 Morison, Mrs. Emily Marshall  
 Morse, Miss Annie Conant  
 Morse, Godfrey  
 Morse, Henry Curtis  
 Morse, Jacob  
 Morse, John Torrey  
 Moseley, Frank  
 Murdock, Harold  
 Myrick, Nathan Sumner  
 Napphen, Henry Francis  
 Nash, Bennett Hubbard  
 Nash, Herbert  
 Newhall, Charles Lyman  
 Newhall, George Warren  
 Nichols, Edward Payson

# Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Known that whereas THOMAS C. AMORY, CURTIS GUILD, JOHN WARD DEAN, DORUS CLARKE, SAMUEL M. QUINCY, WILLIAM S. APPLETON, THOMAS MINNS, HENRY F. JENKS, JOHN T. HASSAM, and DUDLEY R. CHILD, have associated themselves with the intention of forming a corporation under the name of

## The Bostonian Society,

the purpose of promoting the study of the history of Boston, and the preservation of its antiquities, and have complied with the provisions of the Statutes of this Commonwealth in such case made provided, as appears from the certificate of the President, Treasurer and Directors of said corporation, duly approved by the Commissioner of Corporations and recorded in this office;

Now, Therefore, I, Henry B. Peirce, Secretary of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, do hereby certify that said THOMAS C. AMORY, CURTIS GUILD, JOHN WARD DEAN, DORUS CLARKE, SAMUEL M. QUINCY, WILLIAM S. APPLETON, THOMAS MINNS, HENRY F. JENKS, JOHN T. HASSAM and DUDLEY R. CHILD, their associates and successors, are legally organized and established as and are hereby made an existing corporation under the name of

## The Bostonian Society,

with the powers, rights and privileges and subject to the limitations, duties and restrictions, which by law, appertain thereto.



Witness my official signature hereunto subscribed and the seal of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts hereunto affixed, this second day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty one.

[Signed]

HENRY B. PEIRCE,

*Secretary of the Commonwealth.*

Spring, Charles Wright  
 Stanwood, Arthur Grimes  
 Stearns, James Price  
 Stevens, Benjamin Franklin  
 Stevens, Francis Herbert  
 Storer, John Humphreys  
 Story, Joseph  
 Stowe, William Edward  
 Stowell, Francis  
 Stratton, Charles Edwin  
 Strong, Edward Alexander  
 Sturgis, Richard Clipston  
 Sullivan, Richard  
 Swan, Charles Herbert  
 Swan, Robert Thaxter  
 Sweet, Everell Fletcher  
 Thayer, Bayard  
 Thayer, Mrs. Mary  
 Thayer, Nathaniel  
 Thorndike, Augustus Larkin  
 Throckmorton, John Wakefield  
 Francis  
 Tolman, James Pike  
 Torrey, Benjamin Barstow  
 Tower, William Augustus  
 Trask, William Blake  
 Trask, William Ropes  
 Tucker, Frederick Manning  
 Tucker, William Austin  
 Tufts, William Fuller  
 Turner, Henry Richmond  
 Tuttle, Joseph Henry  
 Tuttle, Lucius  
 Underwood, Mrs. Caroline Susanna  
 Underwood, Henry Oliver  
 Varnum, John Marshall  
 Vaughan, Francis Wales  
 Vorenberg, Simon  
 Vose, Charles  
 Wadleigh, Mrs. Caroline Enna  
 Wait, William Cushing  
 Wales, George Canning  
 Wales, William Quincy  
 \*Walker, Mrs. Susan White Seaver  
 Warren, Albert Cyrus

Warren, Bentley Wirt  
 Warren, Franklin Cooley  
 Warren, Mrs. Rebecca Bennett  
 Warren, Samuel Mills  
 \*Washburn, Henry Stevenson  
 Way, Charles Granville  
 Webster, Everett Bertram  
 \*Weeks, Andrew Gray  
 Weeks, Warren Bailey Potter  
 Welch, Charles Alfred  
 Weld, Aaron Davis  
 Weld, George Walker  
 Wells, Benjamin Williams  
 \*Wells, Samuel  
 \*Wentworth, Ariocho  
 West, Charles Alfred  
 Weston, Thomas  
 Wetherbee, Winthrop  
 Wheeler, George Henry  
 Wheelwright, Henry Augustus  
 Wheelwright, John William  
 Whidden, Renton  
 White, Miss Gertrude Richardson  
 White, McDonald Ellis  
 Whitney, David Rice  
 Whitney, James Edward  
 Whitney, Mrs. Margaret Foster  
 Whittemore, Henry  
 Whittier, Albert Rufus  
 Wilder, Herbert Augustus  
 Williams, David Weld  
 Williams, Henry Bigelow  
 Williams, Jacob Lafayette  
 Williams, Moses  
 Williams, Robert Breck  
 Williamson, Robert Warden  
 Wilson, Davies  
 Winkley, Samuel Hobart  
 Winthrop, Thomas Lindall  
 Wolcott, Mrs. Edith Prescott  
 Wolf, Bernard Mark  
 Woodman, Stephen Foster  
 Wright, Frank Vernon  
 Young, William Hill

ment of the sum of thirty dollars in any one year by any member of the Society shall constitute him or her a life member of the Society; life members shall be free from assessments, and entitled to all the rights and privileges of annual members. The money received for such life members shall constitute a fund, of which not more than twenty per cent., together with the annual income, shall be spent in any one year.

## V.

## CERTIFICATES.

Certificates signed by the President, and the Clerk, shall be issued to all persons who have become life members of the Society.

## VI.

## MEETINGS.

The annual meeting of the Society shall be held on the second Tuesday in January, and regular meetings shall be held on the second Tuesday of every month, excepting June, July, August and September, at such time and place as the Directors shall appoint. Special meetings shall be called by the Clerk, under the instruction of the Directors.

At all meetings ten members shall be a quorum for business. All Committees shall be appointed by the Chair, unless otherwise ordered.

## VII.

## OFFICERS.

The officers of the Society shall be nine Directors, a President, a Clerk, and a Treasurer. The Directors, Clerk and Treasurer, shall be chosen by ballot at the annual meeting in January, and shall hold office for one year, and until others are duly chosen and qualified in their stead.

The President shall be chosen by the Board of Directors, from their number, at their first meeting after election, or at any adjournment thereof.

The offices of Clerk and Treasurer may be held by the same person.

## VIII.

## VACANCIES.

Any vacancies in the Board of Directors, or the office of Clerk or Treasurer, may be filled for the remainder of the term at any regular meeting of the Society, by the vote of two-thirds of the members present and voting.

In the absence of the Clerk at any meeting of the Society, a Clerk *pro tempore* shall be chosen.

## IX.

## NOMINATING COMMITTEE.

At the monthly meeting in December, a Nominating Committee of five persons shall be appointed, who shall report at the annual meeting a list of candidates for the places to be filled.

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They shall annually, in the month of April, make a careful comparison of the articles in the possession of the Society with the list to be returned to the City of Boston under the terms of the lease, and certify to its correctness.

They shall make a report of their doings at the annual meeting of the Society.

The Directors may, from time to time, appoint such sub-committees as they deem expedient.

In case of any vacancy in the office of Clerk or Treasurer, they shall have power to choose a Clerk or Treasurer *pro tempore* till the next meeting of the Society.

#### XIV.

##### MEETINGS OF THE DIRECTORS.

Regular meetings of the Directors shall be held on the day previous to the regular meetings of the Society, at an hour to be fixed by the President. Special meetings of the Directors shall be held in such manner as they may appoint; and a majority shall constitute a quorum for business.

#### XV.

##### FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The President shall annually, in the month of January, appoint two Directors, who, with the President, shall constitute the Committee of Finance, to examine, from time to time, the books and accounts of the Treasurer; to audit his accounts at the close of the year, and to report upon the expediency of proposed expenditures of money.

#### XVI.

##### STANDING COMMITTEES.

The President shall annually, in the month of January, appoint five standing committees, as follows:—

##### *Committee on the Rooms.*

A committee of seven members, to be called the Committee on the Rooms, of which the President and Clerk of the Society shall be members *ex-officiis*, who shall have charge of all the arrangements of the Rooms (except books, manuscripts, and other objects appropriate to the Library, offered as gifts or loans); the hanging of pictures, and the general arrangement of the Society's collections in their department.

##### *Committee on Papers.*

A committee of three members, to be called the Committee on Papers, who shall have charge of the subject of papers to be read, or other exercises of a like nature, at the monthly meetings of the Society.

*Committee on Membership.*

A committee of five or more members, to be called the ~~Committee on~~ Membership, whose duty it shall be to give information in relation to the purposes of the Society, and increase its membership.

*Committee on the Library.*

A committee of five members, to be called the Committee on the Library, who shall have charge of all the arrangements of the Library, including the acceptance or rejection of all books, manuscripts, and other objects appropriate to the Library, offered as gifts or loans, and the general arrangement of the Society's collections in their department.

*Committee on Publications.*

A committee of four members to be called the Committee on Publications, who shall have charge of all the publications of the Society.

These five committees shall perform the duties above set forth, under the general supervision of the Directors.

Vacancies which may occur in any of these committees during their term of service shall be filled by the President.

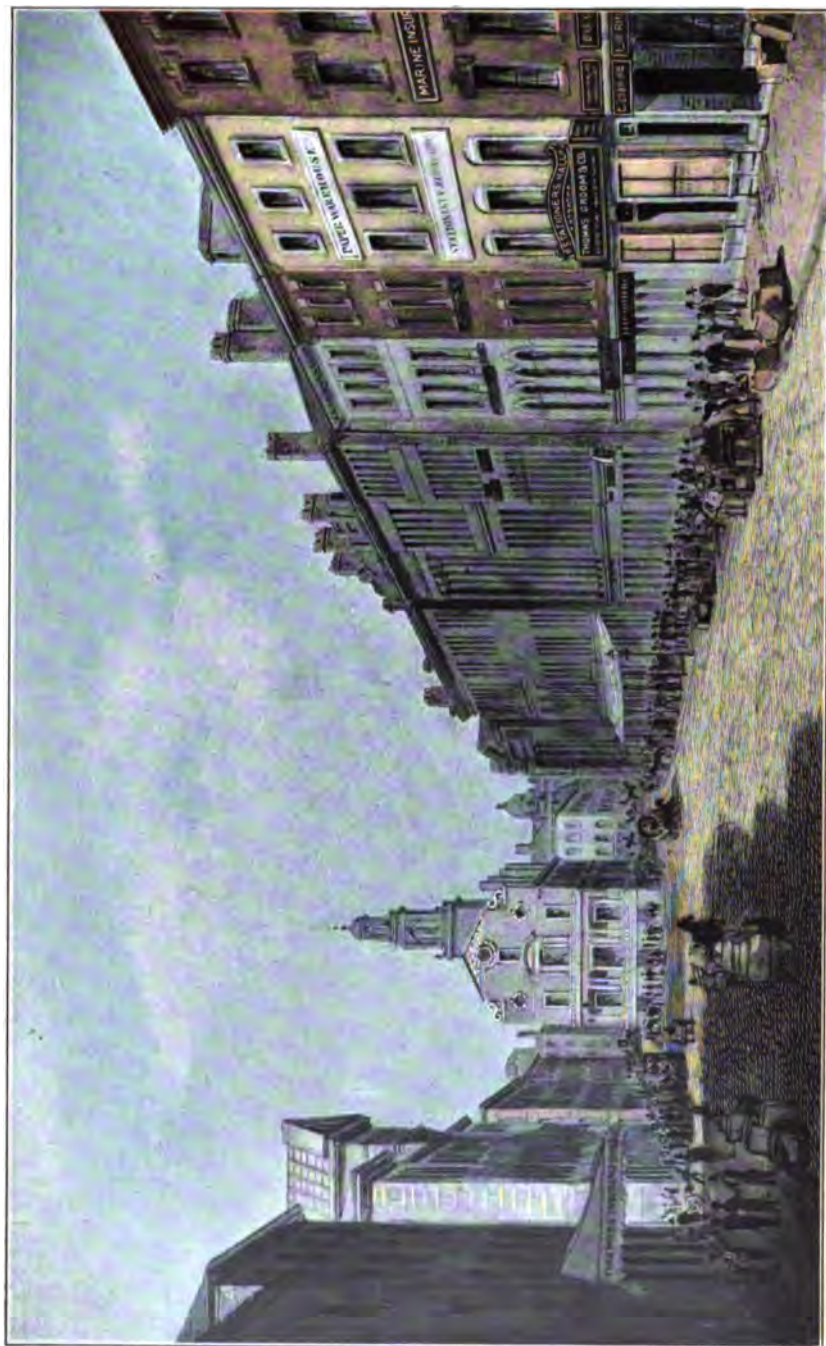
## XVII.

## AMENDMENTS TO BY-LAWS.

Amendments to the By-laws may be made, at any annual meeting, by vote of two-thirds of the members present and voting. They may also be made by the like vote at any regular meeting, provided notice of the same be contained in a call for such meeting issued by the Clerk, and sent to every member.







STATE STREET, BOSTON, ABOUT 1842.

# PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

# BOSTONIAN SOCIETY

AT THE

ANNUAL MEETING, JANUARY 10, 1905.



BOSTON:  
OLD STATE HOUSE.  
PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SOCIETY.  
MCMV.



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*Committee on Publications*

BENJAMIN C. CLARK

RUFUS G. F. CANDAGE

JOHN W. FARWELL

EDWARD B. REYN

THE CLERK

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the Public Garden  
street ; following them  
e water that came up  
of what is now Arling-  
summer, and skating  
ouses, near where Brim-  
passed away. A grand



band of veterans of the Continental Army with which the Federal Government entered into an agreement in regard to the management of the territory northwest of the Ohio River, held its annual meeting in Washington in November. Hon. Whitelaw Reid was elected President for the purpose of that Society to put a chain of commemorative tablets extending from the site of the Bunch of Grapes in Boston, where the Company was organized, to the States to the Northwest.

#### OLD LANDMARKS OF BOSTON.

It is well that the old landmarks of Boston should attract the attention of speakers, for these historic points are passing away before the march of improvement. Benjamin F. Stevens, in his interesting paper on Boston, speaks pointedly of the fact.

I remember well the two daughters of Thomas Byles, who lived on Tremont Street, and whose boyhood days were removed to make way for them when the Tremont Road, now Tremont Street, was opened.

What a beautiful old street Summer Street was, shaded by its rows of great elm trees on one side, and the Sun Tavern, kept by William P. Capewell, whose house was on Batterymarch Street, where the captains of British ships when in the Stage House in Ann Street, and Doolittle's on Brattle Street, were notable public houses.

#### STAGE COACH LINE

Before the days of railroads, if one wished to go to Providence, for instance, word had to be sent to the Stage Coach Line, for the stage, which called at South Dedham (now called Norwood), where the last passenger was picked up, for the others before starting on their trip. The stage arrived at Sumner's tavern, arriving in Providence at 10 o'clock. The trip is now accomplished by rail in about an hour.

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Public communication between different points in Boston, besides carriages, which in days gone by performed that service for 25 cents, was accomplished by means of omnibuses, the charge being 12½ cents. A line of omnibuses ran between Dock Square and Canton Street.

The omnibuses, as is well known, were succeeded by the horse-cars, and they in turn by the present electric cars.

#### NED KENDALL.

Some sixty years ago the best-known brass band in Boston was the Boston Brigade Band, led by Ned Kendall, who was noted as a performer on the bugle. A tribute to his playing is found in a poem, written by George Lunt, descriptive of the ball given to Prince de Joinville in Faneuil Hall :

“And Kendall's bugle soaring over all,  
Fit music was it for a prince's ball.”

#### A SHREWD MANŒUVRE.

A laughable incident which occurred at this ball, was the means by which a man obtained admission after all the stipulated number of tickets were sold. Obtaining a long white apron and cap from a neighboring confectioner, and a tray containing some plates of cake, he marched up to the entrance, and the doorkeeper, supposing him to be one of the confectioner's assistants, admitted him without question. Arrived at the refreshment room he left his cake, threw off his disguises, and in proper evening dress entered the hall among the other guests.

#### BOSTON YEARS AGO.

I well remember in my boyhood days that the granite block next below Charles Street and fronting the Public Garden was the last block of houses on Beacon Street ; following them was a plank walk and rail fence over the water that came up to that point, and from the further side of what is now Arlington Street boys went “in swimming” in summer, and skating in the winter season. Braman's bath-houses, near where Brimmer Street now runs, have long since passed away. A grand

position was Gardiner Greene's residence and estate, above what is now Pemberton Square, commanding as it did, before the hill was dug down, a fine view of Boston harbor. In those days, what is now the Public Garden was a dumping ground for the city ash carts, and the space used by circus troupes when they visited Boston.

I remember, when riding out with my father and another gentleman over Boston Neck, of their reading sign-boards at the head of certain ridges of mud destined for streets in the future, but which were then washed over by the water, and of their remarking contemptuously upon dignifying those ridges of mud as streets. Since then, both sides of Boston Neck have been filled in for miles, and Canton, Springfield, Dedham and other streets are among the best at the south part of the city.

#### THE "TIGERS."

"Three cheers and a tiger" originated with the Boston Light Infantry, who on giving their company cheer always followed it at command with a fierce growl. A tiger's head painted upon their knapsacks was probably the origin of the name given the corps.

The "Tigers," or Boston Light Infantry, was commanded by Capt. Charles O. Rogers, one of the proprietors of the *Boston Journal*. He was an excellent officer and a great favorite with his soldiers. On one occasion at a dinner of the corps, a member in toasting him concluded with these lines :

He's the captain for us,—  
Fair weather or foul;  
Up, Tigers, and give him  
Three cheers and a growl.

#### THE BOSTON JOURNAL.

Major Rogers did much to increase the popularity of the *Boston Journal*. A short time before his death he purchased the estate where the Rogers Building now stands, on Washington Street, nearly opposite the head of State Street. It was his intention to fit it up as a Journal Building, with composing

of the Pilgrims have already  
per year of heavy smoke they

ness and offices are permeated  
day which is a constant annoy-  
cleanliness, and which causes  
sks, dry-goods and other perish-

to are responsible for the trouble  
ing the nuisance ; for the amount  
that is now showered upon us from  
e cost of smoke-consuming devices  
we are not content to sit supinely  
r to smoke and fog like London or  
d act quickly. Every year the evil  
laws appear to be entirely inadequate

#### **ITION FOR RELIEF.**

gislation, to provide means for abating  
efore the Legislature, and members of  
the good work by attending the com-  
will be held in the State House. A  
necessary as a Greater Boston.

is on a firm foundation may be a subject  
The same, however, cannot be said of  
which the subway has recently been opened  
d the basement utilized for a station.

#### **BOSTON SUBWAY.**

ession in Boston of the Archaeological Insti-  
tut of Harvard expressed regret at the tem-  
of our buildings in America, and asked where  
e material for the study of the archaeologist  
five thousand years hence. The only things  
f as likely to last for the future archaeologist

to the present proportions, becoming one of the most popular in the city.

Young's Hotel, then fronting on Court Avenue, was originally called Taft's Hotel, from the proprietor. Access was had to it through the avenue opposite the head of State Street.

#### OTHER LANDMARKS.

One of the old landmarks of Boston was the hotel on Corn Court, at the rear of Merchants' Row, which originally fronted on the Square, and was the stopping place of Lafayette on his visit to this city. A shrewd cigar dealer near this point displayed a sign which read "Cygers for sale here," and on an individual remonstrating with him, he revealed the secret of his apparent ignorance of orthography by telling him that dozens of people came in to tell him of his apparent mistake, and almost every one, apparently to mollify him, purchased one or two cigars.

Let us hope that the Old South Church and that on Park Street may long continue to be ornamental as well as historical landmarks of our city.

#### THE SMOKE NUISANCE.

There are many people in Boston to-day who would be surprised to learn that the Old South Church and Park Street Church were white until very recently. White, emblematic of purity, seemed especially appropriate for a church and for Milk Street. The present color of these buildings is a dingy gray, emblematic of the smoke nuisance with which our city is afflicted to-day.

We who are interested in preserving the landmarks of Boston should take an active interest in preventing a further defilement of our city by the soft coal soot that is daily poured out upon the beautiful buildings of Boston and upon the heads of the inhabitants. The pleasing contrast in coloring of the State House is already gone, and even new buildings show the effects of the black cloud that descends upon them day after day. On the front of the Congregational House on

4 Annual  
during the

Society in 1904,

.	2,308
.	10,832
.	557
	<hr/>
.	13,697

Eighty thousand persons  
the collections contained

Collection of historical relics,  
of their value to students of  
Boston and New England, show  
t want in educating the people  
part our city has always taken,  
nation's history, and how great its  
estimates of our country.

#### MONTHLY MEETINGS.

read papers before or addressed the

1 Address, by President Curtis Guild.  
"Forgotten Lover of New England," by

were our subways. So the Bostonian Society, in A. D. 5905, may find the preservation of the East Boston Tunnel one of its duties.

Boston has taken the leadership away from other American cities in the matter of electric traction. We have for some time enjoyed or tolerated electric cars overhead, on the surface and under ground, and by the new tunnel we have a line running under water,—surely an unusual place for *Elevated* Railway trains.

#### OPENING OF THE TUNNEL.

The tunnel was opened for traffic on Friday, December 30, 1904. It was traversed by 32,000 persons on the opening day, and by over 75,000 on New Year's Day. The length from Maverick Square, in East Boston, to Scollay Square, is one and two-fifths miles, and the toll is one cent, the same as on the ferries, but the traveller through the tunnel must also pay a nickel for his car fare.

For many years the people of East Boston have clamored for a bridge, a tunnel, or free ferries, and their hopes have at last been realized. The tunnel will not only be a boon to East Boston, but to Chelsea, Revere, Winthrop, and other towns, that are now given rapid transit to the heart of the city.

#### CONTINUED EFFORT DESIRED.

After twenty-three Annual Addresses upon the past history of Boston, there remains but little for me to relate that will interest you; but I by no means feel that we should in the least degree relax our efforts in our investigations in that history, and I trust we may be favored with many more papers upon the subject, from those who are in possession of facts respecting it.

I cannot close these remarks without thanking most cordially those who have favored us with addresses, and also the different officers of the Society for the faithful performance of their duty; and this last is no empty compliment, but a just acknowledgment of honorable and good work.

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March 8: "Boston a Century Ago," by Walter Kendall Watkins.

April 12: "Jean Lefebvre de Cheverus," by Francis Hurtubis, Jr.

May 10: "Anti-Slavery Days in Boston," by William Lloyd Garrison.

October 11: "The Court End of Boston, its Homes and Families, as told in Folklore," by Hezekiah Butterworth.

November 8: "The Islands of Boston Harbor," by Mrs. Micah Dyer.

December 13: "Social Life in the Colonial and Revolutionary Periods," by John Howland Crandon.

The papers and addresses have been of a most interesting character, and large audiences have listened to them. Many are well worth publishing, and should find a place in our annual Proceedings.

#### NECROLOGY OF THE SOCIETY.

During the past year we have learned of the deaths of twenty-seven members. Their names are:

##### DIED IN 1903.

Frederick Law Olmstead, born in Hartford, Conn., April 27, 1822, died in Belmont, August 28.

##### DIED IN 1904.

Richard Price Hallowell, born in Philadelphia, Pa., December 16, 1835, died in Medford, January 6.

James Adams Woolson, born in Hopkinton, December 22, 1829, died in Cambridge, January 25.

Mrs. Caroline Abbe Whitney, born in Boston, October 14, 1827, died in Belmont, February 4.

George Bruce Upton, born in Nantucket, July 15, 1829, died in Milton, February 7.

Francis Calley Gray, born in Boston, September 5, 1846, died in Boston, February 13.

Thomas Bradlee Winchester, born in Boston, August 25, 1837, died in Boston, March 3.

Mrs. Ellen Sever Hale, born in Kingston, June 14, 1835, died in Boston, May 9.

Frederick Warren Goddard May, born in Boston, December 4, 1821, died in Boston, May 28.

George Henry Tinkham, born in Boston, October 11, 1832, died in Billerica, June 3.

Mrs. Elizabeth Rebecca Sprague, born in Boston, February 27, 1831, died in Boston, June 4.

Elisha Slade Converse, born in Needham, July 28, 1820, died in Malden, June 5.

Reginald Gray, born in Boston, March 19, 1853, died in Chestnut Hill, June 7.

James Henry Beal, born in Boston, January 25, 1823, died in Nahant, June 25.

Mrs. Susan Warren Hardy, born in Boston, June 8, 1817, died in Bar Harbor, Me., August 21.

Isaac Tucker Burr, born in Leicester, August 15, 1828, died in Newton, August 31.

Henry Brewer Metcalf, born in Boston, April 2, 1829, died in Pawtucket, R. I., October 8.

Francis Boott Greenough, born in Boston, December 24, 1837, died in Brookline, October 16.

Edward Boylston Eaton, born in Boston, October 15, 1834, died in Newton, November 8.

Jacob Morse, born in Wachenheim, Bav., March 18, 1829, died in Brookline, November 9.

Samuel Augustus Carlton, born in Salem, November 2, 1827, died in Boston, November 10.

Oscar Hallett Sampson, born in Duxbury, February 9, 1829, died in Boston, November 15.

William Augustus Tower, born in Petersham, February 26, 1825, died in Lexington, November 21.

Edward Wainwright Codman, born in Boston, April 17, 1833, died in Boston, December 21.

Mrs. Elizabeth Louisa Nichols, born in Boston, May 23, 1831, died in Boston, December 26.

Mrs. Mary Ann Phillips Willcutt, born in Boston, November 19, 1828, died in Brookline, December 27.

James Whiting Vose, born in Milton, October 21, 1818, died in Brookline, December 31.

Messrs. Olmstead, Woolson, Upton, Winchester, May, Tinkham, Converse, Reginald Gray, Beal, Greenough and Vose, and Mesdames Whitney, Hale and Willcutt, were Life Members.

Messrs. Hallowell, Francis Calley Gray, Burr, Metcalf, Eaton, Morse, Carlton, Sampson, Tower and Codman, and Mesdames Sprague, Hardy and Nichols, were Annual Members.

In the death of Frederick Law Olmstead, who died in 1903, this Society and the community have lost one of our most prominent citizens. By his genius and masterly skill in his chosen profession, he did much to improve the beauty of our city, and has left a system of Public Parks that are unexcelled. He also planned and laid out Central Park, New York, and his genius transformed the grounds of the Columbian Exhibition in Chicago from a barren swamp into a beautiful system of park and waterways. Many other cities employed him as their landscape architect, and everywhere he left an enduring monument to his fame.

In the death of Elisha Slade Converse, of Malden, a prominent philanthropist and public benefactor has been taken away. His generosity and public spirit were extraordinary, and the good work he accomplished for the city where he resided can never be forgotten. These and others of our deceased members have left us noble examples which should prove an inspiration to us all.

Respectfully submitted,

JOSHUA P. BODFISH,  
*For the Director*

*December 31, 1904.*

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The document was for many years in the possession of the family of the late Hon. Joseph M. Wightman, Mayor of Boston in 1861 and 1862, and it has now become the property of the Bostonian Society through the generosity of the fellow members who contributed for its purchase :

JAMES B. AYER,	JOHN HOGG,
JOSHUA P. BODFISH,	Z. TAYLOR HOLLING-
FREDERICK J. BRADLEE,	ROBERT C. HOOPER,
BENJAMIN C. CLARK,	JAMES F. HUNNEWELL,
DAVID H. COOLIDGE,	THORNTON K. LOAN,
ALEXANDER CORBETT, Jr.,	SAMUEL P. MANDER,
CHARLES E. COTTING,	FRANCIS H. MARSH,
HENRY PELHAM CURTIS,	ALBERT MATTHEWS,
GEORGE B. DEXTER,	GRENVILLE H. MERRILL,
W. TRACY EUSTIS,	ROBERT TRENTON,
JOHN W. FARWELL,	FRANCIS SKIDMORE,
ALBERT A. FOLSOM,	BENJAMIN F. TOWN,
FREDERICK L. GAY,	CHARLES I. TOWN,
MISS JULIA GODDARD,	CHARLES TOWN,
RUSSELL GRAY,	JOHN CO. TOWN,
CURTIS GUILD,	WILLIAM TOWN,
WILLIAM H. HILL,	LEVI TOWN,

A show-case has been made especially for it, and it is an interesting feature of the Society's collection.

The second relic is known as the "Old Court House Bell," and has been loaned to the Society by the City of Boston, through Mr. Hugh Montague, Superintendent of Public Works.

This bell was hung in the cupola of the Court House on Queen Street, now Court Street, erected, about the year 1773, and demolished in 1836 to make room for the "Old Court House."

The bell was placed on the Court House, erected in 1837, and remained there until the tradition telling us that it was the bell of the rendition of Anthony Burnes.

It is interesting to note that the first venerable citizen of Boston who contributed to the purchase of the document was

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 tory, but for each person who has de-  
 use, many more should and would be

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 usetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolu-  
 ne XII (*Pra.-Raz.*), and Vital Records to  
 Massachusetts towns, from the Secretary of  
 chusetts; The Aspinwall Notarial Records,  
 e XXXII of the Boston Record Commission-  
 , this volume has made available much hidden  
 matter of peculiar interest to descendants of old  
 , Publications of the Colonial Society of Massachu-  
 nes I, III and VI; The Records of the Church in  
 quare; Boston Common in Colonial and Provincial  
 d Boston Maps and Views, both by Mary Farwell  
 and given by Dr. James B. Ayer, father of the writer;

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**JAMES F. H**  
**DAVID H. C**  
**FRANCIS H.**

*December 31, 1*

the Triennial Report of the Trustees of  
the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions  
Almanack, from 1858 to 1860

JAMES L. W  
FRANCIS H. C  
ALBERT

remember this famous street as it appeared about the middle of the last century, before the "sky-scrapers" had intruded upon it.

For the Committee :

BENJAMIN C. CLARK,  
RUFUS G. F. CANDAGE,  
JOHN W. FARWELL.

EDWARD B. REYNOLDS,  
The CLERK, *ex officio*.

CHARLES F. READ, *Clerk*.

*Boston, Dec. 31, 1904.*

## REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The Committee on Finance hereby present their Report for the year 1904.

The past year has been one of prosperity for the finances of the Society, its Permanent Fund having been materially increased during that period. This has been largely accomplished by the entrance fees of thirty-three persons who have become Life Members.

December 31st, 1903, the Permanent Fund amounted to \$36,769.23.

January 18th, 1904, the Finance Committee purchased with the Robert Charles Billings legacy of \$3,000, received December 24th, 1903, three American Telephone and Telegraph Co.'s \$1,000 4 per cent. bonds, at a cost of \$2,829.42.

June 1st, five City of Cleveland \$1,000 5 per cent. bonds were purchased, and with the proceeds and a portion of the uninvested Permanent Fund, the Committee purchased on June 8th ten City of Providence \$1,000 3 per cent. bonds, at a cost of \$6,601.58.

As a result, the invested fund of the Society amounted on December 31st, 1904, to \$38,000, and there was an uninvested balance of \$896.81 on deposit in the New England Trust Co., making a total of \$38,896.81, an increase from one year before of \$127.58.

For the Committee on Finance :

CURTIS GUILD,

BENJAMIN C. CLARK,

LEVI L. WILLCUTT.

CHARLES F. READ, *Clerk*.

*December 31, 1904.*



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## BOSTON ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

BY WALTER KENDALL WATKINS.

A Paper read before the Bostonian Society, March 8, 1904.

Boston's streets have always the appearance of crookedness, to visitors from the West, especially in the older portion of the city. They are no more so, however, than in the old cities of Europe, and an example may be cited in the streets of old London, which circle and twist from the Bank of England to London Bridge, Moorgate, Whitechapel, Holborn, Fleet Street and various other points.

Boston youth have been silenced with the cowpath tradition, which has also been used on the stranger within our gates, with some effect, but the true cause can be traced to the gradual evolution of a small village into a large city, in a confined space which included several prominent natural variations of surface. The Boston of 1630 contained an area much smaller than our Boston proper of to-day, and the conditions were the same in 1800. Commencing at Dover and passing down Washington Street towards State Street, the shore line is followed to Beach Street, which as its name suggests was once a beach. Following Beach Street to Federal, you were passing over the water line. Purchase Street skirted Fort Hill, as did Broad Street to Water Street, which was then literally water,—a cove running in to what is now Post Office Square. Kilby Street was the water line to State Street, and Merchants Row to Dock Square, which was the town dock: from thence it followed North Street, and Commercial Street, to Charlestown Bridge. Here began the Causeway within which was the Mill Pond, traced by North and South Margin Streets. Leverett Street was not far from the water, and Wall Street was a sea wall. Brighton Street, then Copper Street, curved round to Blossom Street which was the edge of marsh lands. Charles Street was a water line circling Beacon Hill to the Common. Pleasant Street followed the water's edge with a pleasant view of Cambridge and Brookline, and from thence along Washington Street to Dover Street was but a Neck of land.

In this perambulation along Old Boston's water side, we find why many of the streets curved and deviated from the straight line. Other causes can be suggested for the winding streets, which, in the early days, were known as the ways to certain persons' houses, or the lane to a public place. The streets were much narrower in many instances than at present. The fires of 1679, the "great fire" of 1711, eclipsed by those of 1760 and 1794, widened and straightened many of the narrow townways, and the fire of 1872 did its share to pave the way to improvements in the "Burnt District." The most notable widenings in our own day have been those of Tremont and Hanover Streets.

State Street, previous to the Revolution known as King Street, led down from the town house, where we are now gathered, to Merchants Row, and later was continued by Boston Pier or Long Wharf, then the longest wharf on the continent. Court Street, previously Queen Street, in honor of Queen Anne, had first been known as Prison Lane, passing the prison on the site of the old Court House. In Scollay's Square there was at the east end as a barrier, between the present Cornhill and Tremont Street, the Central Writing School, the well of which, dug in 1720, was recently uncovered. This wooden school house, erected previous to 1700, with a later addition, disappeared in 1816, when Cornhill was laid out. Next to the school was a brick house owned by William Scollay and then one owned by Patrick Jeffrey. Other buildings in the block in Scollay's Square were a wooden and a brick one owned by the Gore family. During the Revolution and previous, the town had some shops and tenements which passed the head of Hanover Street; these were sold by auction in 1793. Hanover Street, so called in honor of George I's family, ran as far as what is now Blackstone Street, and was quite narrow, as we find the De Blois family,—who lived on the corner of Hanover and Court Streets in a new brick house which they built about 1750, and which later became Concert Hall,—took from their land a strip sixty-nine feet long and three feet wide, to widen Hanover Street, so that two carts might pass each other in safety. About the same time the town took three feet from





its shop fronts in the square to widen Court Street. Hanover Street, continued toward the Ferry, was Middle Street, and Salem Street was Back Street, running back of the houses on Middle Street.

The principal thoroughfare, then as now, was Washington Street, but respecting its bends and deviations from a straight line, it received a new name at intervals. From Dock Square to School Street was Cornhill; from thence to Winter Street it was named Marlborough Street, in honor of the great soldier of Queen Anne's time; from Winter to Essex Street was Newbury Street, and from Essex Street to the Neck, Orange Street, in honor of William of Orange. With a territory of less than 1,000 acres cut up by 100 streets and as many courts, lanes, etc., 2,500 dwelling houses, and about 20,000 inhabitants, the beginning of the last century found Boston slowly recovering from the expense and losses of the Revolution. It had become not only of importance as a seaport, but was also prominent for its manufactures. It had thirty distilleries, two breweries, eight sugar houses and eleven ropewalks. Sail cloth, wool and cotton cards, playing cards, paper hangings, hats and glass, were manufactured; and also pot and pearl ashes, tobacco and chocolate.

Always well supplied with religious instruction, it then had twenty churches including all denominations; of these buildings we still have the Old South, Christ Church, King's Chapel, West Church now a library, New North now St. Stephen's (Roman Catholic), and Hollis Street changed into a theatre.

In the first century and a half of the town's history the summit of Beacon Hill was crowned with a pole supporting a beacon light; removed by Gen. Gage to erect a breastwork, after the Evacuation it was again erected by the Americans, and stood till 1789, when it was blown down, and in 1790 supplanted by a Doric column of brick and stone, to commemorate the Revolution; this was incrustured with cement and surmounted by a gilded eagle of wood. It was torn down in 1811, and the tablets in the base were preserved in the State House, and have been placed in the monument recently erected as a copy of the original, opposite Ashburton Place.

The State House, erected in 1795-7, from plans of Charles Bulfinch, the designer of the column, was enlarged on the north in 1852, and alterations were made in the building in 1867, 1869, 1881, and the final enlargement of recent years. Its predecessor, as the seat of the State government, was this Old State House with whose history you are all familiar.

The town government was located in Faneuil Hall, and in the selectmen's chamber, Charles Bulfinch had his office as superintendent of Police. The health office was in the Old State House. Around Faneuil Hall was the Market Place. In the Court House, a substantial brick structure two stories high, on the site of the present Old Court House, but coming out to the sidewalk, were the Registries of Probate and Deeds and other county offices, with a court room in the second story. This building was removed in 1833. In the rear was the jail, a three story building with corridors on the outside of the upper stories, in which were the prisoners confined for debt. In 1810 the county Court House, known as Johnson Hall, was built on the site of City Hall. In the house on the corner of Court Street and Court Square, where later the Adams Express Co. was located, lived Shubael Bell, deputy sheriff and jailer. The Almshouse, Workhouse and Bridewell, the last for disorderly and insane people, were on Park near the corner of Beacon Street, and were brick buildings. They were in use until 1800, when the Almshouse on Leverett Street was built.

Previous to 1700 the town's gunpowder was stored in the warehouses of merchants, but by that date a powder house of the town's was in existence, and in 1706 the Province erected one on the Common at an expense of not less than £600. For safety, powder was brought up the Charles River and landed at the bottom of the Common, whenever navigation would allow it, and in winter it was landed at Bull Wharf at the foot of Summer Street. In 1771, apprehending that the present situation on the Common or Training Field was unsafe for large quantities of powder, the Province erected a powder house of stone and brick, behind or at the northwestern end of the hills on the northern side of the Common. At the same

time one was erected in Watertown, to be additional to the one in Somerville. This last powder house in Boston was in existence in 1795, when the Copley lot was sold, and was near the northwest corner of the tract near Pinckney Street, the Copley house being near the southeasterly corner on Beacon Street. This magazine is shown on the map of 1789.

Below Gov. Hancock's residence, which needs no description, were two houses of wood, two stories high; the nearer and larger of the two was owned and occupied by John Vinal, a noted politician and schoolmaster. The other was owned and occupied by Charles Cushing, a lawyer. Both houses had outhouses and barns in the rear. These houses were purchased by Dr. John Joy, who eventually owned 100,000 square feet — the land between Walnut, Joy and Mt. Vernon Streets. He built a two story wooden dwelling on the lot, which was removed to South Boston in the middle of the last century.

In 1793 we find an Exhibition Room in Board Alley (Hawley Street), where a vaudeville performance, called a "Moral Lecture" was given at 6.15 P. M. The Federal Street Theatre was opened in 1794 and burnt 3 February and reopened 29 Oct., 1798. The name was changed to Boston Theatre in 1805, Old Drury in 1828 and Odeon in 1835. It was torn down in 1852. The second structure was a large brick building 140 x 60 feet on Federal Street with a north wing 51 x 16, and a scene painter's shop 35 x 15. A view of it is given in Snow's History of Boston.

The Haymarket Theatre stood on Tremont between Mason and Boylston Streets, and was opened in 1796 and removed in 1803. It was of wood and valued at \$10,000, while the Federal Street Theatre was worth \$20,000. Back of the Haymarket Theatre was the White Horse Tavern, and the next lot north on Tremont Street was Israel Hatch's Tavern. Beyond, on the corner of West Street, were the Hayscales which in 1811 were removed to the Common, standing at the entrance opposite Park Square.

On the corner of West Street was the Writing School. It was in 1715 that the idea of a free writing school at the south end was agitated. In 1718 the spot was selected, and a build-



ing used for carriages was altered and finished for a school-house. Here for fourteen years John Vinal, previously mentioned, was schoolmaster. It was removed in 1820.

It was just previous to 1700 that another writing school was built in Scollay's Square, and was known as the Central Writing School in Queen Street; it was located there for a century and was sold to William Scollay in 1795. The scholars in this school were after 1791 transferred to a new one built on School Street, of two stories, to accommodate the children of the centre of the town with a reading and writing school. The Parker House now covers the site. In 1790 the town bought of Deacon Richard Gridley a private school and lot on Pleasant Street, of which Elisha Ticknor became master. This lot went through to Common Street. In 1826 this school removed to Washington Street, and eventually became the Franklin School.

In 1712 Capt. Thomas Hutchinson offered to build a school-house at the North End. A committee selected a piece of land 50 x 100 feet, running from Bennett to Love Street (Tileston Street), or as it was called at one time, North Writing School Lane. It was not till 1718, however, that it was built at the charge of John Foster, deceased, through his executors Thomas and Edward Hutchinson. Later there was a school in Middle (Hanover) Street. In 1792 there was a new school-house built which accommodated the North Grammar and the North Writing Schools. This was the school-house on North Bennett Street, demolished in 1837 when the Eliot School was erected. Rev. Nathan Davis was master of the North Grammar School, and John Tileston of the North Writing School. In the former, Latin was taught, and it was at times called the North Latin School. The Latin School was in School Street, and taught by Mr. Samuel Hunt. As a history of this school has been published, it will be unnecessary to describe it in detail.

In speaking of the theatres it would have been well to have mentioned the building on the east corner of Hanover and Court Streets, built by De Blois about 1750. On the opposite corner was earlier located the Orange Tree Tavern, which

gave the name of Orange Tree Lane to Hanover Street as far down as Elm Street. This tavern was a favorite with the committee annually visiting the schools, as they were in the habit of dining there on that occasion, and the town government dined here on town meeting day.

The opposite corner became known as Concert Hall about 1755, at which time a concert of music was advertised to be given there. In 1765 a Mr. William Johnson from Philadelphia gave experiments in an electrical way. In 1771 liberty was given to exhibit the likeness of the late Mr. Whitefield in wax. In 1773 a comic satirical lecture on the times was forbidden to be given at this place. In 1789 James Vila occupied it; he had previously kept the Bunch of Grapes Tavern on State Street, and carried on the same business in his new quarters, later as a Coffee House. He was succeeded by Amherst Eaton, and he by Peter B. Brigham. In 1800 the building was owned by John Amory.

Franklin Place, adjoining Federal Street Theatre, contained a monument in honor of Dr. Benjamin Franklin, and had on either side buildings at the time considered the most elegant in the United States. Here were the residences of some of the wealthy and influential citizens, also the Boston Library and the Massachusetts Historical Society Rooms, under which an archway led to Arch Street. These houses were valued at about \$7,000 each.

The values of some of Boston's noted corners in 1800 may be of interest. The two-story brick building, 780 square feet, land 900 square feet, south corner of Winter and Washington Streets, was valued at \$2,000 with the land. The opposite corner, 4,900 square feet of land and a brick building of three stories, and a wooden building,—a cabinet maker's shop on Winter Street,—\$4,000. The Shuman corner, 5,940 square feet of land, the house a brick one of two stories, 1,760 square feet, with a wood and chaise house, 450 square feet on Summer Street, \$5,000.

The south corner of Washington and Bromfield Streets, 2,700 square feet, a brick house of two stories, 1,200 square feet, all valued at \$2,500. The south corner of School and

Washington Streets, 1,512 square feet, and a two-story wooden house, 720 square feet, \$4,000,—a more valuable corner than the Winter Street site. The south corner of Washington and Court Streets (Sears' Building) 2,262 square feet, containing one brick store 42 x 26, and another 19 x 8, value \$9,000. A brick store, four stories, on the opposite corner, covering 850 square feet, valued at \$8,000, where the Ames Building now stands. The three-story brick store on the opposite corner of State Street, with 1,236 square feet, \$8,000.

A prominent building on the north side of State Street was the Exchange Tavern, on the site of the Merchants' Bank Building. Luke Vardy, famous for his Masonic dinners, was its first landlord, and it was then kept by Israel Hatch as a Coffee House, from which many stages started. It was owned by Benjamin Hitchborn, value \$12,000. On the opposite corner, at the time of the Boston Massacre, was the Custom House, owned later by Perez Morton, Attorney General of Massachusetts, and in it was located the Union Bank, as now.

The next house below was owned by Col. Thomas Marshall, a commander of the Ancients and the Boston Regiment. He was a tailor by trade, and died in Weston. One of the occupants was his brother, Col. Christopher Marshall, in the boot and shoe business. Just below Fitch's Alley (Change Avenue) was the building owned and occupied by the Massachusetts Bank.

The stores on Long Wharf were mostly 20 x 40, and valued from \$2,000 to \$3,200. The brick store on the east corner of State and Kilby Streets, 2,000 square feet, value \$10,000. On the opposite corner of Kilby Street was the Bunch of Grapes Tavern, where Lafayette stopped in 1784, and which was kept as a Coffee House in 1803 by Jacob Kendall; value \$12,000. Jonathan Hastings had the Post Office in the building on the east corner of Devonshire Street; at 1 State Street, corner of Washington Street, Samuel Sumner kept a glass and crockery-ware store. At No. 2 were William Endicott and Jacob Porter, tailors; Barney Smith had his shop at No. 3, while Callender and Jenkins, tailors, were at No. 4; Abiel Smith, the merchant, lived at No. 5.

A view of Tremont Street in 1800 has been preserved to us. William Powell resided on the corner of Court Street ; he had previously resided on School Street, and the house on Court Street is better known as the residence of Washington during his visit in 1789. Back of the house was a brick stable. Passing along Tremont Street, the next house, entered on the side through a yard, was the residence of Mrs. Sarah Gray. Back of her house, with an entrance on a small place leading from Tremont Street, was the residence of Thomas Clark, who had a paper-staining factory on Cornhill. This house was owned by a widow, Elizabeth Smith, of Portland. By the side of Clark's house, up the passage, was a small wooden house owned and occupied by Elizabeth McElroy. On the south corner of the passage and street was the residence of Ezekiel Price, clerk of the Court of Common Pleas. These buildings were on the Boston Museum site. The residence of Rufus Greene Amory, attorney at law, and the burial ground and King's Chapel bring us to School Street.

The three-story brick house on the corner of School and Tremont Street was the residence of John Proctor, a stock-broker on State Street, and owned by Daniel Denison Rogers, whose daughter married William Powell Mason. The house below on School Street was the residence of Lieut.-Gov. Moses Gill. On Tremont Street next to Proctor's was a two-story wooden dwelling, with entrance from the street, the home of Mrs. Freelope Scott. Next came a stable and yard, owned and occupied by Isaac Tuckerman, hatter. Then came a livery stable, owned and kept by George Hamblin. Next was a workshop, 28 x 40, of wood, in which John L. Roberts and David Vinal, chaisemakers, were located. A two-story wooden house adjoining was occupied by Abraham Tuckerman, Jr., as an inn. In a larger house lived Anthony W. Baxter, who had a boot and shoe store at 64 Newbury Street, corner of Pond (now Bedford) Street. At the north corner of Bromfield, in a house with large shade trees in the yard, lived Mrs. Ann Deblois, a widow.

The Columbian Museum stood next to the westerly corner of Tremont and Rawson's or Bromfield's Lane in the rear,

Bumstead Place and Music Hall being upon the estate which then and long afterward belonged to Thomas Bumstead, who lived on the corner in a double house, with Jonathan Simpson, merchant.

The Museum was first opened on 3d Dec., 1795, by Daniel Bowen; it was 77 x 27. An assembly hall was under the Museum, and beneath was a printing office in 1799. It was burnt 15 Jan., 1803, and the Museum was again opened in Bowen's house, corner of Milk and Oliver Streets, 19 May, 1803. It was rebuilt on Tremont Street, adjoining King's Chapel Burial Ground, and burnt again 16 Jan., 1807, when six young men were buried and killed by the falling of the wall into the burying-ground.

Next to Bumstead's was a large two-story brick building, owned by William Phillips, Jr., the site of the Phillips Building; it was the Manufactory House, improved for the Massachusetts Bank; the bank moved to State Street about 1792. The building, covering 4,140 square feet, was valued at \$10,000 with the land, 26,199 square feet. Its occupants were Abijah Adams, printer; William Raymond, cooper; and William P. Greenwood, dentist, who was accustomed to tour through the United States and operate "in the first families," as he advertised.

From Hamilton Place to Winter Street, an estate of 30,870 square feet of land, a two-story wooden house, facing a garden on Winter Street, and a large brick barn corner of Hamilton Place, with a wooden outhouse, was valued at \$12,000. It was the property and residence of John Andrews, a hardware merchant at 4 Union Street. On the other corner of Winter Street was an old-fashioned wood and brick house of two stories, the residence of Thomas Thompson, a merchant on Long Wharf.

Next came the barn and house of Nathan Bond, a merchant on Green's Wharf. Later the house was occupied by John Coles, jun., a miniature painter, who was perhaps, a son of John Coles, the heraldry painter, whose manufactured coats-of-arms have been handed down as precious heirlooms in so many New England families. The elder Coles was living

on Russell Street, and they both disappeared from Boston about 1825.

Samuel Ballard was the weigher at the Hay Scales in Tremont Street; he died in 1793,—and we find widow Fear Ballard occupying a large wood and brick dwelling early in the next century between Mr. Bond's and an estate of 15,000 square feet at the corner of West Street, on which was the house and stable of Capt. James Swan, the subject of the Gleaner article, which was suppressed in the second edition of the Record Commission Report of the City. This estate was later known as the Washington Gardens. On the other side of West Street was the Writing School I have already mentioned, the Hay Scales, Hatch's Tavern, and the Haymarket Theatre. South of the Theatre was Thomas Bolter's carpenter shop and dwelling, and next came the house of Joseph Head, merchant (giving the name to Head Place), the site where the Masonic Temple now stands.

I have specified these houses, as we have a drawing in the City Hall of Tremont Street in 1800, from the recollections of Dr. Solomon D. Townsend. It will be seen by my description that it lacks Bumstead's house, which at the time was considered to be on Common or Tremont Street. The tenants were not all there in 1800, as noted in the case of the Bank and John Coles. Other tenants not noted on the drawing, I have named.

I have referred previously to the great fires which had devastated the town in the past. A century ago the citizens considered themselves well protected by a fire department composed of a division of the town into fire wards under the supervision of a score of Boston's prominent men, headed by Thomas Melville, whose three-cornered hat, preserved by the Bostonian Society, shows him to have carried weighty matter on his head as well as in it.

The names of the hand machines of the department and their locations were as follows :—

1. Old North, Middle Street (lower part of Hanover Street).
2. Congress, North Street (lowest part of Hanover Street).
3. Washington, Back Street (now Salem Street).

4. Endeavor, Drawbridge, Ann Street (now North Street.)
5. Marlborough, Town house.
6. Success, Cambridge Street.
7. Extinguisher, School Street.
8. Cumberland, Orange Street (now Washington Street).
9. Dispatch, Essex Street.
10. Hancock, Mill Bridge.
11. Purchase, Purchase Street.
12. Eagle, Washington Street.
13. President Adams, Leverett Street.
14. Cataract, Kilby Street.

Of these engines the first arriving at a fire was paid a premium.

I have referred to Boston's being well supplied with religious instruction, and have shown some of the early educational advantages it enjoyed for providing food for the mind. The town was always well supplied with places where food for the body could be procured by sojourners, especially as to liquid refreshments, for Boston had many taverns, inns and shops, where strong drink, beer, coffee and "chocolatto," were retailed in and out of doors. A century ago there were about thirty such places in Boston.

I have referred to the Bunch of Grapes at the corner of Kilby and State Streets ; its wooden fruit is still preserved by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, though cooked somewhat when the Masonic Temple was lately burned. Passing through Change Avenue we found the Bite Tavern, frequented by market men, though we find the name was once "Bight of Logan."

In School Street was the Cromwell's Head, owned by the brother of Dr. Joseph Warren, and kept in the last half of the 18th century by the Brackett family, to the present day a place for refreshment. The Exchange, formerly the Royal Exchange, which I have already alluded to, had Fuller and Whitcomb as tenants in 1803.

From Evans's, in Ann, now North Street, the "Eastern Stage House," stage-coaches started from the earliest time till the days of stages passed away. Thomas Forbes's, in Brattle Square ; Seth King's, in Dock Square, formerly Beals's ;

Enoch Patterson's, in Elm Street, were also starting places for stages, early in the century.

Two hundred years ago (1693) the Golden Ball Tavern was built on the south-east corner of Merchants' Row and Chatham Street; opposite this the town had two brick warehouses. It was kept by the Lorings, during and after the Revolution, and sold in 1794 to be turned into a shop, etc. The history and location of the Green Dragon is too well known to need any remarks. The Hancock House, Corn Court, whose sign was recently deposited with the Bostonian Society, dates from about 1800, notwithstanding the erroneous claims of tradition. Holland's Coffee House was built about 1800, in Howard Street; as the Pemberton House, it was burned in 1845, and Father Miller's Tabernacle rose on the site, and afterward the Howard Atheneum.

One of the earliest taverns was located on the site of Parker's block, Washington Street, with a passage through to Hawley Street; it was known as the Blue Bell, then as the Indian Queen. It was kept by Zadock Pomeroy in 1800, and by Samuel Wheelock in 1803. It became the Washington Coffee House about 1820.

Julien's Restaurant, afterward Congress Hall, was on the corner of Milk and Congress Streets, and now the Post Office has taken its site. The King's Head Tavern, corner of Lewis and North Streets, had become a bake-house by 1800, and was torn down in 1870. The Lamb Tavern was built about 1740 and was a tavern from the first. It was owned and occupied, the first of last century, by Joel Crosby, and sometimes known as the White Lamb. The Adams House, named for Laban Adams, is on the site.

A three-story wooden house, just north, was improved by Israel Hatch in 1789, and was known as the "Grand Turk." Henry Vose, who had kept the Green Dragon Tavern at Milton Bridge, took the Grand Turk in 1794, and in 1798 was at the Cromwell's Head, in School Street. Vose changed the name of "Grand Turk" to "Lion Tavern;" he was succeeded by James Clark, who had it for several years, when it was called the Red Lion. In 1835 it became the Lion Theatre.



Later it was purchased by the Handel and Haydn Society, and the Melodeon was erected ; this has become the annex to Keith's Theatre. Further north, on Washington Street, was the Rising Sun Tavern, kept in 1803 by Luther Emes. In the rear was a stable which housed the Providence line of coaches at one time, and was the site of the Marlboro Chapel, later occupied by the Lowell Institute. The tavern later became the Marlboro Hotel, which was conducted on temperance principles.

Another noted tavern on Washington Street stood between Avery and Boylston Streets, near the latter. It was kept in 1803 by Aaron Emes, and had flourished for nearly a century previous as the White Horse Tavern. Many of the oldest taverns were at the North End. The "Roebuck" gave its name to the Roebuck passage, now a part of Merchants' Row. During the latter part of the eighteenth century it was kept by the Whittington family, one of whom kept a porter house there in 1803.

Near by, and still standing, was the Sun Tavern, kept from 1789 to 1794 by Moses Bullard as a tavern, and later by his widow as a boarding-house, and by Timothy Haley in 1803. It was advertised for sale, 24 Sept., 1794, as having a yard communicating with Wilson's Lane and as a good place for an eating-house. On the southwest corner of North and Clark Streets stood the Ship Tavern, probably the oldest building in Boston when destroyed in 1859. It must have been very old, as at one time it was called Noah's Ark. A century ago it was occupied by Benjamin James, a brewer.

Other taverns went out of existence a few years previous to 1800, and others came into being shortly after 1800. The changes in the ownership and tenants of Boston's taverns would furnish material for a paper much longer than this effort.

Mention should be made of a few buildings of prominence used for commercial purposes. Probably the most substantial antiquity was the Triangular warehouse, near Faneuil Hall, with which we are familiar through an engraving. It was of brick, with turrets at each of the three angles, eight feet wide. It was 47 x 42 x 40 and with wharf 3,000 square feet, valued

at \$5,000. It was occupied about 1800 by Samuel Wallis, merchant.

At the junction of North Street and Market Square was the "Old Cocked Hat," or Feather store. At the time of its demolition in 1860, at the age of one hundred and eighty years, it was a house typical of those still to be found in English towns. It was 39 x 24, covering 936 feet and valued at \$4,000. It was occupied by Daniel Greenleaf, apothecary, and owned by his wife.

It would be unnecessary for me to speak of the Province House at length, as you have all probably read the excellent article by the Clerk of this Society, and recently printed. At the period in which we are interested it was occupied officially by Peleg Coffin, as State Treasurer, and its value was \$12,000, including 21,708 square feet of land.

On Hale's Map of Boston a range of buildings is seen on Essex Street along what is now Edinboro' Street; here a conical brick building was erected for glass manufacture in 1787. This was removed, and in 1798 we find a building 100 x 60, one 40 x 30, another 30 x 20, a store 120 x 27, and a wharf 144 x 132. Here window glass was made by Thomas Walley and others, the plant, valued at \$12,000, being exempted by a law of the State from taxation.

At the other end of the town at the corner of Lynn (Commercial) Street and Foster's Lane was a building owned and occupied by the patriot Revere and sons, as a bell and cannon foundry, opposite what is now Fiske's Wharf.

Near by was the Navy Yard, then in private hands, the ship yard of Edmund Hart. A store 40 x 56, a smith's shop 20 x 40, a shed for workmen 15 x 130, 9,240 square feet., all valued at \$10,000. Here was built the frigate Constitution on the site of Constitution Wharf. Near here, on Lynn Street, were the Soap Works of David Townsend.

At the east end of the Causeway on the mill pond, near the junction of Prince and Snowhill Streets, was a grist mill, sometimes known as the North Mills. It was owned and occupied by Samuel Welsh, miller. On the causeway adjoining, with a shed between, was the chocolate mill of Jonas Welsh, where

he made chocolate at 1s. 2d., 1s., and 10d. Samuel Welsh also owned, with others, the South Grist mills and a stable which stood where the mill creek flowed in and out of the Mill Pond — between Haymarket Square and Hanover Street on Blackstone Street. He lived on Back Street (Salem Street). Near by, in Hanover Street, was a house owned by Hopestill Capen, in which the Sandemanians met. The First Baptist Church was located on Stillman Street, on the shore of the Mill Pond, for baptismal purposes. For the same reasons the Second Baptist Church located in Baldwin Place, and the one in Charles Street overhung the river there.

Adjoining the South Grist Mill were the tobacco works of William Saxton, and on Salem Street the copper works of John Wells, and Samuel Snelling's sugar house.

On Boylston Street, near Tremont Street, was a spinning shed 180 x 16, another 184 x 24, a store 60 x 28, and three small shops; these were the Duck manufactory, established in 1790 by John Andrews and others. Here were made the sails of the Constitution.

On the east side of Orange (Washington) Street, near Castle Street, were some salt houses occupied by Hezekiah and John Perry.

I might perhaps speak more fully of the residences of some of the more prominent people, but my paper has reached quite a length and I will close by a mention of a dwelling valued at \$8,000, and covering 3,024 square feet; 20,400 square feet of land are included in the value. It stood on the east side of South Street between Summer and Essex Streets. It was owned by Giles Alexander, and was of wood, three stories high, and had seventy-two windows in it. It was noted as Alexander's College; twenty families occupied it, and it was the first of Boston's tenement houses.

## COLONIAL AND REVOLUTIONARY SOCIAL LIFE.

BY JOHN HOWLAND CRANDON,  
OF CHELSEA, MASS.

A Paper read before the Bostonian Society, Dec. 13, 1904.

WE meet to-day in this old historic hall to wreath the flowers of love, gratitude and reverence around the monument of the heroes of Colonial and Revolutionary days, and to make ourselves stronger and better by reviewing, retrospectively, the every-day lives of those whose brilliant deeds and sacrifices make a glowing page in history, and who materially assisted in securing to us this great Republican superstructure of popular government. "Happy he, who with bright regard looks back upon his father's fathers, who with joy recounts their deeds of grace, and in himself, values the latest link in the fair chain of noble sequences."

The soil and very atmosphere of dear old Boston are laden with the richest and rarest historic memories of the early founders of the Republic, coming down through the long eventful years intervening since the landing at Plymouth in 1620, until, sentiment aside, the very ground we tread is sacred. The late Senator Hoar said, "There was a wireless telegraphy which came down across the ages from the men of Marathon and Thermopylae to the men of the Mayflower, and came down from the men of the Mayflower to the men of the Revolution, and came down from the men of the Revolution to our splendid youth of '61. It is not everywhere on earth that the receiving stations of its signals are yet to be found, but possibly the thrill of its electric current is felt by the white man and the black man, the red man and the brown man. It is the bond that holds this country of ours together."

A contemporary writer says "there is magic in the word 'Patriotism.' It is bliss to speak it and bliss to hear it. The most beautiful pages of history are those that count the deeds which it inspired. Orators are most potent when re-echoing its whisperings; poets are sweetest when thrilling its chords

to music ; its effusion is the fragrant flavoring of the purest and noblest sentiments of the heart."

The great revival in the last few years of interest in American history, coupled with genealogical research, is a good indication of the growing appreciation of what the founders and preservers of the nation did for us of to-day. A few years ago there were thousands of unmarked graves of soldiers of the Revolution in New England ; to-day there are but few. The societies of the descendants of the founders and patriots of our country have made it their sacred duty and privilege to mark the graves of the heroes of 1775 ; the same sacred devotion the Grand Army shows in its tender memorials of the heroes of 1861. The various historic-patriotic organizations have done and are doing a good work in perpetuating the fame, the memory of the sufferings and the glorious triumphs of the men and women who planted, built and preserved our land.

This revival of the American spirit must be hailed with joy by every true American. Not to exalt pride of birth, but to keep alive the memory of what God-fearing, working men did, the men who came to this land to find liberty of worship and liberty of government, and whose struggles for the accomplishment of those ends are the warp and woof of our national fabric ; to keep their memory green, and their faith, their valor, their heritage ever in mind, it seems to me, are the true objects of such organizations as the Sons and Daughters of the Revolution, the Mayflower Descendants, the Colonial Wars, and the numerous other patriotic and historic societies, so active and prominent among us in the last few years.

These organizations stand for a revival of the American spirit, for the warm tingling of the blood as the National hymn is played or sung, as the eye sees "Old Glory" displayed more than ever in and on the homes of the land. For peace not only hath her victories, but her dangers. Our forty or more years of exceeding peace endangered the patriotic fervor. It was with the idea that we were losing sight, in our industrial and literary age, of the value of the achievements of the founders and patriots of our country that men and women,

descendants of the Pilgrims, the Puritans, the early soldiers and the Revolutionary heroes, banded together to keep alive through historic research, publication, marking of graves, monuments and other memorials, the spirit of Americanism, and to educate the youth of our country in the achievements of the fathers as a stimulus to good citizenship and the perpetuation of the principles and of the character of those men. It is by study of the past that we must learn to guide our course in the present and future, largely ; and a result of this revival of interest in our country's founders and patriots has been manifested in a marked increase in the veneration due to the flag as the symbol of all that is best in America.

Our last war with a decrepit representative of the middle ages in the closing struggle against the age of humanity, of progress, and of reason, performed a distinct use in reviving true patriotic fervor. Without "jingoism" on the one hand, or "peace at any price" on the other, may not the true American see in the struggle of mediaeval Spain with modern America the final battle of oppression against the spirit of emancipation and liberty? As it was in 1620, in 1775 and in 1861, so in the closing days of the nineteenth century, it was the high privilege of our beloved country to bear the destinies of civilization itself in our righteous cause. As we look back with warmly throbbing hearts to the deeds of our fathers from Plymouth Rock to Yorktown, and to the deeds of our brothers from Sumter to Gettysburg, do we not each one of us feel that all they suffered, all they won, is our heritage, and is the heritage of civilization itself ; for such is our blessed country's high calling that

"Humanity with all its fears,  
With all its hope of future years  
Is hanging breathless on its fate."

Notwithstanding the objects and aims of patriotic societies are, strictly speaking, the study of history and the association of kindred spirits bound together by the ties of a Colonial and Revolutionary ancestry, to the end that noble and heroic deeds be perpetuated, we must not overlook the fact that while patri-

otic research and study are essential requisites to a full appreciation of the debt of gratitude we owe our progenitors for the sacrifices they made in the establishment and maintenance of Republican institutions, they are, nevertheless, *social* organizations. To accomplish desired results we should make a thoroughly practical study of history, and not neglect to familiarize ourselves with the many differing phases of the social and domestic characteristics of the early settlers, and the every-day lives of those who struggled to bequeath to us the blessings we now enjoy. Our Colonial and Revolutionary fathers and mothers lived in the days which literally tried the souls of those engaged in planting the tree of liberty, and laying the foundation of this great American Republic; yet they found time, recreation and pleasure, even amidst the thunder of cannon and the clash of arms; to cultivate the social virtues, both as a means to establish a mental equilibrium and keep them up to their arduous work. Hence we see, running all through the early history of the settlers of New England, from the Pilgrim Fathers who landed at Plymouth, down to the present day, a natural tendency to put aside, on occasions, the teachings of a rigorous religious faith which circumscribed their participation even in the harmless pleasures and innocent diversions from the daily routine and responsibilities of their environment.

From the hour when the Puritan baby opened his eyes in bleak New England he had a Spartan struggle for life. In summer time he fared comparatively well, but in winter he had a most chilling and benumbing welcome. On the Sunday following his birth he was taken to a cold, unheated meeting-house and baptized; and it was recorded that death often occurred as the result, and a minute was made that the infant "died of being baptized." In Judge Samuel Sewall's Diary there is abundant proof that inclemency of the weather was little heeded when religious customs and duties were in question. He says that on January 22, 1694:—"A very extraordinary storm, by reason of the fallings and drivings of the snow; few women could get to meeting. A child named Alexander was baptized in the afternoon." On February 6, 1656,

and still again on April 8, 1677, two children of the Judge, aged respectively four days and six days, were baptized. The children shrank from the icy water, and were too benumbed to cry and quickly yielded up their infant lives after a short struggle. The mortality among infants was appallingly large, and the natural result—the survival of the fittest—may account for the present tough endurance of the New England people.

What was luxury in country life in the middle of the eighteenth century would be penance now. Picture to yourselves the style of living of a family of limited means in those years, and compare it with the average style of to-day. Houses unpainted, uncarpeted, dimly lighted; cavernous fireplaces that appropriated half the heat and gave out half the smoke; gas-light unimagined. For dress, the single state suit of broad-cloth that lasted a lifetime, or brocade for festive occasions, with coats of homespun, and stuff gowns for ordinary wear. For the board, the inevitable porridge and salted meats; coarse fare served in coarse dishes, eaten with coarse implements; no grace of the table save always the customary "grace before meat" that duly preceded the homely meal. Compare this style with the way of life on the same plane of society at the present day, with our upholstery, warming apparatus, gas and electric light, changes of raiment, the wardrobes of our wives and daughters, aye and our maid-servants, the cost of which for a single family, if not for a single matron or miss, exceeds the entire sum allotted to the public expenses of many a New England town for schools, highways, constables, etc., and all a century and a quarter ago. The old Puritans fought the introduction of stoves into the meeting-house on the ground that the comfort of the body is purchased at the expense of the eternal comfort of the soul in the world to come. When a stove was put into the Old South Church, Boston, in 1783, a newspaper of contemporary date contained this significant lament:

"Extinct the sacred fire of love,  
Our zeal grown cold and dead,  
In the house of God we fixed a stove  
To warm us in their stead."



But our wealthy and well-to-do great-grandfathers and mothers, severe and dignified, were not free from indulgence in the follies of dress, and often yielded to the despotic decrees of fashion.

An inspection of the portraits of the loyal subjects of George III in America, shows that they were bound at least as firmly to follow the fashions of the Court as to obey the laws of the realm. Ladies wore wigs, almost the whole of the immense structures above the face being false. The body of this erection was of tow, over which the natural hair was turned, and false hair was then added in great curls, bobs and ties, powdered to profusion. Flowers, glass beads, strings of pearls, ribbons and laces, were used to decorate the edifice, and the display was often completed by an immense plume of ostrich feathers. In a curious volume published in 1772 by Stewart, a London hairdresser, minute directions are given for preparing and preserving these astounding structures, which, he declares, if properly dressed, would keep three weeks. It was, however, often necessary for the wearer of a particularly complicated head-dress to sleep in a chair in order to "keep it," even for a single night. The dresses of the more wealthy portion were of the most costly and showy materials. Rich silks, brocades, satins and velvets, composed those of the fairer sex, while the coats of the gentlemen were only less brilliant from being made of cloth instead of these more glittering stuffs. Gentlemen did not then, as now, appear in sober black, brown, blue and green, but in every brilliant tint from the brightest scarlet to the most delicate peach color, rendered still more splendid by bindings of gold and silver lace. The waist coats were long and had deep pockets, and were usually covered with embroidery and buttons. These last ornaments finally attained such a size that they and the great buckles which ornamented the shoes and the knees of the breeches were laughed out of fashion. Pantaloon was unknown. All the men wore breeches, buckled, buttoned or tied below the knee. Shoes of females were made with very high heels placed in towards the middle of the foot. To walk in them was a feat of some difficulty; to run an impossibility. The hats were cocked in a

variety of fashion, the modern French hat being a product of the French Revolution.

On the whole, we may fairly conclude, that in the matter of dress the world is very much now as it was in 1775, and that, if people judge of others by their appearance and dress that they may attract attention and be thought as good as their neighbors, it is not a weakness of modern invention.

Judge Sewall, one of the judges who had taken part in many of the witchcraft trials, was very fond of going to funerals, to which people were invited both in England and some of the colonies, by having a mourning scarf, a pair of gloves, or a ring sent to them. He was very proud of the rings and gloves he received in this way, and kept lists of them. When a funeral took place and no gloves or ring were received, he was much mortified; but he seems to have been in demand for these Puritan entertainments, which were often accompanied with excessive drinking, and a law was passed to check the extravagance. One funeral in Massachusetts cost six hundred pounds, one-fifth of the man's whole estate. Families often had in their possession tankards and mugs full of rings which they had "made" at funerals. One minister received in thirty-two years 2,940 pairs of gloves, which he thriftily sold for six hundred pounds.

The furniture of our forefathers was an important factor in the social life of the Colonies during the first one hundred and fifty years of their existence. There was a marked distinction, however, in the homes of New England and those of New York and the South. There were rough tables and benches, and chests were often used for seats. The most expensive article of furniture was known as the "state bed," which was in the parlor; it was made of silk, serge, damask, etc., according to the means of the owners, and was stuffed with feathers and cat-tails. The idea that our early New England settlers were all sour-faced Puritans, and left behind them all taste for elegance in the home, or the love of fine clothing, is a mistaken one. Governor Winthrop writes in 1630: "A godly woman of the Church of Boston, dwelling some time in London, brought with her a parcel of very fine

linen of great value, which she set her heart too much upon, and had been at charge to have it all newly washed, and curiously folded and pressed, and so left it in the press in her parlor over night. She had a negro maid who went into the room very late, and let fall some of the snuff of the candle upon the linen, so as by morning all the linen was burned to tinder. But it pleased God that the loss of this linen did her much good, both in taking off her heart from worldly comforts, and in preparing her for a far greater affliction by the untimely death of her husband, who was slain not long after."

For many years black was the conventional color for the upholstering of chairs. Tables in New England, up to 1650, were known as "boards;" later, "folding" and "drawing" tables became common, the former having from twelve to twenty legs; marble-top tables made their appearance about the same time. "Chests" were used in the olden times, and were found in almost every household, while clocks were used in the 17th century. Looking-glasses were quite common.

In some respects there may be said to have been a decided aristocracy in Massachusetts. It consisted more in a recognition of social distinctions, a deference paid to families of wealth, long-established position, and ability in public service, and it was a settled rule that men of such families were to be elected to public office. In all the churches the pews were assigned in accordance with social rank, or, as it was sometimes expressed, in accordance with "authority, age, wealth and house lots,"—a custom which caused endless bickerings and heart-burnings, and gave the deacons in charge of the matter a very thankless task. At Harvard College the Freshmen were arranged every year in a list according to the social rank of their parents, and each student was compelled to retain throughout his course the rank that was assigned him.

Courtship and marriage among the early settlers form one of the most interesting chapters connected with the history of the past. It had its serious and intensely practical side as well as its ludicrous and most romantic aspect. The methods employed to "woo and wed," although differing in minor details, owing in part to environment, were not wholly unlike

those which obtain to-day. It is asserted that "true love never runs smooth," and certainly, if the record is reliable, there was "many a slip between the cup and the lip" in love affairs of a century or more ago, the most trivial shortcomings and jealous imaginings breaking up and entirely severing long seasons of bliss and plighted troth, leaving the actors in love's drama stranded on a barren shore, until, perchance, some arrow fresh from the quiver of another charmer, sharp and pointed, should again make captive the Pilgrim, nothing daunted, as he enters again upon uncertain mysteries.

It is chronicled that no greater ill could befall an adult Puritan than to be unmarried. The colonists married early, and they married often. It was a necessity, if not a choice. There were no housekeepers, and man could not live without woman, and woman could not live without man. The father and mother of Gov. Winslow had been widow and widower seven and twelve weeks, respectively, when they joined their families in mutual benefit if not in mutual love. One of the arbitrary Colonial laws in force in the town of Eastham, Mass., in 1695, was as follows: "Every unmarried man in the township shall kill six blackbirds or three crows while he remains single; as a penalty for not doing it, shall not be married until he obey this order." Bachelors and old maids were under special spying. Old maidism was reached early in those days, for Higginson wrote of an "antient maid" of twenty-five years. On the Plymouth Church record of March 19, 1667, is the following entry: "Mary Carpenter, sister of Mrs. Alice Bradford, wife of Governor Bradford [died], being newly entered into the 91<sup>st</sup> year of her age. She was a godly old maid never married."

Judge Sewall's first wife was Hannah Hull. Her dowry, says Hawthorne's story, was her weight in silver shillings. Of her wooing, the Judge's only record is: "Mrs. Hannah Hull saw me when I took my degree, and set her affections on me, though I knew nothing of it until after our marriage." She died in 1717. The Judge at the age of sixty-six years made this entry in his Diary: "Wondering in my mind whether to live a married or a single life." He settled this

question, however, very soon, although his next courtship was not quite so poetical as the "Courtship of Miles Standish." His Diary speaks of it as "infelicitous." It was broken off, although, as he says, he "yearns towards Mrs. Dennison." He could not agree upon terms. He next courted and married the widow Tilley. She died in 1720, and he then cast his eyes on Mrs. Catherine Winthrop.

On one occasion he called upon her, and she being out, he gave her daughter Katie a penny and a kiss, and came away. The next evening he called again, and she was out, and the Judge endeavored to propitiate the servants by giving the maid two shillings, and Juno, who brought in wood, one shilling. When Madam Winthrop appeared, the Judge again resumed his solicitations, and gave her a piece of Mrs. Belcher's cake and gingerbread, wrapped in a clean piece of paper. The next time, the Judge continued to press his suit and presented her with books, almonds and other dainties. Once he gave her half a pound of sugar almonds. She was much pleased, and asked him how much they cost. But the widow's moods were variable. Sometimes she treated him with courtesy, wine and marmalade, and on one occasion she gave him a dram of black-cherry brandy. But the widow soon began to indicate to the Judge that his courtship was in vain; she would keep him waiting, would not array herself in clean linen, and she offered not to help him put on his great-coat, etc. He took these hints, and did not renew his visits to Madam Winthrop, but cast his eyes again upon Widow Martha Ruggles, but she did not look kindly upon the Judge's suit, and after two proposals he was rejected, and then, in a fit of desperation, he wooed and won Widow Gibbs, and was married in 1722.

Dancing was a favorite amusement in the Colonial days, and it was carried on in such a wholesale manner that it was found necessary in 1651 to forbid all "mixt and unmixt" dancing in taverns on the occasion of weddings. At a wedding in New London, Ct., in 1769, ninety-two jigs, fifty contra dances, forty-three minuets, and seventeen hornpipes were danced, and the party broke up at one of the morning. Query — What time could it have begun?

For the benefit of those who seek excuse for indulgence in malt liquors, it can be affirmed that the appetite comes by inheritance, for the English settlers who peopled our Colonies were a beer-drinking and ale-drinking race. As Shakespeare said, they were "potent in potting." Bradford, the Pilgrim Governor, complained loudly and frequently of his distress at being deprived of his beer; while Higginson, the Salem minister in 1629, boasted that "whereas my stomach could only digest and did require such drink as was both strong and stale, I can, and oftentimes do, drink New England water very well." Roger Clap writes that it was "not accounted a strange thing in those days to drink water," and it was stated that Winthrop drank it ordinarily.

The old custom of providing wines and other liquors on almost all such occasions as marriages, funerals, ordinations and installations, seems incredible to the present generation. Nine gallons of wine, five gallons of rum, five pounds of loaf sugar, chickens, tea, coffee, etc., with pipes and tobacco, were furnished at an installation of a minister in Middlesex County in accordance with existing social customs. At the present day such a list would shock any company who might assemble to aid in the ceremony of inducting a clergyman into the sacred desk, although we will be charitable enough to believe that it was hard work, even in those days, to get up much inspiration on the "eye for an eye and tooth for a tooth" doctrine, without resort to something more stimulating.

There were few fixed holidays and festivals in Colonial days. The early Puritans had grown to hate Christmas. The very name smacked of incense, vestments and monkish jargon, and persons who observed it as a holiday were made to pay five shillings fine. The first New England Thanksgiving was not a day of religious observance, it was a day of recreation.

Military reviews and exercises were opened with prayers and psalm-singing. Training days were the crowning glory of gaiety, dissipation and noise in New England for over a century. "Guy Fawkes' Day" was usually observed with much noise, bonfires, parades, etc., and Forefathers' Day was celebrated with dinners, prayer and praise. Shooting at a

mark was a popular amusement, and the Rowley Indians played football in 1636. Playing cards were used by Pilgrim and Puritan boys, and so demoralized them that their use was forbidden, and in 1784 a fine of \$7 was levied on every pack of cards sold. Horse-racing was a craze in 1715, and even though the Puritan officials denounced shows as a great "mispense of time," yet the people were so hungry for amusement that they turned to any kind of exhibition to satisfy these longings.

In 1713 a play was acted in the Council House in Boston, and in 1750 two young Englishmen produced the "Orphans" in a Boston coffee house, but were soon stopped, and Boston had no more performances of a theatrical nature for many years.

Benjamin Harris was a London printer, and in 1686 he came to Boston and set up a "Book, Coffee and Chucollett shop by the Town Pump near the Change." He soon experienced trouble with the authorities, and in 1690 he issued, without permission, the first newspaper printed in America, *Public Occurrences*, which was very promptly suppressed by proclamation.

Nowhere was the printing press more successful, however, than in New England. Boston had, in 1719, five printing offices and only about ten thousand inhabitants. In 1750 it had five newspapers, the oldest of which, the *Boston News Letter*, had begun its career in 1704. The famous Eliot Indian Bible was printed in Boston,—a beautiful specimen of the bookmaker's art. Pamphlet literature of all kinds was popular, everybody rushing into print, and as a result booksellers made fortunes.

In Colonial and Revolutionary days, retail boot and shoe stores were not known; people had their boots and shoes made for them. The father of a family would buy sole leather and calf-skin, and have a shoemaker come to the house and make shoes for the entire family. The first regular retail boot and shoe store in the town of Boston was kept by John Baxter, in the year 1784, on State Street, now numbered 14, where the Merchants National Bank is located. It was an old-fashioned

wooden building; the store was supplied with a big fire-place and a great "back-log," which was kept blazing away in cold weather to warm and cheer the visitors and patrons, the light being furnished by tallow candles.

It was more than a century and a quarter ago, 1775, that Samuel Hammond, a tanner and currier, carried on business at Quincy, and having a surplus of leather, made some of it into boots and shoes, brought them into Boston and sold them to customers about Faneuil Hall. He had them strung along on cords resting on poles. He was a thrifty man, accumulated quite a fortune, estimated now at a half million dollars, and his heirs still retain possession of the property which is at the corner of North Street and Merchants' Row.

Boston Common was a favorite resort for almost everything. Two young men, in 1728, went there to fight a duel and one was killed, after which a law was made and strictly enforced against duelling. Whitefield, the great English preacher, stirred Boston up in 1740, the people flocking to the Common in large numbers to hear his eloquent voice. Later a spinning fad struck Boston, and the old Puritan town went nearly crazy with excitement. The town even voted to establish a spinning-school, and a prize was awarded to the nimble hands that excelled. An "Industry and Frugality" society was started in 1749, and its fourth anniversary was celebrated with great eclat. Three hundred female spinsters and 300 spinning wheels appeared on the Common. There were three rows of the wheels, and with the spinners appeared the weavers, one of the number working a loom on a stage. The Common was in great excitement and vast crowds came to indulge their curiosity.

It is impossible to read the history of Massachusetts without being impressed with the maritime instincts of her people. Everything savors of the salt sea. Parts of Winthrop's Journal read like a log-book. We find descriptions of voyages, notes on wind and tide, price of fish, salt, and other articles of commerce, mingled with his accounts of wonderful conversions and miracles, and of the arrival in the colony of cows and mares as well as of learned ministers. Even Judge Sewall, though a



...the fact was not definitely known until twelve days had elapsed. While in Boston it was not known until twelve days had elapsed. ...the news gathering of to-day!

For instance, the death of Pres. McKinley was telegraphed all over the country and cabled around the world by the Associated Press, within half an hour after it occurred, while daily bulletins by wire had kept millions informed of his illness, and to-day, "Newspaper Row" in Boston and other great business centres of the country are daily thronged by eager multitudes who receive almost hourly bulletins by wire of the great naval and land engagements now in progress in the far East between Russia and Japan, thousands of miles distant.

The ancients had some very crude and queer ideas of how best to preserve in memory those whose career was cut short by disease and death, and a few specimens of quaint inscriptions taken from old tombstones will illustrate their idiosyncrasies : —

Here lies the body of Richard Thomas, an Englishman by birth, a whig of '76, a cooper by trade, now food for worms. Like an old rum puncheon whose staves are all marked and numbered he will be raised and put together again by his Maker.

Our little Jacob has been taken away to bloom in a superior flower-pot above.

A rum cough carried him off.

She was in health at 11.30 A. M. and left for Heaven at 3.30 P. M.

I expected this, but not so soon.

Alice Morse Earle, in her popular and instructive "Stage Coach and Tavern Days," says the tavern has ever played an important part in social, political and literary life, and helped to make history. Everything centered at the "ordinaries" or taverns. Food, shelter and liquid comforts were not the only function of the tavern, nor the meeting for cheerful interchange of news and sentiment. Everything of novelty and entertainment was found there, and it proved to be the exhibition place and temporary lodging of all secular shows which could not be admitted in the meeting-house. Nearly all the Insurance offices were located in the taverns, and lotteries for every variety of purposes were drawn there, being lawful and highly approved. Churches had lotteries for promoting public

worship and the advancement of religion ; colleges increased their endowments by their aid, while towns and states raised money to pay the public debt by means of lotteries. Freemasons met at the taverns, and their lodges were sometimes known by the names of their meeting places. The Massachusetts Grand Lodge was organized at the "Green Dragon," while the oldest lodge of all, St. John's, met in 1733 at the "Bunch of Grapes" in King Street, now State.

The stage-coach and the tavern reached the height of their glory together. The old stage-driver was a character, usually kind and careful, and on terms of intimacy with everybody. He bore messages, brought news, carried letters and packages, transacted exchange, and did all kinds of shopping ; band-boxes were piled high on the top of his coach, as the result of purchase of bonnets in the city for the women on his route.

It is a mistake to suppose that the early Puritans were utterly unmusical. When they came to America they brought the habit of psalm-singing with them. They experienced great trouble in making words fit the tune, or the tune the words. In 1718 Cotton Mather published a new translation of the Psalms, so they could be adapted to tunes of different metre. The first singing school was established about 1720, and singing by note was introduced into Boston churches, but stoutly opposed by advocates of "the usual ways."

Within a hundred years the methods of church administration and work have changed materially. What a distance lies between church music at the beginning and the end of the last century ! Recall the dismal hymns, lined out to more dismal tunes. But as the musical cultivation of the people advanced, church music shared in the general movement. Old methods have been quietly dropped, and the Church has unconsciously taken on the new, until to-day it may be truthfully said that the best music of the world is laid under tribute for Church service. Even the wicked music of the heels is sometimes "fixed" up and "slowed" up, and so subdued that staid old deacons innocently pace to their pews to strains from an opera.

This will suffice to illustrate the social side of our revered sires, and if those of us who indulge, sometimes inordinately, in the pleasures and follies of life, seek justification or excuse, may we not plead that inheritance has something to do with our present environment, and shift the burden of some of our many shortcomings upon those who, notwithstanding their responsibility in the matter, are now and ever will be held in sacred and loving remembrance. May their memory be kept green, and their lives prove an ever-present inspiration to high and lofty purpose.

It is not my purpose in this paper to make invidious comparisons between the social life of the past and present, but rather to emphasize the wonderful progress and development which has been steadily going on through the centuries; that "new occasions teach new duties; time makes ancient good uncouth." The social life of to-day does not differ so much in essentials as in opportunity of expression, in ways and means to gratify natural desires. The environment of our ancestors restricted the full development of the social instincts, while the present generation, with the wealth of accumulated riches which comes with education and civilization, is enabled the better to improve the quality and increase the volume of social life, free from the entangling alliances of prejudice and of superstition.

There is great practical value in ideals. They elevate and inspire; they lift us into an atmosphere of endeavor, of enthusiasm, of zeal; they make us discontented with our present achievements and spur us on to grander attainments than any we have yet known. But the practical value of ideals is still more clearly seen when we remember that they are the source, the foundation of progress. The successive steps in our progressive civilization have been secured simply through the vision of an ideal that exists only in our thought. It is because men are ever seeking a best that they obtain a better. The true artist, the true workman in any calling in life, never lingers fondly on what he has done; he is ever thinking of what remains undone, ever striving through the inspiration of his ideal to a higher type of perfection.

The theatre of to-day is a great social institution. Its growth into public favor is largely due to the character it has assumed in the past few years. People have demanded a higher standard in the presentation of the drama, and the demand has been honored. The stage is what the people make it, and the actors, in their characterizations, only reflect their auditors. The theatre has become one of the most potent influences in the establishment of our modern civilization and a great promotor of social life. Charlotte Cushman, the great actress said :—

“I think I love and reverence all arts equally, only putting my own just above the others, because in it I recognize the union and culmination of them all. To me it seems as if when God conceived the world, that was Poetry ; He formed it, and that was Sculpture ; He colored it, and that was Painting ; He peopled it with living beings, and that was the grand, divine, eternal Drama.”

The Press, too, that great engine of power, instrumental in disseminating knowledge, bringing men and women together in harmonious relations, eliminating superstition, bigotry and intolerance, is entitled to great credit for its work in the growth and development of the race. Oh ! it was a glorious morning when the rising sun looked upon Faust with the first printed sheet in his hand, the little implement that was to revolutionize the world by his side, and the glory of triumph upon his brow. The types are a very Aladdin's lamp. We are transported by their magic power to far off lands where spring eternal reigns, to lands where eternal winter holds despotic sway. Here Virgil yet tunes his harp among Parthenopian groves, and Homer sings of gods and heroes still as in years long since rolled into eternity. Cicero wakes up the slumbering eloquence within us as he did within old Romans centuries ago. With the Press for a friend we shall never die ; the poet, the statesman, the warrior, still shall sing, shall rule, shall fight, though ages long he has slumbered in the dust. We are indebted to the Press for that advanced civilization which we to-day enjoy, while the heart and soul of humanity are keenly alive to the necessity of reciprocal feelings and actions in all

the great concerns of life because of its teachings. It is one of the great bulwarks of Republican institutions and the conservator of the people's rights.

When we consider the natural resources of this broad continent, a profound feeling of wonder, love and praise comes over us all. Nature has provided for our every possible want, and measureless are the values which spring into being at the touch of modern industry. The power which Providence has placed in the raindrop, and by it revolutionized the world; the power which is embodied in the silent kiss of the sunbeam, the magical influence that tints the flower which lies in the crown of beauty and virtue; the power which produces the snowflake, whose embroidery is more artistic than the finest needle-work ever wrought by woman's hand; that has given us the mountains to elevate our thoughts, and the ocean to remind us of eternity; that even the grain of sand on the seashore has in it the material which enables us to read the golden record of heaven, — we say that this great power has not only aided in perfecting the development of man, but has assisted in building up an empire whose very name is suggestive of freedom, a just government and a glorious destiny.

And now on this sacred soil, consecrated to liberty and hallowed by the heroic deeds and sacrifices of that little band of exiles who moored their bark on the wild New England shore, and made Plymouth Rock the "stepping-stone of liberty," supplemented by the struggles of the early patriots of the Revolution, let us fully realize that, in the order of nature, the present will soon become the past, that we too are making history, and must contribute our share towards working out the complicated problems of the age.

Representatives of civilized and savage nations come hither to witness the grand achievements of centuries of civilization, to study the development, education, and growth of a nation whose greatness and stability consists in the faith and confidence the people have in its principles and free institutions. These trusts, handed down from generation to generation, are now in our sacred keeping, to be in turn transmitted to posterity, with, we trust, a more resplendent and fadeless glory.

Let us pledge ourselves anew under the inspiration of the old Plymouth boulder, and the shaft at Bunker Hill where Warren fell and heroes yielded up their lives in resisting tyranny and oppression, to meet loyally and patriotically any future emergency which may menace the welfare and good name of our beloved country, in the same spirit which characterized the glorious idealism of our Fathers. May it be our high prerogative to guard well the great, undying principles of equity and justice, liberty and law, for no nation can succeed without the recognition of these truths.

Under these circumstances it is no exaggeration to say that America will become the land —

“ Where he who came of all bereft,  
To whom malignant fate had left  
Nor home, nor friends, nor country dear,  
Finds home, and friends and country *here*.”

# REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

DR.	CHARLES F. READ, <i>Treasurer</i> , in account with the BOSTONIAN SOCIETY, CURRENT FUND.	CR.
1904.		
Jan. 1.	To cash on hand . . . . .	\$8 59
Jan. 15.	" Rebate on Insurance . . . . .	51 92
Mar. 15.	" Contribution for mailing circular letter re- garding purchase of Town House Docu- ment . . . . .	5 00
Aug. 8.	" Sale of Prince Society Publication . . . . .	10 97
Sept. 1.	" Loan from B. C. Clark . . . . .	150 00
Dec. 5.	" Subscription for purchase of Town House Document . . . . .	400 00
31.	" 546 assessments . . . . .	2,730 00
	" Sale of Publications and Souvenirs . . . . .	654 58
	" Amount transferred to Current Fund from int. of Permanent Fund . . . . .	1,200 00
	" Interest on deposits in N. E. Trust Co. . . . .	6 35
		<hr/>
		\$5,217 41
1904.		
Dec. 31.	By Rent, City of Boston . . . . .	\$100 00
	" Salaries . . . . .	2,616 50
	" Expenses of the Committee on Publications . . . . .	294 81
	" Do., for engraving and printing the frontis- piece of the Annual Proceedings . . . . .	56 50
	" Expenses of the Committee on the Rooms for care of Rooms, framing and supplies . . . . .	77 20
	" Expenses of the Committee on the Library . . . . .	85 43
	" Expenses of the Committee on Membership for circular letters and postage . . . . .	273 92
	" Insurance . . . . .	267 75
	" Postage and Postal Cards . . . . .	164 04
	" Miscellaneous printing . . . . .	82 63
	" Purchase of Town House Document . . . . .	400 00
	" Payment of loan from Permanent Fund . . . . .	150 00
	" Payment of loan from B. C. Clark . . . . .	150 00
	" Purchase of stock for Souvenir Department . . . . .	285 13
	" Sundry expenses . . . . .	203 52
	" Balance to new account . . . . .	9 98
		<hr/>
		\$5,217 41



DR. CHARLES F. READ, *Treasurer*, in account with the *BOSTONIAN SOCIETY, Permanent Fund*

1904.		1904.	
Jan. 1.	To cash in the N. E. Trust Co. . . . .	\$3,769 23	By purchase of Union A. M. '11 and 1st 1000
Feb. 1.	" Payment of loan to Current Fund, Dec. 8, 1903 . . . . .	150 00	pay's \$1,000 4% bonds . . . . .
May 27.	" Maturity of five City of Cleveland 5% bonds . . . . .	5,000 00	" Purchase of seven City of Providence
Dec. 31.	" Life Membership fees . . . . .	1,165 00	\$1,000 3% bonds . . . . .
	" Interest from Permanent Fund . . . . .	1,443 58	" Transfer to Current Fund . . . . .
			" Cash in the N. E. Trust Co. . . . .
			896 81
		\$11,527 81	\$11,527 81

E. & O. E.

CHARLES F. READ, *Treasurer*.

December 31, 1904.

The funds of the Society are invested in the following securities:

	Par.	Cost.
City of Boston, 4 and 5% bonds . . . . .	\$11,000 00	\$11,823 29
State of Massachusetts, 3½ % bonds . . . . .	8,000 00	8,752 27
Boston & Maine R. R. 4½ % bonds . . . . .	2,000 00	2,540 00
Am. Telephone and Telegraph Co. 4% bonds . . . . .	6,000 00	5,755 81
City of Providence, 3 and 3½ % bonds . . . . .	9,000 00	8,804 89
City of Dayton, 5% bonds . . . . .	2,000 00	2,215 00
A total of . . . . .	\$38,000 00	\$39,891 26

The undersigned, a Committee of the BOSTONIAN SOCIETY, having examined the Treasurer's accounts for the year 1904, and the vouchers therewith presented, hereby certify to the correctness of the same. They have also examined the securities of the Society, and find them correct, according to the Treasurer's statement.

BENJ. C. CLARK,  
LEVI L. WILLCUTT,  
*Of the Finance Committee.*

### SPECIAL FUNDS.

The Invested Funds of the Society include the following  
Special Funds:—

Mrs. Catherine Page Perkins Fund . . . .	\$4,000 00
Joseph Henry Stickney Fund . . . .	1,000 00
Samuel Elwell Sawyer Fund . . . .	4,610 87
George Oliver Carpenter Memorial Fund . . . .	1,000 00
Edward Ingersoll Browne Fund . . . .	1,000 00
Boston Memorial Association Fund . . . .	1,179 51
Robert Charles Billings Fund . . . .	3,000 00

## ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY, 1904.

DONORS.	VOLS.	PAM- PHLETS.
Abbot, Francis Ellingwood, Estate of the late . . . . .	1	
Abbott, Grafton St. L. . . . .	1	
Abbott Library, Marblehead, Mass. . . . .		1
American Historical Association . . . . .	2	
Appleton, Nathan . . . . .	2	
Ayer, James B. . . . .	2	
Barrus, George H. . . . .	3	
Benevolent Fraternity of Churches . . . . .	1	
Boston Cemetery Department . . . . .		1
Boston Engineering Department . . . . .	1	
Boston Public Library . . . . .	47	12
Boston Registry Department . . . . .	3	
Boston Transit Commission . . . . .	1	
Boston Museum of Fine Arts . . . . .		1
Boston Young Men's Christian Association . . . . .		1
Boyden, Merrill N. . . . .	1	
Brookline, Mass., Historical Society . . . . .		1
Brown, Francis H. . . . .		1
Bunker Hill Monument Association . . . . .	1	
Butterfield, Mrs. Daniel . . . . .	1	
Candage, Rufus G. F. . . . .	1	1
Chickering and Sons . . . . .	1	
Collins, Hon. Patrick A., Mayor of Boston . . . . .	3	
Colonial Society of Massachusetts . . . . .	3	
Coolidge, David H. . . . .		1
Cox, William E. and Edwin B. . . . .	37	
Edes, Henry H. . . . .		1
Eldridge, Elisha D. . . . .		1
Essex Institute, Salem, Mass. . . . .		4
Fay, Eugene F. . . . .		7
Folsom, Albert A. . . . .	2	1
Ginn & Co. . . . .	1	
<i>Carried forward</i> . . . . .	115	34

DONORS.	VOLS.	PAM- PHLETS.
<i>Brought forward</i> . . . . .	115	34
Goodspeed, Charles E. . . . .		4
Hardy, Alpheus H. . . . .	1	
Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio . . . . .		1
Hosmer, Jerome C. . . . .	1	
Illinois State Historical Society . . . . .	1	
Iowa State Historical Society . . . . .	3	1
Lawrence, Mass., Public Library . . . . .		1
Lawrence, Robert M. . . . .	1	
Library of Congress . . . . .	2	
Manning, Francis H. . . . .	1	
Massachusetts Humane Society . . . . .		1
Massachusetts, Commissioner of Public Records of . . . . .	1	
Massachusetts, Secretary of State of . . . . .	14	
Mead, Edwin D. . . . .	1	
Medford, Mass., Historical Society . . . . .		4
Mercantile Library Association . . . . .	1	
New England Historic Genealogical Society . . . . .		4
New England Society in the City of New York . . . . .		1
Nichols, Arthur H. . . . .		2
Noble, John . . . . .		5
Norcross, Grenville H. . . . .	1	
Old School Boys Association of Boston . . . . .	1	
Purchased . . . . .	9	
Rand, McNally & Co. . . . .	1	
Read, Charles F. . . . .	7	
Richardson, George E. . . . .		1
Sabine, John D. . . . .		1
Salem, Mass., Public Library . . . . .		1
Sanborn, Nathan P. . . . .	1	
Sawyer, Joseph, Estate of . . . . .	18	1
Sawyer, Walter L. . . . .	1	
Smithsonian Institution . . . . .	1	
Sons of the American Revolution, Massachusetts Society of the . . . . .	1	
<i>Carried forward</i> . . . . .	183	62

DONORS.	VOLS.	PAM- PHLETS.
<i>Brought forward</i> . . . . .	183	62
Sprague, Henry H. . . . .		1
Stevens, Benjamin F. . . . .		1
Storer, John H. . . . .		1
Stover, Augustus A. . . . .		1
Suffolk Co., Mass., Registrar of . . . . .	3	
United States, Commissioner of Education . . . . .	1	
United States, Secretary of State of the . . . . .		1
Ware, Horace E. . . . .	1	
Weston, Mrs. Francis E. . . . .	3	
Wilson, Mrs. Davies . . . . .	1	
Woburn, Mass., City of . . . . .		5
Woburn, Mass., Public Library . . . . .	2	
Yale University . . . . .		1
Total . . . . .	194	73

ADDITIONS  
TO THE SOCIETY'S COLLECTIONS, 1904.

DONORS.	DESCRIPTION.
Ancient and Honorable Artillery Co.	Souvenir Plate, Invitation, two Menus; used at the banquet and smoke-talk given to the Honourable Artillery Company of London, in Boston, 1903.
Appleton, Nathan.	Clipper sled "Titania," used by the donor when a boy. Thirteen pictures comprising certificates of membership in various organizations, and miscellaneous subjects.
Appleton, heirs of William S.	German Map of Boston, published in 1778. Original autograph list of subscribers for the publication in 1784 of a Map of the four New England States. Original pencil drawing of the allegorical picture entitled "The British Surrendering their Arms to General Washington after their Defeat at York Town, in Virginia, October, 1781," by John Francis Renault. (Loans.)
Atkins, Edwin F.	Oil portrait, by Vinton, of Elisha Atkins, financier, 1813-1888. (Loan.)
Bentley, Thomas H.	Cane made of wood from the frigate Constitution; it was formerly owned by Samuel Bentley, father of the donor.
Boston, City of, by H. Montague, Supt. of Public Buildings.	Ancient Bell, having the inscription "T. B. 1773," which hung in the cupola of the Suffolk Co. Court House; erected about 1773, taken down in 1836. (See p. 18, <i>supra</i> .)
Boston Transit Commission.	Section of a pump log found in an excavation made in Court Street in 1904 by the Boston Transit Commission. It was part of a pump which was in the yard of a Writing School established in that vicinity in 1720.

DONORS.	DESCRIPTION.
Brown, Francis H.	Photograph of a statue of Rev. Theodore Parker, seated; erected in 1902 by the Boston Memorial Association on the grounds of the First Parish, West Roxbury.
Conroy, John P.	Uncut sheet of paper money, ranging from \$1 to \$20, issued by the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations in 1780.
Copeland, Miss H. Louisa.	Three passports; two issued to Elisha Copeland, Jr., in 1814 and 1816, and one issued to John Goulding in 1826.
Corbett, Alexander, Jr.	Photograph of a daguerreotype of Mrs. Benjamin Whitman (formerly Miss Anna Black) when aged.
Curren, John F.	Sled "Jim Crow," used by the donor when a boy in 1833.
Dearborn, Miss Sarah.	Diplomatic coat, worn by Gen. Henry Dearborn, 1751-1829, when United States Minister to Portugal, 1822-1824.
Dixwell, John.	Name and electric-bell plate from the house, formerly the home of the poet-physician, Oliver Wendell Holmes, 296 Beacon Street.
Durant, Mrs. Henry F.	Green Bag, formerly owned by, and bearing the name of, Rufus Choate.
Ellery, William.	Purple and gold lustre water-pitcher, bearing the initials "D. S.," made in Liverpool, Eng., for Capt. Daniel Sayward, of Gloucester, Mass., grandfather of the lender. (Loan.)
Floyd, Fred G.	First United States Postal Note (No. 1), issued in South Boston, 1883.
Folsom, Albert A.	<p>Invitation to the donor to attend in 1887 the 350th anniversary of the Incorporation of the Honourable Artillery Company of London.</p> <p>Lithograph of the Encampment of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts at Worcester, Mass., August 3, 1835.</p> <p>Broadside entitled "Another Extra Train," etc., issued by Daniel Pratt, the "Great American Traveller," in 1862.</p>
French, Herbert.	Section of an ancient wooden water-pipe, found in an excavation in 1904 in Post Office Square.
Frothingham, John B.	Contemporaneous oil painting of the naval battle between the United States frigate Constitution and the British frigate Guerriere in 1812; painted by James K. Frothingham, of Charlestown, Mass., father of the donor.

DONORS.	DESCRIPTION.
Gilbert, Benjamin W.	Portions of ancient bed curtains, formerly used in the Williams house (Woodbine Cottage), on Noddle's Island, now East Boston; the only house there at the time.
Hardy, Alpheus H.	Models of the barque Kedar and the ship Ocean Pearl, both owned by the firm of Alpheus Hardy & Co., of Boston.
Harris, Miss Frances K.	Steel portrait of John Brooks, 1752-1825; physician, soldier and statesman. Two pewter platters, which, according to family tradition, were brought to this country in the Mayflower by Elder William Brewster. Pamphlet entitled "Plans and Drawings of Spars," etc., which was saved from the British frigate Java when sunk in battle by the United States frigate Constitution; given to Isaac Harris, father of the donor, by Mr. Winter, midshipman on the Constitution. Rope fire-escape ladder, formerly owned by Isaac Harris, of Boston, merchant.
Holman, Louis A.	Photographs of drawings entitled "Captain Gray, Commander of ship Columbia, in the Columbia Expedition in 1790, facing his ship while discussing with a friend the discovery of Oregon." "Captain Gray obliged to fire upon the natives, who disregarded his order to keep off." From the original drawings by George Davidson, in the possession of Captain Gray's granddaughter, Mrs. A. S. Twombly.
Hosmer, Jerome C.	Reproduction in colors of "Magna Charta." Military belt-plate found in the Hancock Tavern when taken down.
Iconographic Society.	Etching, and accompanying description, of "The Old Corner Book Store."
Manning, Francis H.	Photographs of Hon. Thomas B. Reed, Chief-Justice Melville E. Fuller, Major-General Oliver O. Howard, President Hyde, of Bowdoin College, and others. (Group.)
New England Historic Genealogical Soc'y.	Steel portrait of Major-General Sir David Ochterlony; born in Boston, Feb. 12, 1758; died in Meerut, India, July 15, 1825. (Loan.)
Norcross, Grenville H.	Photographs of Chief-Justice Parmenter and Judges Curtis, Ely, Forsyth, and Hardy, of the Suffolk County Municipal Court; made in 1887. (Group.) Map of territory in South Cove; made about 1827 by William Taylor, surveyor.



DONORS.	DESCRIPTION.
Purchased.	Original list of subscribers for the erection of the first Town House in Boston in 1656.
Sawyer, Joseph, Estate of.	Cabinet and standing portfolio for photographs.
Sawyer, Walter L.	<p>Organ-pipe from Christ Church.</p> <p>Table knife and fork formerly used in the home of Senator Sumner.</p> <p>Miscellaneous collection of Boston horse-car tickets.</p> <p>Metal badge used in the International Peace Jubilee, 1872.</p> <p>Miniature tea chest; a souvenir of the centennial celebration of the Boston Tea Party in 1873.</p> <p>Fragment of Washington's coffin.</p> <p>Letter written by Rev. Thomas Gair, fourth minister of the Second Baptist Church.</p> <p>Small <i>fac-simile</i> of the Liberty Bell; centennial souvenir, issued in 1876.</p> <p>Cup made of wood from the Hancock House.</p> <p>Ancient steel frame spectacles and steel case.</p> <p>Hall lantern, formerly in the Dillaway house, Salem Street.</p>
Small, Frank O.	Cane made of wood from the Hancock House.
Snell, Sabra C.	Lithographs, by Pendleton, of the State House, and "East View of Faneuil Hall Market."
Taylor, Charles H., Jr.	<p>Lithograph of Richard Pelby, actor, as "Ferdinand de Lara."</p> <p>Oil painting, on glass, of Mrs. Pelby as "Cherry."</p>
Wyman, Samuel T.	Gold ring, worn by Seth Wyman, of Marblehead, Mass., 1750-1825.
White, Miss Susan J., Estate of.	<p>Oil portrait of Benjamin White, of Boston, merchant.</p> <p>Marble bust and pedestal of Mrs. White; respectively brother and mother of Miss White.</p>

# OFFICERS

## OF THE

# BOSTONIAN SOCIETY

SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

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### *President.*

CURTIS GUILD, 1881 —

### *Clerks and Treasurers.†*

*SAMUEL M. QUINCY . . 1881-1884	*WILLIAM C. BURRAGE . 1886-1890
JAMES M. HUBBARD . . 1884-1885	S. ARTHUR BENT . . . 1890-1899
*DANIEL T. V. HUNTOON 1885-1886	CHARLES F. READ . . 1899 —

### *Directors.*

*THOMAS J. ALLEN . . . 1886-1887	*HAMILTON A. HILL . . 1883-1895
*THOMAS C. AMORY . . . 1884-1889	JAMES F. HUNNEWELL . 1894 —
*WILLIAM S. APPLETON . 1881-1887	JOHN LATHROP . . . 1887-1899
1890-1894	*ABBOTT LAWRENCE . . 1882-1884
WILLIAM H. BALDWIN . 1884-1886	WILLIAM H. LINCOLN . 1899-1903
S. ARTHUR BENT . . . 1890	FRANCIS H. MANNING . 1904 —
ROBERT R. BISHOP . . . 1882-1884	WILLIAM T. R. MARVIN 1900 —
JOSHUA P. BODFISH . . 1885 —	THOMAS MINNS . . . 1881-1885
*GEORGE O. CARPENTER . 1888-1896	*EDWARD G. PORTER . . 1896-1900
BENJAMIN C. CLARK . . 1890 —	*SAMUEL H. RUSSELL . 1882-1894
DAVID H. COOLIDGE . . 1895 —	*SAMUEL E. SAWYER . . 1889
*JACOB A. DRESSER . . . 1891-1894	*WILLIAM W. WARREN . 1886-1890
ALBERT A. FOLSOM . . . 1897 —	*WILLIAM H. WHITMORE 1883-1886
CURTIS GUILD . . . 1881 —	LEVI L. WILLCUTT . . 1894 —
*JOHN T. HASSAM . . . 1881-1890	

\* Deceased.

† The offices of Clerk and Treasurer are held by one person.

# OFFICERS FOR 1905

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## *President*

CURTIS GUILD

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## *Clerk and Treasurer*

CHARLES F. READ

P. O. address, Old State House

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## *Directors*

CURTIS GUILD

JOSHUA P. BODFISH

BENJAMIN C. CLARK

JAMES F. HUNNEWELL

LEVI L. WILLCUTT

DAVID H. COOLIDGE

ALBERT A. FOLSOM

WILLIAM T. R. MARVIN

FRANCIS H. MANNING

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## *Committee on Finance*

CURTIS GUILD

BENJAMIN C. CLARK

LEVI L. WILLCUTT

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## *Committee on the Rooms*

LEVI L. WILLCUTT

JAMES F. HUNNEWELL

DAVID H. COOLIDGE

FRANCIS H. MANNING

CHARLES H. TAYLOR, Jr.

THE PRESIDENT and CLERK

*ex officiis*

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## *Committee on the Library*

JAMES L. WHITNEY

FRANCIS H. BROWN

ALBERT A. FOLSOM

WALTER K. WATKINS

FREDERICK L. GAY

THE CLERK

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## *Committee on Papers*

WILLIAM T. R. MARVIN

ZACHARY T. HOLLINGSWORTH

EDWIN D. MEAD

THE CLERK

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## *Committee on Publications*

BENJAMIN C. CLARK

RUFUS G. F. CANDAGE

JOHN W. FARWELL

EDWARD B. REYNOLDS

THE CLERK

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## *Committee on Membership*

BENJAMIN C. CLARK

ALBERT A. FOLSOM

JOSEPH B. MOORS

FREDERICK B. CARPENTER

WM. TRACY EUSTIS

THE CLERK

---

## *CUSTODIANS.*

MERRILL N. BOYDEN

ARMSTRONG T. WILLIAMS

ROBERT B. SMITH

## HONORARY MEMBERS.

---

Bent, Samuel Arthur  
\*Chamberlain, Mellen

Matthews, Nathan, Jr.  
\*O'Brien, Hugh  
\*Smith, Samuel Francis.

---

## LIFE MEMBERS.

---

Abbe, Henry Thayer  
Abbot, Edward Stanley  
Abbot, Edwin Hale  
\*Abbot, Francis Ellingwood  
\*Abbott, Marshall Kittredge  
Adams, Charles Francis  
Adams, Mrs. Isabella Hortense  
Addicks, John Edward  
Allan, Mrs. Anna  
Allen, Miss Clara Ann  
\*Allen, Elbridge Gerry  
Allen, Francis Richmond  
\*Allen, James Woodward  
Allen, Thomas  
\*Alley, John Robinson  
Ames, Mrs. Anna Coffin  
Ames, Charles Gordon  
\*Ames, Frederick Lothrop  
\*Ames, Oliver  
\*Ames, Mrs. Rebecca Caroline  
Amory, Arthur  
Amory, Francis Inman  
Amory, Frederic  
\*Andrews, Frank William  
Andrews, John Adams  
Angell, Henry Clay

Anthony, Silas Reed  
Appleton, Mrs. Emily Warren  
Appleton, Francis Henry  
Appleton, Nathan  
\*Appleton, William Sumner  
\*Armstrong, George Washington  
\*Atherton, Joseph Ballard  
Atherton, Miss Lily Bell  
\*Atkins, Mrs. Mary Elizabeth  
Atwood, David Edgar  
\*Austin, James Walker  
Ayer, James Bourne  
Bacon, Mrs. Louisa Crowninshield  
Badger, Arthur Campbell  
Badger, Daniel Bradford  
Badger, Erastus Beethoven  
\*Bailey, Joseph Tilden  
Baker, Miss Charlotte Alice  
\*Baker, Mrs. Ellen Maria  
\*Baker, Richard  
Baldwin, William Henry  
\*Ballister, Joseph Fennelly  
\*Ballister, Miss Minetta Josephine  
Bancroft, Cornelius Cheever  
Barnes, Charles Benjamin, Jr.  
\*Barrett, Edwin Shepard

\* Deceased.

- Barron, Clarence Walker  
 Barry, John Lincoln  
 Barry, John Lincoln, Jr.  
 Bartlett, Francis  
 \*Beal, James Henry  
 Beal, William Fields  
 Beatty, Franklin Thomason  
 Beebe, James Arthur  
 Beech, Mrs. Ruth Adelaide  
 \*Benson, George Wiggin  
 Bigelow, Albert Smith  
 \*Bigelow, George Brooks  
 Bigelow, Joseph Smith  
 Bigelow, Melville Madison  
 Bigelow, William Sturgis  
 Black, George Nixon  
 Blake, Clarence John  
 Blake, Mrs. Frances Greenough  
 Blake, Francis  
 Blake, George Baty  
 \*Blake, Mrs. Sara Putnam  
 \*Blake, Stanton  
 Blake, William Payne  
 \*Blanchard, Samuel Stillman  
 Blaney, Dwight  
 Blume, Mrs. Susan Eliza  
 Bodfish, Joshua Peter  
 Bowditch, Alfred  
 Bowditch, Ernest William  
 Bowditch, William Ingersoll  
 \*Bradford, Martin Luther  
 Bradford, William Burroughs  
 \*Bradlee, Caleb Davis  
 Bradlee, Frederick Josiah  
 Bradlee, Frederick Wainwright  
 \*Bradlee, Josiah Putnam  
 Bradley, Jerry Payson  
 Brayley, Arthur Wellington  
 Bremer, John Lewis  
 Bremer, Samuel Parker  
 Brewer, William Dade  
 Briggs, Lloyd Vernon  
 Brooks, John Henry  
 Brooks, Peter Chardon  
 Brooks, Shepherd  
 Brown, Francis Henry  
 Brown, George Washington  
 Brown, John Coffin Jones  
 \*Browne, Charles Allen  
 \*Browne, Edward Ingersoll  
 \*Browne, William Andrews  
 Burbank, Alonzo Norman  
 Burnham, John Appleton  
 Burr, Miss Annie Lane  
 Burrage, Albert Cameron  
 \*Burrage, William Clarence  
 Cabot, Arthur Tracy  
 Candage, Mrs. Ella Marie  
 Candage, Robert Brooks  
 Candage, Rufus George Frederick  
 \*Candler, John Wilson  
 \*Carpenter, George Oliver  
 Carpenter, George Oliver  
 \*Carpenter, Mrs. Maria Josephine  
 Carr, John  
 Carruth, Charles Theodore  
 Carter, Fred Louis  
 Carter, Herbert Leslie  
 \*Center, Joseph Hudson  
 Chamberlin, Charles Wheelwright  
 Chandler, Cleveland Angier  
 \*Chapin, Nahum  
 Chase, Caleb  
 \*Chase, George Bigelow  
 Chase, Sidney  
 Chase, Stephen  
 \*Chase, Theodore  
 Cheney, Benjamin Peirce  
 Cheney, Mrs. Emmeline  
 Child, Dudley Richards  
 Church, Herbert Bleloch  
 Clapp, Mrs. Caroline Dennie  
 Clark, Charles Edward  
 Clark, John Spencer  
 Clark, Miss Nancy Joy  
 Clark, Nathan Freeman  
 \*Clarke, Mrs. Alice de Verman-  
 dois  
 Clay, Thomas Hart  
 Clementson, Sidney  
 Cleveland, Mrs. Corinne Maud  
 \*Codman, John, 2nd

Codman, Mrs. Martha Pickman Rogers  
 Codman, Ogden, Jr.  
 Coffin, Frederick Seymour  
 \*Colburn, Jeremiah  
 Collamore, Miss Helen  
 \*Converse, Elisha Slade  
 Coolidge, Algernon, Jr.  
 Coolidge, David Hill  
 Coolidge, Mrs. Helen Whittington  
 Coolidge, Joseph Randolph  
 Coolidge, Thomas Jefferson, Jr.  
 Corbett, Alexander, Jr.  
 Cory, Charles Barney  
 Cotting, Charles Edward  
 \*Cotting, Charles Uriah  
 Crandon, Edwin Sanford  
 Crocker, George Glover  
 Crocker, Miss Sarah Haskell  
 \*Crosby, Charles Augustus Wilkins  
 \*Crowninshield, Benjamin William  
 Crowninshield, Francis Boardman  
 Cruft, Miss Harriet Otis  
 Cummings, Charles Amos  
 Cummings, Thomas Cahill  
 Cunningham, Henry Winchester  
 \*Curtis, Caleb Agry  
 Curtis, Charles Pelham  
 Curtis, Mrs. Eliza Fox  
 Curtis, Hall  
 Curtis, Mrs. Harriot  
 Curtis, Henry Pelham  
 Curtiss, Frederick Haines  
 Cutler, Charles Francis  
 \*Cutter, Abram Edmands  
 \*Cutter, Benjamin French  
 Cutter, Watson Grant  
 Daniell, Moses Grant  
 Davenport, Orlando Henry  
 Davis, Arthur Edward  
 Davis, Ephraim Collins  
 Davis, George Henry  
 Davis, James Clarke  
 \*Davis, Joseph Alba  
 Davis, Mrs. Mary Cheney  
 Davis, William Henry

\*Day, William Francis  
 \*Dean, Benjamin  
 \*Dean, John Ward  
 \*Dean, Luni Albertus  
 \*Deblois, Stephen Grant  
 \*Denny, Daniel  
 \*Dewing, Benjamin Hill  
 Dexter, Morton  
 Dexter, William Sohier  
 \*Dill, Thomas Bradford  
 Dillaway, William Edward Lowell  
 Dodd, George Davis  
 \*Dorr, Francis Oliver  
 Dorr, George Bucknam  
 Draper, Eben Sumner  
 Draper, George Albert  
 Dupee, Henry Dorr  
 \*Dupee, James Alexander  
 \*Dwight, Edmund  
 Dyer, Mrs. Julia Knowlton  
 Eaton, Albert  
 \*Eaton, Walter David  
 Edes, Henry Herbert  
 Eliot, Christopher Rhodes  
 \*Eliot, Samuel  
 Emerson, George Robert  
 \*Emery, Francis Faulkner  
 Endicott, William  
 Endicott, William, Jr.  
 Endicott, William Crowninshield  
 Ernst, Harold Clarence  
 Estabrook, Arthur Frederick  
 Estabrook, Frederick  
 Estes, Dana  
 Eustis, Miss Elizabeth Mussey  
 Eustis, Henry Dutton  
 Eustis, Miss Mary St. Barbe  
 Fabyan, George Francis  
 Farnsworth, Edward Miller  
 Farnsworth, William  
 Farrington, Charles Frederick  
 Farwell, John Whittemore  
 \*Fay, Joseph Story  
 Fay, Joseph Story, Jr.  
 Fay, Sigourney Webster  
 Fearing, Andrew Coatesworth, Jr.

- Felton, Frederic Luther  
 \*Fenno, John Brooks  
 Fenno, Lawrence Carteret  
 \*Ferris, Mortimer Catlin  
 Fish, Frederick Perry  
 Fiske, Andrew  
 Fiske, Mrs. Charlotte Morse  
 \*Fiske, Miss Elizabeth Stanley  
 Fitz, Mrs. Henrietta Goddard  
 Fitz, Reginald Heber  
 Fitzgerald, William Francis  
 Floyd, Charles Harold  
 \*Fogg, John Samuel Hill  
 Folsom, Mrs. Julia Elizabeth  
 \*Ford, Daniel Sharp  
 Foss, Eugene Noble  
 Foster, Miss Harriet Wood  
 \*Foster, John  
 Foster, Mrs. Sarah Elizabeth  
 Fowler, Mrs. Laura Wentworth  
 Fowler, William Plumer  
 French, Miss Caroline Louisa Williams  
 French, Miss Cornelia Anne  
 French, Mrs. Frances Maria  
 \*French, Frederick William  
 \*French, Jonathan  
 \*Frothingham, Thomas Goddard  
 Fuller, Charles Emerson  
 \*Fuller, Henry Holton  
 \*Galloupe, Charles William  
 \*Galloupe, Mrs. Sarah Augusta  
 \*Gardner, John Lowell  
 Gaugengigl, Ignaz Marcel  
 \*Gay, Edwin Whitney  
 Gay, Ernest Lewis  
 George, Elijah  
 Gilbert, Shepard Devereux  
 \*Gill, James Seel  
 Gill, Mrs. Rachel Maria  
 Glasier, Alfred Adolphus  
 Gleason, James Mellen  
 Goddard, George Augustus  
 Goddard, Miss Julia  
 \*Goodhue, Francis Abbot  
 \*Gould, Benjamin Apthorp  
 Grandin, John Livingston  
 \*Gray, Reginald  
 Gray, Russell  
 Green, Charles Montraville  
 Green, Samuel Abbott  
 \*Greenough, Francis Boott  
 Grew, Henry Sturgis  
 Griggs, John Hammond  
 Grozier, Edwin Atkins  
 Guild, Courtenay  
 Guild, Curtis  
 Guild, Curtis, Jr.  
 \*Guild, Mrs. Sarah Crocker  
 Guild, Miss Sarah Louisa  
 Hagar, Eugene Bigelow  
 \*Haigh, John  
 \*Hale, Mrs. Ellen Sever  
 \*Hall, Thomas Bartlett  
 Hall, George Gardner  
 Hammer, Charles Dunkel  
 Hammond, Mrs. Ellen Sarah Sophia  
 \*Hammond, Gardiner Greene  
 Hammond, George Warren  
 \*Hancock, Franklin  
 \*Hapgood, Warren  
 Harrison, Walter James  
 Hart, Thomas Norton  
 \*Hart, William Tennant  
 \*Hartt, John F  
 \*Haskell, William Andrew  
 \*Hassam, John Tyler  
 Hastings, Henry  
 Haven, Franklin  
 Hayford, Nathan Holbrook  
 \*Haynes, James Gilson  
 Haynes, John Cummings  
 \*Hayward, George  
 Hayward, James Warren  
 Head, Charles  
 \*Hecht, Jacob Hirsch  
 Hemenway, Alfred  
 Hemenway, Augustus  
 \*Henchman, Nathaniel Hurd  
 Henshaw, Samuel  
 Hickok, Gilman Clarke  
 Higginson, Mrs. Ida Agassiz

\* Deceased.

\*Hill, Hamilton Andrews  
 Hill, Henry Eveleth  
 Hill, James Edward Radford  
 Hill, Warren May  
 Hill, William Henry  
 Hills, Edwin Augustus  
 Hoitt, Alfred Demeritt  
 Holden, Joshua Bennett  
 Hollingsworth, Amor Leander  
 \*Hollingsworth, Sumner  
 Hollingsworth, Zachary Taylor  
 Holmes, Edward Jackson  
 \*Homans, Charles Dudley  
 \*Homans, George Henry  
 \*Homans, John, 2nd  
 Hooper, Mrs. Alice Perkins  
 Hooper, Mrs. Mary Davis Beal  
 Hooper, Robert Chamblet  
 Hooper, William  
 Hornblower, Henry  
 \*Horsford, Eben Norton  
 Houghton, Clement Stevens  
 Houghton, Miss Elizabeth Good-  
   ridge  
 \*Hovey, Henry Stone  
 Howard, Herbert Burr  
 Howe, Elmer Parker  
 Hubbard, Charles Wells  
 Hunnewell, James Frothingham  
 Hunnewell, James Melville  
 Hurlbut, Mrs. Eda Adams  
 Hutchings, George Sherburne  
 Iasigi, Mrs. Amy Gore  
 Jackson, Mrs. Mary Stuart  
 Jackson, William  
 James, Arthur Holmes  
 James, George Abbot  
 Jeffries, Benjamin Joy  
 Jenks, Henry Fitch  
 Jenney, Bernard  
 Jenney, William Thacher  
 Johnson, Arthur Stoddard  
 Johnson, Wolcott Howe  
 Jones, Daniel Wayland  
 Jones, Jerome  
 Joy, Franklin Lawrence

Keith, Benjamin Franklin  
 Kellen, William Vail  
 Kelly, Fitzroy  
 \*Kennard, Martin Parry  
 Kennedy, George Golding  
 Kidder, Charles Archbald  
 Kidder, Nathaniel Thayer  
 Kimball, Miss Augusta Caroline  
 Kimball, Mrs. Clara Bertram  
 Kimball, David Pulsifer  
 Kimball, Lemuel Cushing  
 \*Kimball, Mrs. Susan Tillinghast  
 \*Kuhn, Hamilton  
 Ladd, Babson Savilian  
 Ladd, Nathaniel Watson  
 Lamb, George  
 Lamb, Henry Whitney  
 \*Lambert, Thomas Richard  
 \*Lane, Jonathan Abbott  
 Lawrence, Amory Appleton  
 \*Lawrence, Amos Adams  
 Lawrence, Charles Richard  
 Lawrence, John  
 Lawrence, Robert Means  
 Lawrence, Samuel Crocker  
 Lawson, Thomas William  
 Lee, James Stearns  
 Lee, Joseph  
 Lee, William Henry  
 Leonard, Amos Morse  
 Leonard, George Henry  
 Lewis, Edwin James  
 \*Lincoln, Beza  
 Little, Arthur  
 \*Little, George Washington  
 Little, James Lovell  
 Little, John Mason  
 \*Lockwood, Phillip Case  
 Lockwood, Thomas St. John  
 Lodge, Henry Cabot  
 Long, Harry Vinton  
 Longfellow, Alexander Wadsworth  
 Longley, James  
 Longley, Mrs. Julia Robinson  
 Loring, Augustus Peabody  
 \*Loring, Caleb William



- Loring, William Caleb  
 \*Lothrop, Daniel  
 Lothrop, Thornton Kirkland  
 Loud, Charles Elliot  
 Loud, Joseph Prince  
 Low, George Doane  
 Low, John  
 Lowell, Francis Cabot  
 Lowell, Miss Georgina  
 Lowell, John  
 Lowell, Miss Lucy  
 Lowell, Mrs. Mary Ellen  
 Lowell, Miss Rebecca Russell  
 Lucas, Edmund George  
 Luke, Arthur Fuller  
 Lyman, Arthur Theodore  
 \*Lyon, Henry  
 \*MacDonald, Edward  
 \*Mack, Thomas  
 Macleod, William Alexander  
 Mandell, Samuel Pierce  
 Mann, Arthur Elisha  
 Mann, George Sumner  
 Manning, Francis Henry  
 Marsh, Mrs. Julia Maria  
 \*Marshall, James Fowle Baldwin  
 Marston, Howard  
 Marvin, William Theophilus Rogers  
 Matthews, Albert  
 May, Miss Eleanor Goddard  
 May, Frederick Goddard  
 \*May, Frederick Warren Goddard  
 Mayo, Miss Amy Louisa  
 Mead, Mrs. Anna Maria  
 Melville, Henry Hulmes  
 Merriam, Frank  
 Merriam, Olin Lane  
 Merrill, Mrs. Amelia Grigg  
 Metcalf, Albert  
 Meyer, George von Lengerke  
 Minns, Thomas  
 Minot, Joseph Grafton  
 \*Minot, William  
 Mitton, Edward John  
 Mixer, Miss Madeleine Curtis  
 Moore, Frederic Henry  
 \*Moore, George Henry  
 \*Moore, Miss Mary Eliza  
 Moriarty, George Andrews, Jr.  
 Morse, George Henry  
 Morse, Lemuel Foster  
 \*Morss, Charles Anthony  
 Morss, John Wells  
 \*Moseley, Alexander  
 Motley, Edward Preble  
 Munro, John Cummings  
 Murdock, William Edwards  
 Murphy, James Smiley  
 Nash, Nathaniel Cushing  
 Newman, Miss Harriet Hancock  
 Nichols, Arthur Howard  
 Norcross, Grenville Howland  
 Norcross, Otis  
 Norman, Mrs. Louisa Palfrey  
 \*Norwell, Henry  
 Noyes, James Atkins  
 \*Olmsted, Frederick Law  
 Osgood, Mrs. Elizabeth Burling  
 \*Page, Mrs. Susan Haskell  
 \*Paige, John Calvin  
 Paine, James Leonard  
 Paine, Mrs. Mary Woolson  
 Paine, Robert Treat  
 Paine, William Alfred  
 \*Palfrey, Francis Winthrop  
 Palfrey, John Carver  
 Palmer, Benjamin Sanborn  
 Parker, Charles Wallingford  
 Parker, Frederick Wesley  
 Parker, Herman  
 Parker, Mason Good  
 \*Parker, Miss Sarah  
 \*Parkman, Francis  
 Parlin, Albert Norton  
 Parmenter, James Parker  
 Parsons, Arthur Jeffry  
 Payne, James Henry  
 Peabody, Charles Breckenridge  
 Peabody, Charles Livingston  
 Peabody, Frank Everett  
 Peabody, Mrs. Gertrude  
 Peabody, John Endicott

Peabody, Philip Glendower  
 Peirce, Mrs. Elizabeth Goldthwait  
 Peirce, Silas  
 \*Perkins, Augustus Thorndike  
 \*Perkins, Mrs. Catherine Page  
 \*Perkins, William  
 \*Perry, Charles French  
 Perry, Edward Hale  
 Perry, Thomas Sergeant  
 Pfaff, Charles  
 Pfaff, Mrs. Hannah Adams  
 \*Pfaff, Jacob  
 Phillips, Mrs. Anna Tucker  
 Pickering, Henry  
 \*Pierce, Henry Lillie  
 \*Pierce, Nathaniel Willard  
 Pillsbury, Albert Enoch  
 Piper, William Taggard  
 Playfair, Edith, Lady  
 \*Poole, Lucius  
 Porter, Alexander Silvanus  
 \*Porter, Edward Griffin  
 Porter, William Killam, Jr.  
 Potter, Henry Staples  
 \*Prager, Philip  
 Prager, Mrs. Rachel  
 Prang, Louis  
 Prang, Mrs. Mary Dana  
 Pratt, Laban  
 Prendergast, James Maurice  
 Prescott, Alfred Usher  
 Prescott, Walter Conway  
 Preston, George Marshall  
 Proctor, Mrs. Abby Shaw  
 Pulsifer, William Henry  
 \*Putnam, Mrs. Mary Lowell  
 Putnam, William Edward  
 Quincy, Charles Frederic  
 Quincy, George Gilbert  
 \*Quincy, George Henry  
 Quincy, Mrs. Mary Adams  
 Quincy, Mrs. Mary Caroline  
 \*Quincy, Samuel Miller  
 \*Radcliffe, Herbert  
 Ratsheky, Abraham Captain  
 Raymond, Freeborn Fairfield, 2nd

\*Read, Mrs. Lucy Richmond  
 Reed, Mrs. Grace Evelyn  
 Reed, Henry Ransom  
 Reed, James  
 Reed, John Sampson  
 Reed, William Howell  
 Reynolds, John Phillips, Jr.  
 Rhodes, James Ford  
 Rice, Edward David  
 Rich, William Ellery Channing  
 Richards, Francis Henry  
 \*Richards, Henry Capen  
 Richardson, Albert Lewis  
 Richardson, Benjamin Heber  
 Richardson, Edward Bridge  
 Richardson, Edward Cyrenius  
 Richardson, Maurice Howe  
 Richardson, Spencer Welles  
 Richardson, William Lambert  
 Riley, James Madison  
 Ripley, George  
 Rivers, Miss Mary  
 Robinson, Edward  
 Roby, Mrs. Cynthia Coggeshall  
 \*Ropes, John Codman  
 \*Ross, Alphonso  
 Rotch, William  
 Ruggles, Charles Albert  
 Russell, Joseph Ballister  
 Russell, Mrs. Margaret Pelham  
 \*Russell, Samuel Hammond  
 Rust, Nathaniel Johnson  
 Rutan, Charles Hercules  
 Saltonstall, Richard Middlecott  
 Sampson, Charles Edward  
 \*Sampson, Edwin Holbrook  
 Sargent, Charles Sprague  
 Sargent, Miss Louisa Lee  
 Sawyer, Henry Nathan  
 Sears, Henry Francis  
 Sears, Herbert Mason  
 Sears, Horace Scudder  
 Sears, Joshua Montgomery  
 Sears, Mrs. Mary Crowninshield  
 Seaver, William James  
 Sederquist, Arthur Butman

Sewall, Atherton  
 Shattuck, Frederick Cheyne  
 Shattuck, George Brune  
 Shaw, Mrs. Cora Lyman  
 Shaw, Henry Lyman  
 Shaw, Henry Southworth  
 Shaw, Henry Southworth, Jr.  
 Shillaber, William Green  
 \*Shimmin, Charles Franklin  
 Shuman, Abraham  
 Sigourney, Henry  
 Simpson, Frank Ernest  
 Skinner, Francis  
 Skinner, Francis, Jr.  
 Slafter, Edmund Farwell  
 Slater, Andrew Chapin  
 \*Slocum, Mrs. Sarah Elizabeth  
 \*Slocum, William Henry  
 Smith, Frank Ernest  
 Smith, Joseph Warren  
 Smith, Miss Mary Almira  
 Sohler, Miss Elizabeth Putnam  
 Sohler, William Davies  
 Sortwell, Alvin Foye  
 Spaulding, Mrs. Emily Steward  
 Spaulding, John Taylor  
 Sprague, Francis Peleg  
 Sprague, Phineas Warren  
 Squire, Frank Orvis  
 \*Stafford, George Lewis  
 Stanwood, James Rindge  
 Stearns, Foster Waterman  
 Stearns, Frank Waterman  
 Stearns, Richard Hall  
 Steinert, Alexander  
 Stetson, Amos William  
 Stetson, James Henry  
 Stetson, John Alpheus  
 Stevens, Oliver  
 Stone, Charles Wellington  
 Storey, Joseph Charles  
 Storey, Mrs. Mary Ascension  
 Stowell, Edmund Channing  
 \*Stowell, John  
 Stratton, Solomon Piper  
 \*Sturgis, Russell

\*Sumner, Alfred Henry  
 Suter, Hales Wallace  
 Swan, William Willard  
 \*Sweetser, Mrs. Anne Maria  
 Sweetser, Isaac Homer  
 Swift, Henry Walton  
 Taft, Edward Augustine  
 Taggard, Henry  
 Talbot, Miss Marion  
 Taylor, Charles Henry  
 Taylor, Charles Henry, Jr.  
 Taylor, William Osgood  
 \*Thacher, Henry Charles  
 Thacher, Louis Bartlett  
 Thayer, Charles Irving  
 \*Thayer, David  
 Thayer, Eugene Van Rensselaer  
 Thayer, Frank Bartlett  
 Thayer, John Elliot  
 Thayer, Mrs. Mary  
 Thorndike, Alden Augustus  
 \*Thorndike, George Quincy  
 Thorndike, Townsend William  
 \*Thornton, Charles Cutts Gookin  
 Tileston, James Clarke  
 \*Tinkham, George Henry  
 Todd, Thomas  
 \*Tompkins, Arthur Gordon  
 Tompkins, Eugene  
 Tompkins, Mrs. Frances Henrietta  
     Viles  
 Tucker, Alanson  
 Tucker, George Fox  
 \*Tucker, James Crehore  
 Tucker, Lawrence  
 Tufts, Leonard  
 Turner, Alfred Rogers  
 Turner, Mrs. Cora Leslie  
 \*Turner, Edward  
 \*Turner, Job Abiel  
 Tyler, Charles Hitchcock  
 Tyler, Edward Royall  
 \*Upham, George Phinehas  
 \*Upton, George Bruce  
 Van Nostrand, Alonzo Gifford  
 \*Vose, James Whiting

Wadsworth, Alexander Fairfield  
 \*Walker, Francis Amasa  
 Walker, Grant  
 Wallace, Cranmore Nesmith  
 Ward, Francis Jackson  
 Ware, Miss Mary Lee  
 Warner, Bela Hemenway  
 Warren, Albert Cyrus  
 Warren, Edward Ross  
 Warren, John Collins  
 Warren, Samuel Dennis  
 \*Warren, Mrs. Susan Cornelia  
 \*Warren, William Wilkins  
 Waterman, Frank Arthur  
 \*Waters, Edwin Forbes  
 Watkins, Walter Kendall  
 Webster, Frank George  
 \*Webster, John Haskell  
 Weeks, John Wingate  
 Welch, Francis Clarke  
 Weld, Mrs. Caroline Langdon  
 Weld, Daniel  
 Weld, John Davis  
 \*Weld, Otis Everett  
 Wendell, Barrett  
 \*Wentworth, Alonzo Bond  
 Wesson, James Leonard  
 West, Mrs. Olivia Sears  
 Weston, Mrs. Frances Erving  
 Wheeler, Horace Leslie  
 Wheelwright, Andrew Cunningham  
 \*Wheelwright, Edward  
 Wheelwright, Mrs. Isaphene Moore  
 \*Wheelwright, Josiah  
 \*Wheildon, William Wilder  
 Whipple, Joseph Reed  
 Whipple, Sherman Leland  
 Whitcher, Frank Weston  
 \*White, Charles Tallman  
 White, George Robert  
 \*White, John Gardner  
 White, Mrs. Sarah Brackett  
 \*White, Miss Susan Jackson  
 Whitman, William

\*Whitmore, Charles John  
 \*Whitmore, Charles Octavius  
 \*Whitney, Mrs. Caroline Abbe  
 \*Whitney, Henry Austin  
 Whitney, James Lyman  
 \*Whittington, Hiram  
 \*Wigglesworth, Edward  
 Wigglesworth, George  
 Willcomb, Mrs. Martha Stearns  
 Willcutt, Francis Henry  
 Willcutt, Levi Lincoln  
 Willcutt, Levi Lincoln, Jr.  
 \*Willcutt, Mrs. Mary Ann Phillips  
 Willcutt, Miss Sarah Edith  
 Williams, Benjamin Bangs  
 \*Williams, Edward Henry  
 Williams, Henry Dudley  
 \*Williams, Henry Willard  
 Williams, John Davis  
 \*Williams, Miss Louisa Harding  
 Williams, Ralph Blake  
 Williams, Samuel Stevens Coffin  
 Winchester, Daniel Low  
 \*Winchester, Thomas Bradlee  
 Winslow, William Copley  
 Winsor, Miss Mary Pickard  
 Winsor, Robert  
 Winthrop, Robert Charles, Jr.  
 Winthrop, Robert Mason  
 Wise, John Perry  
 Wolcott, Mrs. Edith Prescott  
 Woodbury, John Page  
 \*Woodman, Cyrus  
 Woods, Frederick Adams  
 \*Woods, Henry  
 \*Woolley, William  
 Woolson, Mrs. Annie Williston  
 \*Woolson, James Adams  
 Wright, Albert Judd  
 Wright, Charles Francis  
 \*Wright, Miss Esther Fidelia  
 Wright, John Gordon  
 Wright, William James  
 \*Young, George

## ANNUAL MEMBERS.

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Abbott, Grafton St. Loe	Avery, Charles French
Abbott, Samuel, Jr.	Bacon, Edwin Munroe
Adams, Alexander Clinton	Bailey, Andrew Jackson
Adams, Edward Brinley	Bailey, Charles Howard
Adams, Harry Franklin	Bailey, Hollis Russell
Ainsley, John Robert	Baird, John Caldwell
Alcott, John Sewall Pratt	Baker, Ezra Henry
Alden, William Lindley	Bancroft, Joseph Howland
Alexander, Ebenezer	Barbour, Edmund Dana
Allen, Mrs. Adeline Amanda	Barnes, Amos
Allen, Mrs. Caroline Balch	Barrus, George Hale
Allen, Crawford Carter	Bartlett, Nelson Slater
Allen, Frank Dewey	Barton, Edward Henry
Allen, Frederick Baylies	Batcheller, Robert
Allen, Horace Gwynne	Bates, John Lewis
Allen, William Lothrop	Batt, Charles Richard
Alley, Arthur Humphrys	Baylies, Walter Cabot
Ames, Fisher	Beal, Boylston Adams
Ames, Oliver	Bean, Henry Sumner
Amory, William	Benton, Josiah Henry, Jr.
Anderson, James Francis	Bigelow, Alanson
Anderson, Luther Stetson	Bigelow, Mrs. Sarah Elizabeth
Andrews, Edward Reynolds	Binder, William
Appleton, John Henry	Bliss, James Frederick
Appleton, Samuel	Bliss, William Hayward
Appleton, William Sumner	Blodgett, William
Atkins, Edwin Farnsworth	Boit, Robert Apthorp
Atkinson, Charles Follen	Boles, Frank Walter
Atkinson, George	Bond, Lawrence
Austin, Charles Lewis	Borland, Melancthon Woolsey

Bouvé, Charles Osborn  
 Bowditch, Charles Pickering  
 Bowen, Henry James  
 Bradlee, John Tisdale  
 Braman, James Chandler  
 Briggs, Oliver Leonard  
 Brooks, Lyman Loring  
 Brown, Atherton Thayer  
 Brown, Harold Haskell  
 Brown, Samuel Newell  
 Bruerton, James  
 Bryant, John Duncan  
 Bunker, Marston Bradlee  
 Burdick, Allen  
 Burgess, Mrs. Jerusha Arey  
 Burnett, Robert Manton  
 \*Burr, Isaac Tucker  
 Burrage, Charles Henry  
 Bush, John Standish Foster  
 Bush, Samuel Dacre  
 Capen, Samuel Billings  
 Carlisle, Edward Augustus  
 \*Carlton, Samuel Augustus  
 Carpenter, Frederick Banker  
 Carr, Samuel  
 Carter, George Edward  
 Chadwick, George Whitefield  
 Chamberlin, Miss Abby H.  
 Cheney, Mrs. Elizabeth Stickney  
 Chick, Frank Samuel  
 Choate, Seth Adams  
 Clapp, Mrs. Vanlora Joann  
 Clark, Albe Cady  
 Clark, Arthur Tirrell  
 Clark, Benjamin Cutler  
 Clark, Benjamin Preston  
 Clark, Charles Storey  
 Clark, Ellery Harding  
 Clark, Frederic Simmons  
 Clark, Isaiah Raymond  
 Clarke, George Kuhn  
 Clarke, George Lemist  
 Clough, Micajah Pratt  
 Clough, Samuel Chester  
 Cobb, John Candler  
 Cobb, Melville Lubeck

Cochrane, Alexander  
 Codman, Charles Russell  
 \*Codman, Edward Wainwright  
 Coffin, Charles Albert  
 Cole, Enoch Edward  
 Coleman, Cornelius Ambrose  
 Collins, Patrick Andrew  
 Coolidge, Mrs. Alice Brackett  
 Coolidge, Francis Lowell  
 Coolidge, Harold Jefferson  
 Coolidge, John Templeman  
 Cordis, Mrs. Adelaide Elizabeth  
 Covell, Alphonso Smith  
 Cox, Edwin Birchard  
 \*Crane, Joshua  
 Crane, Winthrop Murray  
 Crosby, Mrs. Medora Robbins  
 Crosby, Samuel Trevett  
 Crosby, Stephen Moody  
 Cumings, Charles Bradley  
 Cuniff, Michael Mathew  
 Cunningham, Henry Crawford  
 Currant, John Francis  
 Cushing, Arthur Percy  
 Cutter, Leonard Francis  
 Dalton, Charles Henry  
 Damrell, John Stanhope  
 Daniels, John Alden  
 Dary, George Allen  
 Davenport, Francis Henry  
 Davenport, George Howe  
 Davis, Horatio  
 Dawes, Ambrose  
 Day, Frank Ashley  
 Dean, Charles Augustus  
 Dennison, Charles Sumner  
 Dennison, Henry Beals  
 Dennison, Herbert Elmer  
 Dexter, Charles Warner  
 Dexter, George Blake  
 Dexter, Gordon  
 Dickinson, Marquis Fayette  
 Dillaway, Charles Henry  
 Dodd, Henry Ware  
 Dodd, Horace  
 Dolliver, Watson Shields

- Dowse, Charles Francis  
 Dresser, Willard Houghton  
 Driver, William Raymond  
 Drummond, Mrs. Esther Anne  
 Drummond, James Frederick  
 Dumaresq, Philip Kearney  
 Dunn, Edward Howard  
 Durant, William Bullard  
 Eaton, Charles Lynd  
 \*Eaton, Edward Boylston  
 Edmands, Amos Lawrence  
 Elder, Samuel James  
 Eldredge, Miss Elizabeth Emelyn  
 Eldredge, Mrs. Ellen Sophia  
 Eldredge, Miss Theodora Maria  
 Eliot, Amory  
 Eliot, Mrs. Emily Marshall  
 Ellis, Augustus Hobart  
 Ellms, Charles Otis  
 Emery, Daniel Sullivan  
 Ernst, Mrs. Ellen Lunt  
 Eustis, George Pickering  
 Eustis, Joseph Tracy  
 Eustis, William Tracy  
 Everett, Arthur Greene  
 Fairbanks, Charles Francis  
 Farley, William Thayer  
 Farnsworth, Miss Alice  
 Farrar, Frederick Albert  
 Fay, Temple Rivera  
 Ferdinand, Frank  
 Fifield, Mrs. Emily Anna  
 Fisk, Otis Daniell  
 Fiske, John Minot  
 Flagg, Elisha  
 Flanders, Mrs. Helen Burgess  
 Folsom, Albert Alonzo  
 Foster, Charles Henry Wheelwright  
 Foster, Francis Apthorp  
 Fottler, Jacob  
 French, Clarence Freeman  
 Frothingham, Edward  
 Fry, Charles  
 Fuller, Alfred Worcester  
 Furness, Dawes Eliot  
 Gardiner, Frederick Augustus  
 Gardiner, Robert Hallowell  
 Gardner, George Augustus  
 Gaston, William Alexander  
 Gay, Eben Howard  
 Gay, Frederick Lewis  
 Gay, Warren Fisher  
 Gay, William Otis  
 Gill, Mrs. Matilda  
 Gleason, Daniel Angell  
 Goddard, William  
 Goodnow, Daniel  
 Goodnow, Walter Richardson  
 Gookin, Charles Bailey  
 Goss, Elbridge Henry  
 Graves, John Long  
 Gray, John Chipman  
 Greene, Mrs. Rebecca Andrews  
 Hall, Charles Wells  
 Hall, James Morris Whiton  
 Hall, Thomas Hills  
 Hallett, Daniel Bunker  
 Halsall, William Formby  
 Hamlin, Charles Sumner  
 Hammond, Mrs. Esther Lathrop  
 Hammond, Gardiner Greene  
 Hardy, Alpheus Holmes  
 \*Hardy, Mrs. Susan Warner  
 Harrington, George Sumner  
 Harris, George Washington  
 Hart, Francis Russell  
 Haskell, Edwin Bradbury  
 Haskell, Henry Hill  
 Hastings, Albert Woodman  
 Hastings, Charles William  
 Hatfield, Charles Edwin  
 Hayes, Clarence Henry  
 Haynes, Henry Williamson  
 Heard, John Theodore  
 Hedges, Sidney McDowell  
 Hemenway, Mrs. Ellen Louisa  
 Henchman, Miss Annie Parker  
 Hill, Clarence Harvey  
 Hills, William Sanford  
 Hockley, Mrs. Amelia Daniell  
 Hogg, John  
 Hollander, Louis Preston

Hopewell, John  
 Horton, Edward Augustus  
 Hosmer, Jerome Carter  
 Howe, Henry Saltonstall  
 Howe, Walter Clark  
 Howes, Daniel Havens  
 Howland, Joseph Francis  
 Howland, Shepard  
 Hubbard, James Mascarene  
 Hubbard, Samuel  
 Huckins, Frank  
 Huckins, Harry  
 Hudson, Mrs. Eunice Wells  
 Humphrey, Henry Bauer  
 Humphreys, Richard Clapp  
 Hunt, Frederick Thayer  
 Hunt, Henry Warren  
 Hurd, Charles Edwin  
 Hutchings, Mrs. Ellen  
 Inches, Charles Edward  
 Ireson, Mrs. Ellen Wheeler  
 Jackson, Robert Tracy  
 Jackson, William Henry  
 James, George Barker  
 James, William Grant  
 Jaques, Eustace  
 Jaques, Henry Percy  
 Jaynes, Charles Porter  
 Jelly, George Frederick  
 Jernegan, Holmes Mayhew  
 Johnson, Edward  
 Johnson, Edward Crosby  
 Johnson, Herbert Spencer  
 Johnson, Hiram  
 Jones, Benjamin Mitchell  
 Jones, Clarence William  
 Jones, Mrs. Sarah Gavett  
 Jones, William Parker  
 Judd, Mrs. Sarah Ann  
 Kellogg, Charles Wetmore  
 Kennedy, Miss Louise  
 Kent, Prentiss Mellen  
 King, Daniel Webster  
 King, Tarrant Putnam  
 Knapp, George Brown  
 Lamb, Roland Olmstead

Lathrop, John  
 Lawrence, William  
 Lawrie, Andrew Wescott  
 Learned, Francis Mason  
 Leatherbee, Charles William  
 Leatherbee, James Drew  
 Lee, George Cabot  
 Leman, John Howard  
 Leverett, George Vasmer  
 Lewis, Frederic Hastings  
 Lincoln, Albert Lamb  
 Lincoln, Solomon  
 Lincoln, William Edwards  
 Lincoln, William Henry  
 Little, Samuel  
 Livermore, George Brigham  
 Livermore, Thomas Leonard  
 Locke, Charles Augustus  
 Lockwood, Rhodes  
 Longfellow, Miss Alice Mary  
 Longfellow, Richard King  
 Lord, William Harding  
 Loring, Miss Mary James  
 Lovering, Charles Taylor  
 Lowney, Walter McPherson  
 Lunt, William Wallace  
 Lyman, Miss Florence  
 Lyman, George Hinckley  
 Maccabe, Joseph Brewster  
 Mack, Mrs. Eleanor Stevens  
 Mackintosh, William Hillegas  
 \*Mann, Jonathan Harrington  
 Manning, William Wayland  
 McClellan, William Beattie  
 McGlenen, Edward Webster  
 McLellan, Edward  
 McNeil, George Edwin  
 Meacom, George  
 Mead, Edwin Doak  
 Means, Charles Johnson  
 Means, James  
 Meredith, Mrs. Mary Elizabeth  
 Merrill, William Edward  
 Merritt, Edward Percival  
 \*Metcalf, Henry Brewer  
 Meyer, Miss Héloïse



- Miller, Henry Franklin  
 Miner, George Allen  
 Minot, Laurence  
 Mitchell, Thomas Spencer  
 Monks, Frank Hawthorne  
 Monks, Richard Joseph  
 Moody, Mrs. Elizabeth Dana  
 Moors, Joseph Benjamin  
 Morison, Mrs. Emily Marshall  
 Morse, Miss Annie Conant  
 Morse, Godfrey  
 Morse, Henry Curtis  
 \*Morse, Jacob  
 Morse, John Torrey  
 Moseley, Frank  
 Mumford, James Gregory  
 Murdock, Harold  
 Myrick, Nathan Sumner  
 Naphen, Henry Francis  
 Nash, Bennett Hubbard  
 Nash, Herbert  
 Newhall, Charles Lyman  
 Newhall, George Warren  
 Newhall, Horatio  
 \*Nichols, Mrs. Elizabeth Louisa  
 Nichols, Francis Henry  
 Nickerson, Andrew  
 Noble, John  
 Nolte, George Henry  
 North, James Norman  
 Nottage, Henry Bailey  
 O'Brien, Edward Francis  
 O'Brien, Thomas Leland  
 O'Meara, Stephen  
 Otis, Mrs. Margaret  
 Paine, Charles Jackson  
 Palmer, Bradley Webster  
 Palmer, Ezra  
 Parker, Charles Wentworth  
 Parker, Chester  
 Parker, George Francis  
 Parsons, Miss Anna Quincy Thaxter  
 Peabody, Francis Howard  
 Peirson, Charles Lawrence  
 Perkins, Edward Cranch  
 Perkins, James Dudley  
 Perry, Mrs. Olive Augusta  
 Peters, Francis Alonzo  
 Peters, William York  
 Pettigrove, Frederick George  
 Phelps, George Henry  
 Phillips, Elijah Brigham  
 Phipps, Benjamin  
 Pidgin, Charles Felton  
 Pierce, Wallace Lincoln  
 Piper, Henry Augustus  
 Poor, Clarence Henry  
 Pope, Caroline Augusta  
 Porter, Charles Burnham  
 Powers, Patrick Henry  
 Pray, Benjamin Sweetser  
 Prescott, William Herbert  
 Pridee, William Henry  
 Priest, George Henry  
 Putnam, George Franklin  
 Putnam, Miss Georgina Lowell  
 Quincy, Josiah Phillips  
 Rand, Arnold Augustus  
 Read, Charles French  
 Read, William  
 Redfern, Benjamin Franklin  
 Reed, George Bowlend  
 Remick, John Anthony  
 Reynolds, Edward  
 Reynolds, Edward Belcher  
 Rhodes, Stephen Holbrook  
 Rice, David  
 Rich, James Rogers  
 Richards, George Edward  
 Robbins, Royal  
 Rodman, Samuel William  
 Rodocanachi, John Michael  
 Rogers, Gorham  
 Rogers, Mrs. William Barton  
 Ross, Mrs. Caroline Emily  
 Rothwell, James Eli  
 Russell, Edward  
 Russell, Mrs. Frances Spofford  
 Russell, Thomas Hastings  
 Saben, Edward Emerson  
 \*Sampson, Oscar Hallett  
 Sargent, Mrs. Aimée

\* Deceased.

Sargent, Arthur Hewes  
 Sawyer, Timothy Thompson  
 Sawyer, Warren  
 Schouler, James  
 Seabury, Frank  
 Searle, Charles Putnam  
 Sears, Alexander Pomroy  
 Sears, Francis Bacon  
 Sears, George Oliver  
 Sears, Mrs. Ruth  
 Sears, Richard  
 Sears, William Richards  
 Seavey, Fred Hannibal  
 Sergeant, Charles Spencer  
 Shaw, Mrs. Annie Whipple  
 Sherwin, Thomas  
 Shuman, Samuel  
 Skillings, David Nelson  
 Small, Augustus Dennett  
 Smith, Albert Oliver  
 Smith, Charles Card  
 Smith, Joseph Newhall  
 Smith, William Eustis  
 Snow, Charles Armstrong  
 Soule, Horace Homer, Jr.  
 Sowdon, Arthur John Clark  
 Spear, Edmund Doe  
 Spiller, Joseph Baker  
 \*Sprague, Mrs. Elizabeth Rebecca  
 Sprague, Henry Harrison  
 Spring, Charles Wright  
 Stanwood, Arthur Grimes  
 Stearns, James Price  
 Stevens, Benjamin Franklin  
 Stevens, Francis Herbert  
 Storer, John Humphreys  
 Story, Joseph  
 Stowe, William Edward  
 Stowell, Francis  
 Stratton, Charles Edwin  
 Strong, Edward Alexander  
 Sturgis, Richard Clipston  
 Sullivan, Richard  
 Swan, Charles Herbert  
 Swan, Robert Thaxter  
 Sweet, Everell Fletcher

Talbot, Mrs. Isabella Weir  
 Thayer, Bayard  
 Thayer, Nathaniel  
 Thorndike, Augustus Larkin  
 Throckmorton, John Wakefield  
 Francis  
 Tolman, James Pike  
 Torrey, Benjamin Barstow  
 \*Tower, William Augustus  
 Trask, William Blake  
 Trask, William Ropes  
 Tucker, Frederick Manning  
 Tufts, William Fuller  
 Turner, Henry Richmond  
 Tuttle, Joseph Henry  
 Tuttle, Lucius  
 Underwood, Mrs. Caroline Susanna  
 Underwood, Henry Oliver  
 Varnum, John Marshall  
 Vaughan, Francis Wales  
 Vialle, Charles Augustus  
 Vincent, Miss Susan Walker  
 Vorenberg, Simon  
 Vose, Charles  
 Wait, William Cushing  
 Wales, George Canning  
 Wales, William Quincy  
 Ware, Horace Everett  
 Warren, Bentley Wirt  
 Warren, Franklin Cooley  
 Warren, Mrs. Rebecca Bennett  
 Warren, Samuel Mills  
 Way, Charles Granville  
 Webster, Everett Bertram  
 Weeks, Warren Bailey Potter  
 Welch, Charles Alfred  
 Weld, Aaron Davis  
 \*Weld, George Walker  
 Wells, Benjamin Williams  
 West, Charles Alfred  
 Weston, Thomas  
 Wetherbee, Winthrop  
 Wheeler, George Henry  
 Wheelwright, Henry Augustus  
 Wheelwright, John William  
 White, Miss Gertrude Richardson

White, McDonald Ellis  
Whitney, David Rice  
Whitney, James Edward  
Whitney, Mrs. Margaret Foster  
Whittemore, Henry  
Whittier, Albert Rufus  
Whittier, Albert Rufus, Jr.  
Williams, David Weld  
Williams, Henry Bigelow  
Williams, Jacob Lafayette  
Williams, Moses  
Williams, Oliver Edwin

Williams, Robert Breck  
Williamson, Robert Warden  
Wilson, Davies  
Winkley, Samuel Hobart  
Winthrop, Thomas Lindall  
Wolf, Bernard Mark  
Wood, Irving  
Woodbridge, Samuel Homer  
Woodbury, Isaac Franklin  
Woodman, Stephen Foster  
Wright, Frank Vernon  
Young, William Hill

## Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

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**Be it known** that whereas THOMAS C. AMORY, CURTIS GUILD, JOHN WARD DEAN, DORUS CLARKE, SAMUEL M. QUINCY, WILLIAM S. APPLETON, THOMAS MINNS, HENRY F. JENKS, JOHN T. HASSAM, and DUDLEY R. CHILD, have associated themselves with the intention of forming a corporation under the name of

### **The Bostonian Society,**

for the purpose of promoting the study of the history of Boston, and the preservation of its antiquities, and have complied with the provisions of the Statutes of this Commonwealth in such case made and provided, as appears from the certificate of the President, Treasurer and Directors of said corporation, duly approved by the Commissioner of Corporations and recorded in this office ;

**Now, Therefore, I,** Henry B. Peirce, Secretary of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, **do hereby certify** that said THOMAS C. AMORY, CURTIS GUILD, JOHN WARD DEAN, DORUS CLARKE, SAMUEL M. QUINCY, WILLIAM S. APPLETON, THOMAS MINNS, HENRY F. JENKS, JOHN T. HASSAM and DUDLEY R. CHILD, their associates and successors, are legally organized and established as and are hereby made an existing corporation under the name of

### **The Bostonian Society,**

with the powers, rights and privileges and subject to the limitations, duties and restrictions, which by law, appertain thereto.



**Witness** my official signature hereunto subscribed and the seal of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts hereunto affixed, this second day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty one.

[Signed]

HENRY B. PEIRCE,

*Secretary of the Commonwealth.*

# THE BOSTONIAN SOCIETY.

---

*ORGANIZED TO PROMOTE THE STUDY OF THE HISTORY OF BOSTON  
AND THE PRESERVATION OF ITS ANTIQUITIES.*

## BY-LAWS.

### I.

#### OBJECTS.

It shall be the duty of members, so far as may be in their power, to carry out the objects of the Society, by collecting, by gift, loan, or purchase, books, manuscripts, and pictures, and by such other suitable means as may from time to time seem expedient.

### II.

#### MEMBERS.

The members of the Bostonian Society shall be such persons, either resident or non-resident in Boston, as shall, after having been proposed and accepted as candidates at any regular monthly meeting by the Directors, be elected by the votes of a majority of the members present and voting.

### III.

#### HONORARY AND CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

Honorary and Corresponding members shall be nominated by the Directors, and shall be elected by ballot by two-thirds of the members present and voting. They may take part in the meetings of the Society, but shall not be entitled to vote.

### IV.

#### ADMISSION FEE AND ASSESSMENTS.

Each member shall pay five dollars at the time of his or her admission, and five dollars each first day of January afterwards, into the treasury of the Society for its general purposes; provided, however, that no person joining the Society on or after the first day of October in any year shall be required to pay an additional assessment for the year commencing on the first day of January following.

If any member shall neglect to pay his or her admission fee or annual assessment, for three months after the same is due, he or she shall be liable to forfeit his or her membership at any time when the Directors shall so order.

The payment of the sum of thirty dollars in any one year by any member of the Society shall constitute him or her a life member of the Society; life members shall be free from assessments, and entitled to all the rights and privileges of annual members. The money received for such life membership shall constitute a fund, of which not more than twenty per cent., together with the annual income, shall be spent in any one year.

## V.

## CERTIFICATES.

Certificates signed by the President, and the Clerk, shall be issued to all persons who have become life members of the Society.

## VI.

## MEETINGS.

The annual meeting of the Society shall be held on the second Tuesday in January, and regular meetings shall be held on the second Tuesday of every month, excepting June, July, August and September, at such time and place as the Directors shall appoint. Special meetings shall be called by the Clerk, under the instruction of the Directors.

At all meetings ten members shall be a quorum for business. All Committees shall be appointed by the Chair, unless otherwise ordered.

## VII.

## OFFICERS.

The officers of the Society shall be nine Directors, a President, a Clerk, and a Treasurer. The Directors, Clerk and Treasurer, shall be chosen by ballot at the annual meeting in January, and shall hold office for one year, and until others are duly chosen and qualified in their stead.

The President shall be chosen by the Board of Directors, from their number, at their first meeting after election, or at any adjournment thereof.

The offices of Clerk and Treasurer may be held by the same person.

## VIII.

## VACANCIES.

Any vacancies in the Board of Directors, or the office of Clerk or Treasurer, may be filled for the remainder of the term at any regular meeting of the Society, by the vote of two-thirds of the members present and voting.

In the absence of the Clerk at any meeting of the Society, a Clerk *pro tempore* shall be chosen.

## IX.

## NOMINATING COMMITTEE.

At the monthly meeting in December, a Nominating Committee of five persons shall be appointed, who shall report at the annual meeting a list of candidates for the places to be filled.

## X.

## PRESIDING OFFICER.

The President, or in his absence one of the Directors, shall preside at all meetings of the Society. In the absence of all these officers, a President *pro tempore* shall be chosen.

## XI.

## DUTIES OF THE CLERK.

The Clerk shall be sworn to the faithful discharge of his duties.

He shall notify all meetings of the Society. He shall keep an exact record of all the proceedings of the meetings of the Society and of its Directors.

He shall conduct the general correspondence of the Society, and place on file all letters received.

He shall enter the names of members systematically in books kept for the purpose, and issue certificates of life membership.

The Clerk shall have such charge of all property in the possession of the Society as may from time to time be delegated to him by the Board of Directors.

He shall acknowledge each loan or gift that may be made to and accepted in behalf of the Society.

## XII.

## DUTIES OF THE TREASURER.

The Treasurer shall collect all moneys due to the Society, and pay all bills against the Society, when approved by the Board of Directors.

He shall keep a full account of the receipts and expenditures in a book belonging to the Society, which shall always be open to the inspection of the Directors; and at the annual meeting in January he shall make a written report of all his doings for the year preceding.

The Treasurer shall give bond in the sum of one hundred dollars, with one surety, for the faithful discharge of his duties.

## XIII.

## DUTIES AND POWERS OF DIRECTORS.

The Directors shall superintend and conduct the prudential and executive business of the Society; shall authorize all expenditures of money; fix all salaries; provide a common seal; receive and accept all resignations and forfeitures of membership, and see that the same are complied with.

The Directors shall have full power to comply with the lease of the rooms in the Old State House, made with the State, and to make all necessary rules and regulations require

They shall annually, in the month of April, make a careful comparison of the articles in the possession of the Society with the list to be returned to the City of Boston under the terms of the lease, and certify to its correctness.

They shall make a report of their doings at the annual meeting of the Society.

The Directors may, from time to time, appoint such sub-committees as they deem expedient.

In case of any vacancy in the office of Clerk or Treasurer, they shall have power to choose a Clerk or Treasurer *pro tempore* till the next meeting of the Society.

#### XIV.

##### MEETINGS OF THE DIRECTORS.

Regular meetings of the Directors shall be held on the day previous to the regular meetings of the Society, at an hour to be fixed by the President. Special meetings of the Directors shall be held in such manner as they may appoint; and a majority shall constitute a quorum for business.

#### XV.

##### FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The President shall annually, in the month of January, appoint two Directors, who, with the President, shall constitute the Committee of Finance, to examine, from time to time, the books and accounts of the Treasurer; to audit his accounts at the close of the year, and to report upon the expediency of proposed expenditures of money.

#### XVI.

##### STANDING COMMITTEES.

The President shall annually, in the month of January, appoint five standing committees, as follows:—

##### *Committee on the Rooms.*

A committee of seven members, to be called the Committee on the Rooms, of which the President and Clerk of the Society shall be members *ex-officiis*, who shall have charge of all the arrangements of the Rooms (except books, manuscripts, and other objects appropriate to the Library, offered as gifts or loans); the hanging of pictures, and the general arrangement of the Society's collections in their department.

##### *Committee on Papers.*

A committee of three members, to be called the Committee on Papers, who shall have charge of the subject of papers to be read, or other exercises of a like nature, at the monthly meetings of the Society.



*Committee on Membership.*

A committee of five or more members, to be called the Committee on Membership, whose duty it shall be to give information in relation to the purposes of the Society, and increase its membership.

*Committee on the Library.*

A committee of five members, to be called the Committee on the Library, who shall have charge of all the arrangements of the Library, including the acceptance or rejection of all books, manuscripts, and other objects appropriate to the Library, offered as gifts or loans, and the general arrangement of the Society's collections in their department.

*Committee on Publications.*

A committee of four members to be called the Committee on Publications, who shall have charge of all the publications of the Society.

These five committees shall perform the duties above set forth, under the general supervision of the Directors.

Vacancies which may occur in any of these committees during their term of service shall be filled by the President.

## XVII.

## AMENDMENTS TO BY-LAWS.

Amendments to the By-laws may be made, at any annual meeting, by vote of two-thirds of the members present and voting. They may also be made by the like vote at any regular meeting, provided notice of the same be contained in a call for such meeting issued by the Clerk, and sent to every member.





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THE KING'S CHAPEL BURYING-GROUND.

# PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

# BOSTONIAN SOCIETY

AT THE

ANNUAL MEETING, JANUARY 9, 1906.



BOSTON:  
OLD STATE HOUSE.  
PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SOCIETY.  
MCMVI.



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*Committee on Publications*

CHARLES H. TAYLOR, Jr.  
RUFUS G. F. CANDAGE

JOHN W. FARWELL  
EDWARD B. REYNOLDS

# BOSTONIAN SOCIETY.

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## TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING.

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THE Twenty-fifth Annual Meeting of the Bostonian Society was held in the Council Chamber of the Old State House, Boston, on Tuesday, January 9, 1906, at 3 P. M., in accordance with a notice mailed to every member.

President Curtis Guild, Sr., occupied the chair, and the records of the last annual and monthly meetings were read by the Clerk, and approved.

President Guild then delivered his Annual Address, as follows : —

### PRESIDENT GUILD'S ADDRESS.

*Fellow Members of the Bostonian Society :*

At these annual meetings of our Society, these halting places as they may be called, it is a fitting time to take a retrospective glance and see what progress we have made.

In endeavoring to promote the study of the history of our city and the preservation of objects of historical interest, it is evident that our labors will be of prime advantage to historians and others interested in the antiquities of Boston who will come after us.

In former annual addresses I have ventured to indicate many things that might be done to add to the historical information

*Committee on Public*

CHARLES H. TAYLOR, Jr.  
RUFUS G. F. CANDAGE

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monument is also in  
recollected that he and  
rs of the Salem witches

e of our most noted land-  
and undisturbed in spite of  
on Street Subway that has  
steeple of the old building.  
resounded with the voices of  
In 1775 the British troops re-  
calry used it as a riding school.

#### CHIME BUILDING.

dings in Boston is Christ Church,  
as the oldest set of chime bells in the  
e were hung the warning lanterns for

you know it, Revere's ride at night;  
rs' march, and the Lexington fight."

he Old State House is too well known for  
e, but it may be interesting to note that the  
y of Boston was located here, and that the  
or Church of England services were held here

gular Episcopal Church in Boston was King's  
s present building was not completed at the out-  
e Revolution; Washington once attended an ora-  
During and after the Revolution an effort was

made to call the church "The Stone Chapel," but the older and historic name has survived.

It was there that the good old Handel and Haydn Society of Boston gave its first public performance on Christmas Day, 1815. The announcement of the concert was as follows :—

" SACRED ORATORIO.

The Handel and Haydn Society will perform  
an Oratorio, consisting of a Selection of  
Pieces of Sacred Music, chiefly from  
the Works of Handel and Haydn,  
On Monday Evening, the 25th inst., in the  
Stone Chapel in School Street, to Commence  
at 6 o'clock."

From the hour chosen for beginning the concert, it is evident that Boston's dinner hours have changed considerably in ninety years.

Not only was King's Chapel the first Episcopal church in Boston, and the place of the Handel and Haydn Society's first performance, but it became later the first Unitarian church in Boston.

OLDEST CHURCH SOCIETY.

The oldest church society in Boston is, of course, that of "The First Church in Boston." The first church building was on the site of 27 State Street, formerly called King Street, within a hundred feet of the spot where I now stand.

The past year was the two hundred and seventy-fifth anniversary of the settlement of Boston and of the founding of the First Church Society which now occupies a church building at the corner of Berkeley and Marlborough Streets.

THE WINTHROP STATUE.

The building of a new subway station for the East Boston Tunnel at Scollay Square necessitated the removal of the statue of John Winthrop from the spot where it has stood for

some years. In seeking a suitable location for the statue of this first Governor of Massachusetts Bay Colony, one of the founders of Boston, it was decided that no more fitting place could be found than the yard in front of the church of which he was also a founder.

Winthrop was born in Suffolk, near Groton, England, in 1588, the year made memorable by the Spanish Armada. He came to America in June, 1630, and died in this city in 1649. He was chosen the first President of the New England Confederation, the first American Union, September 17, 1643, and it was from this confederation that our group of States derived the name of New England by which they have ever since been called.

In 1638 there was but one church and one lawyer in Boston. The population was less than one thousand, and meals could be obtained at hotels for 12 cents.

#### PARK ST. CHURCH AND BOSTON COMMON.

Park St. Church is not a very old society, having been formed by the secession of a number of the members of the Old South Church, but the church building has been such a conspicuous landmark for the past half century that it is earnestly to be desired that the society may not yield to the spirit of commercialism and consent to its demolition to make way for office buildings.

Boston Common has been tolerably well defended against efforts of encroachment that have been made upon it, none of which, except those of the subway with the hideous stations, have been successful, and let us hope that no further appropriation of the people's park may be made. Anyone who will visit the Common and the Public Garden during the summer months will be convinced of their popularity with the common people as restful and pleasant resorts.

From the colonial days to the present time the Common has been regarded as a place for rest and recreation and as a playground for the boys.

## COASTING ON THE COMMON.

The Frog Pond is always thronged with boys when the skating is good, but the coasting has been, for the greater part, abandoned.

It is probable that the sport of coasting on the Common reached its climax in the seventies, when Samuel C. Cobb was Mayor of Boston. The principal coast was the "Long Coast," from the corner of Park and Beacon Streets to the West Street Gate and as far beyond it along the mall as the momentum would carry you, and there was great rivalry in trying for a record coast on sled or double-runner. Although it was removed but a few years ago, a comparatively small number of Bostonians will remember that there ever was a West Street Gate on the Common.

In the coasting days to which I just referred the Long Coast and the one running from Joy Street toward Boylston Street were sprinkled with water at night, that the paths might be smooth and icy for the boys on the morrow. Bridges for pedestrians were built over these two coasts, and so many people collected to watch the boys that it was necessary to detail policemen to keep the crowds from stopping on the bridges and blocking the way.

There was an incessant stream of boys sliding down the coasts on all sorts of sleds and double-runners, in the day time and until 11 o'clock at night. Many amusing upsets occurred and some serious accidents, and the crowds grew so great that the city fathers began to frown on the sport as too dangerous for a place where there must be so much passing. The bridges were given up and gravel scattered on the icy paths where such glorious coasting had been enjoyed.

At about this same period the snowball fight between the West Enders and the South Enders was a daily occurrence in winter on the baseball grounds of the Common, and the goal sought by the West Enders was to drive their opponents out to Boylston Street before the fight ended for the day.

While the growth of the population has interfered with the use of the Common by big boys as a playground, special pro-

vision for small children has been made on the Public Garden, with sand boxes and swings, and a number of playgrounds have been established in various localities in densely populated parts of the city.

#### SPORTS ON THE COMMON SIXTY YEARS AGO.

Those who were Boston boys sixty years ago enjoyed privileges not accorded to youths of today—then football and hockey were played on the Common in the summer, and in winter the steep paths were crowded with sleds. Then we drove our hoops on the Tremont Street sidewalk from Winter to Boylston Street. I do not wish to find fault with the present in favor of the past, but merely refer to these facts as noting the changes that have taken place.

#### ATTRACTIVE POINTS.

One of Boston's most beautiful residences in my boyhood was that of Gardiner Greene, Esq., situated on a broad high ground reaching from Tremont Street up above Bowdoin, and commanding a fine view of Boston Harbor.

The Boston Museum, which was torn down a few years ago, can hardly be called as yet an old Boston institution, but the New England Museum which was located not far from the head of Brattle Street was an old-time affair, containing among other gruesome spectacles a life-like set of wax figures representing a celebrated murder. Many of these figures were later transferred to the Boston Museum, where they were exhibited for a while in the upper part of the building.

In those days Lowell Mason taught singing in the public schools, and Lorenzo Papanti dancing, at his hall on Tremont Street.

#### MILITARY COMPANIES.

One feature which appears to have vanished from Boston is a parade of military companies. In former days we had the



Boston Light Infantry, the Fusiliers, New England Guards, Rifle Rangers, Montgomery Guards, Mechanic Riflemen, City Guards and others whose names I do not now recall. On their parades they were preceded by the Boston Brass Band, led by Ned Kendall, or the Brigade Band, led by Jim Kendall. Old Dan Simpson, whose drum hangs in our memorial hall, was the drummer in one of these bands. The military evolutions of these companies, including a sham fight on the Common, always attracted a crowd of spectators. The only cavalry company was the Boston Lancers, and the first time they made their appearance was when they were called out to suppress the Broad Street Riot, many years ago. To see these and similar parades the houses in those days had iron balconies built before their front windows,—which are now considered a useless appendage.

#### HOTELS.

Of course the price of living has advanced in Boston. Not many years ago \$1.50 per day was charged at the best hotels, while tolerably good accommodations could be obtained at others for \$1.00. Now the price ranges from \$5.00 a day upwards at the highest price hotels. Such houses as the Touraine and Somerset show a great advance over the public houses of former years.

In spite of the noise made by the cars on the steam railroads, elevated roads, trolley roads, and by automobiles, there is evidently a desire to decrease, when possible, the noises in our streets. A notable change in this respect is the method employed to give an alarm of fire.

At present the alarm is given by pulling a hook in a signal box, and in a surprisingly short time a bunch of fire engines appear, manned by firemen all dressed and equipped for fighting the flames and accompanied by hose carriages and ladder trucks. I remember well when I was a boy that on an alarm of fire all the church bells rang furiously, and watchmen whirled their noisy rattles and shouted the locality of the fire—"Fire! Fire! Deestric One."

## TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONES.

The telephone and telegraph have wrought great changes in business methods of Boston. No longer do merchants crowd State Street at the Exchange at the noon hour, to traffic in stocks or to confer with each other and exchange views or intelligence respecting the stock market. News of this description reaches the merchant to-day at his country house by wire, and at his office by news bulletins delivered at short intervals by messenger service.

The old-time long trucks for moving merchandise are seldom seen now. More convenient drays have succeeded them, and the omnibus has given way to the street car and elevated railroad. Some idea of the business done by the street railway system of Boston may be gathered from the recently published statement that it collects about six bushels of dimes and thirteen bushels of nickels every day.

## STATUES.

In the grounds about the State House on Beacon Hill some of the eminent men of Massachusetts are honored by statues—Daniel Webster, Horace Mann, Gen. Hooker and Gen. Devens, while Col. Robert G. Shaw, with his colored troops, is represented by a monument directly opposite the State House.

The papers tell us that through the efforts of a Massachusetts Senator a statue of John Paul Jones, to cost \$30,000, is to be erected in Washington, and that over \$25,000 has been subscribed to erect in Boston a statue of the late Patrick A. Collins, who was Mayor of Boston when he passed away last year.

## STATUE OF JOHN HANCOCK.

Inasmuch as the old Hancock House on Beacon Street has been destroyed, it would seem proper that that renowned old patriot John Hancock, first signer of the Declaration of Independence, should have a monument on Beacon Hill.

His bold signature is a fine specimen of chirography and is often seen in reproductions in connection with various institutions named for him.

#### OLD IRONSIDES.

Few events of late have stirred our patriotic citizens so much as the proposition made to destroy the Frigate Constitution, known as "Old Ironsides." Her record is one that every American is proud of. It is part of the history of our country, and the poem of Oliver Wendell Holmes that has doubtless been spouted by many of my hearers in their schoolboy days, expresses the feeling that still prevails respecting that splendid old frigate and is manifested by the efforts of our most distinguished men to resist any effort towards its destruction. The indications are now that the old vessel will be preserved.

Some forty years ago the proprietor of "The Greatest Show on Earth" offered to buy Shakespeare's house at Stratford and carry it to America. The storm of indignation aroused by the proposal resulted in the raising of a considerable sum of money for the repair and preservation of the old house, which is likely to be a Mecca for tourists for centuries to come.

So the suggestion of the Secretary of the Navy that Old Ironsides be used as a target to be sunk by the guns of the North Atlantic Squadron seems to have aroused the patriotic spirit in a way that may preserve the old warrior from such an ignominious ending of a glorious career.

There used to be an old song describing the battle between the Constitution and frigate Guerriere, beginning :

" We often have been told  
That the British seaman bold  
Could flog the tars of France  
Neat and handy, oh !  
And they never found their match  
Till the Yankees did them catch  
Oh, the Yankee boys for fighting  
Are the dandy, oh ! "

#### THE SMOKE NUISANCE.

In my address of a year ago reference was made to the smoke nuisance in the city, which has been a rapidly growing evil that filled the air with soft coal soot and blackened all our buildings and monuments, as well as the faces and clothing of the inhabitants.

Many campaign orators have argued for a greater Boston, but a cleaner Boston is quite as much to be desired.

We can take some satisfaction from the fact that the Legislature of 1905 enacted "An Act to Provide for the Abatement of Smoke in the City of Boston." This law went into effect on the first day of this year, and if it is strictly enforced by the Board of Health, there should be a perceptible decrease in the amount of soft coal soot in the air we breathe in this city. If men insist on dumping ashes on our heads let us make them pay for the privilege by heavy fines to the city treasury.

#### IMPROVEMENT IN BUILDING.

The "skyscrapers" that disfigure some of our large cities have not been allowed to grow in Boston, the limit of height of buildings being established by statute.

On account of the narrowness of many of our business streets the twenty-story buildings would be especially offensive here in depriving us of light and fresh air. Even with the present building limit some of our streets lined with new office buildings look almost like canyons.

It is pleasant to be able to note a reaction against these high buildings by some of our largest banking institutions, in the erection of structures for their own use.

The good example set by Kidder, Peabody & Co, has been followed by the New England Trust Co., in the construction of their new building, now approaching completion, on land adjoining that of the bankers just referred to. The new bank building for the Suffolk Savings Bank is only about 50 feet high, and the Back Bay Branch of the State Street Trust Co. is a one-story structure.

In conclusion, seeing that our past efforts have been in a large degree successful in pleasing strangers visiting our city, let us feel encouraged to continue our efforts in that direction. I desire here cordially to thank the several officers of the Society for their kind and efficient co-operation. It certainly is a pleasure to serve where one has such excellent support and action to carry on our work. There is always enough to do, and I am gratified to note that there is no lack of efficient workers to do it. We will, therefore, continue, I trust, to use our best efforts to promote the study of the history of Boston and to preserve its antiquities, knowing that thus far our efforts have received hearty endorsement from the public.

### REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS.

The Rev. Joshua P. Bodfish, in behalf of the Directors, presented their annual Report : —

*Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen, Members of the Bostonian Society : —*

At the close of the year 1905 there were in the Society,

Honorary Members	.	.	.	.	2
Life Members	.	.	.	.	574
Annual Members	.	.	.	.	529

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A total of . . . . . 1,105

Showing the same number of Honorary Members, an increase of 9 Life Members, and a decrease of 22 Annual Members during the past year.

The resignations have been few, which shows a gratifying interest on the part of our membership in the objects of the Society; but the losses by death have been large, and the Directors would again urge upon the members the importance of interesting their friends in our work. It is necessary that there should be constant accessions to our rolls to keep the ranks full, and provide means to carry on the important ends which the Society is striving to accomplish.

## VISITORS.

The number of visitors to the rooms of the Society in 1905, who registered, is as follows :

From Boston . . . . .	1,711
“ elsewhere in the United States . . . . .	8,375
“ foreign countries . . . . .	403
<hr/>	
A total of . . . . .	10,489

These figures indicate that about 75,000 persons have visited the Old State House and its interesting collections during the past year.

The educational value of our exhibit of antiquarian relics is admitted by all, and the great number of visitors from foreign countries, and elsewhere in the United States, proves the attractiveness of the historical treasures assembled in our cabinets, as well as of the venerable building which contains them.

## MONTHLY MEETINGS.

The following papers have been read before the Society during the year 1905 :

January 10 : Annual Address, by President Curtis Guild.

February 14 : “ Josiah Quincy, the Great Mayor,” by James Phinney Munroe.

March 14 : “ Patrick Henry,” by George S. Mann.

April 11 : “ The Practice of Medicine in New England before 1700,” by Francis H. Brown, M. D.

May 9 : “ Four Threatened Historic Sites : St. Paul's and Park Street Churches, the Federal Street Theatre, and the Paul Revere House ; their History in the Past, 1630-1800,” by Walter Kendall Watkins.

October 10 : “ The Boston Port Bill and its Results,” by Chas. G. Chick.

November 14 : “ Fisher Ames,” by Frank Gaylord Cook.

December 12 : “ Boston when Ben Franklin was a Boy,” by the Rev. Anson Titus.

The papers have been very interesting and many of great historical value, and it is hoped that some of them, at least, may be given to the Society for publication in our Annual Proceedings.

The large attendance of our lady members and friends at the meetings is very gratifying, and augurs well for the future of the Society.

#### NECROLOGY.

During the last year we have learned of the deaths of forty-five members of the Society. Their names are as follows :

##### DIED IN 1904.

Mrs. Sarah Augusta Galloupe, born in Beverly, Aug. 26, 1827, died in Swampscott, June 22.

Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Meredith, born in Boston, Oct. 17, 1826, died in Boston, Dec. 12.

##### DIED IN 1905.

Jonathan Harrington Mann, born in Boston, June 3, 1825, died in Boston, Jan. 6.

Lucius Poole, born in Salem, January 3, 1833, died in Boston, Jan. 10.

Hiram Whittington, born in Cohasset, Nov. 6, 1843, died in Boston, Jan. 31.

Francis Abbot Goodhue, born in Brooklyn, N. Y., June 19, 1850, died in Boston, Jan. 31.

George Walker Weld, born in Boston, Sept. 3, 1840, died in Boston, Feb. 14.

Joshua Crane, born in Boston, March 27, 1828, died in Dedham, Feb. 21.

Mrs. Martha Pickman Codman, born in Salem, Nov. 17, 1835, died in New York, N. Y., Feb. 27.

George Henry Morse, born in Roxbury, Jan. 3, 1839, died in New York, N. Y., March 4.

Henry Ransford Reed, born in Chelmsford, Aug. 23, 1837, died in New York, N. Y., March 14

Atherton Thayer Brown, born in Boston, Aug. 6, 1825, died in Boston, March 21.

Mrs. Mary Stuart Jackson, born in Boston, Dec. 26, 1851, died in Boston, March 27.

William Henry Pulsifer, born in Boston, Nov. 18, 1831, died in Washington, D. C., April 9.

William Dade Brewer, born in Boston, Nov. 26, 1825, died in Newton, April 15.

Henry Whittemore, born in New York, N. Y., Jan. 18, 1813, died in Boston, May 4.

James Clarke Davis, born in Greenfield, Jan. 19, 1838, died in Boston, May 11.

Mrs. Eliza Fox Curtis, born in Boston, Dec. 22, 1825, died in Boston, May 18.

Davies Wilson, born in Cincinnati, Ohio, Aug. 16, 1830, died in Cambridge, May 19.

William Fuller Tufts, born in Charlestown, April 2, 1828, died in Brookline, May 24.

Mrs. Emily Warren Appleton, born in Boston, May 10, 1818, died in Boston, May 29.

Joshua Montgomery Sears, born in Yarmouth, Dec. 25, 1854, died in Southboro, June 2.

Robert Charles Winthrop, born in Boston, Dec. 7, 1834, died in Boston, June 5.

Henry Francis Naphen, born in Roscommon, Ireland, Aug. 14, 1852, died in Boston, June 8.

Joseph Story, born in Marblehead, Nov. 11, 1822, died in Boston, June 22.

Charles Wright Spring, born in Brighton, Sept. 25, 1841, died in Boston, July 8.

Samuel Stevens Coffin Williams, born in Boston, April 7, 1848, died in Brookline, July 14.

Mrs. Amelia Grigg Merrill, born in Roxbury, Dec. 25, 1830, died in Boston, July 31.

Rhodes Lockwood, born in Boston, Sept. 26, 1839, died in Somerville, Aug. 3.

Charles Amos Cummings, born in Boston, June 26, 1833, died in Asticou, Me., Aug. 11.



Francis Stowell, born in Charlestown, June 25, 1825, died in Boston, Aug. 22.

Oliver Stevens, born in Andover, June 22, 1825, died in Andover, Aug. 23.

Timothy Thompson Sawyer, born in Charlestown, Jan. 7, 1817, died Sept. 4.

Benjamin Barstow Torrey, born in Pembroke, Nov. 22, 1837, died in Brookline, Sept. 11.

Elijah Brigham Phillips, born in Sutton, Aug. 20, 1819, died in Brookline, Sept. 13.

Patrick Andrew Collins, born in Fermoy, Ireland, March 12, 1844, died at Hot Springs, Va., Sept. 14.

Francis Howard Peabody, born in Springfield, Oct. 9, 1831, died in Beverly, Sept. 22.

Daniel Appleton, born in Marblehead, Sept. 29, 1825, died in Hampton, N. H., Oct. 12.

John Caldwell Baird, born in Boston, Aug. 16, 1851, died in Boston, Oct. 16.

John Stanhope Damrell, born in Boston, June 29, 1828, died in Boston, Nov. 3.

William Lindley Alden, born in Bangor, Me., May 18, 1862, died in Boston, Nov. 19.

Mrs. Cynthia Coggeshall Roby, born in New Bedford, Aug. 23, 1832, died in Wayland, Nov. 20.

Francis Skinner, born in Boston, Sept. 3, 1840, died in Boston, Nov. 24.

William Kilham Porter, Jr., born in Boston, Feb. 23, 1870, died in Boston, Dec. 18.

Mrs. Rebecca Andrews Greene, born in Boston, Dec. 14, 1841, died in Boston, Dec. 22.

George Allen Dary, born in Taunton, Nov. 30, 1842, died in Boston, Dec. 30.

Messrs. Brewer, Cummings, Davis, Morse, Poole, Porter, Pulsifer, Reed, Sears, Skinner, Stevens, Whittington, Williams, Wilson and Winthrop, and Mesdames Appleton, Codman, Curtis, Galloupe, Jackson, Merrill and Roby were life members.

Messrs. Alden, Appleton, Baird, Brown, Collins, Crane, Damrell, Dary, Lockwood, Mann, Napphen, Peabody, Phillips, Sawyer, Spring, Story, Stowell, Torrey, Tufts, Weld and Whittemore, and Mesdames Greene and Meredith were annual members.

Twenty-two life members and twenty-three annual members have deceased — a total of forty-five. They have gone to their reward. Let those of us who remain close up the ranks, and endeavor to interest new friends in the work of the Society.

We sincerely regret the loss of so many members, eminent as they were in the life of our city. Among them we deeply deplore the loss of our deceased Mayor, Patrick A. Collins. Mayor Collins was born in Fermoy, County Cork, Ireland, March 12, 1844. He was the youngest of a large family, and was only three years old when his father died. His mother came to the United States in 1848, and settled in Chelsea, Mass., where her son received a common school education. He met many vicissitudes in his early years, — first, as errand boy in the office of a Boston lawyer, then as clerk in a Chelsea store, then as coal-miner in Ohio, then working at the upholstery trade in Boston, and giving his leisure hours to study. Graduating with honor from the Harvard Law School in 1871, he was admitted to the bar in that year, and continued in the practice of his profession until his death, with the interruptions his public office occasioned. He was a member of both branches of the Massachusetts Legislature, Judge-Advocate General of the State, and member of Congress for three terms. He was on the Judiciary Committee during his whole service at Washington, and was prominently engaged with many important measures, including the Bankruptcy Bill. In 1888 he peremptorily refused the use of his name for further Congressional honors. He was permanent chairman of the National Democratic Convention, held at St. Louis in 1888, and was delegate to the Chicago Convention in 1892, when his celebrated speech seconding the nomination of Mr. Cleveland was made.

During President Cleveland's administration he represented the United States as Consul-General in London. Mayor Collins was a born leader of men, and certainly contributed his share to keep the State of his adoption well in the van of progressive, liberal and intelligent life. His ability, both at the bar and in public affairs, attracted the attention of all classes of citizens throughout the United States. A brilliant debater, a forcible and eloquent speaker, gifted with a thoroughly equipped and well-balanced mind, he furnished a conspicuous example of what a fine combination can be made of Irish and American stock. He probably exerted a stronger influence upon the men of his race in America than any other living man, as the part he took in the campaign of 1884 amply demonstrated. His vigilance and untiring industry in watching over the interests of the city of Boston during his term as Mayor are too fresh in our memory to need rehearsal. At his untimely death the outpouring of grief at his loss was most remarkable. All classes, creeds and nationalities seemed eager to honor his memory and to hold up his example as an inspiration to younger men in political life. He has passed from us, but his meritorious labors will not be forgotten. May he rest in peace.

The Hon. Timothy T. Sawyer, who was a Mayor of Charlestown before its annexation to Boston, died in Magnolia, Mass. He was deeply interested in the local history of the larger Boston, and author of numerous essays on the subject, notably "Old Charlestown," published a few years ago. At the last meeting of the Bunker Hill Monument Association before his death, that body passed a Resolution congratulating him on the completion of fifty years of service as one of their directors.

The Society and the city of Boston have sustained another loss in the death of our fellow-member, Joshua Montgomery Sears. He was the only son of Joshua Sears, and was born in Yarmouth, Mass., on Christmas Day, 1854. His father, who came of an old Cape Cod family, started in business without capital, and within a few years became one of the wealthiest of Boston's East India merchants, but died while his son was

quite young. Alpheus Hardy, one of the trustees of the Sears estate, was a most faithful guardian of the boy, who was educated partly in Germany and partly at Yale College, where he graduated with the class of 1877. He was one of the heaviest individual tax-payers in Boston, and the owner of the Sears Building, on the corner of Court and Washington Streets, which is one of our handsomest buildings. Though the care of his large property required his constant attention, he found time for much practical philanthropy. Among his public charitable works was the West End Workingmen's Club.

In connection with Bishop Phillips Brooks, Alpheus Hardy, and others, Mr. Sears organized the Poplar Street Club, the purpose of which was to counteract the influence of the saloon among the poorer classes. Mr. Sears also presented the Episcopal parish at Marlboro, Mass., with a fine new edifice. He was an ardent amateur musician, and was also a prominent patron of art, his collection being one of the best in New England. He was a member of the Somerset, Union, Country and St. Botolph Clubs, and of the Eastern Yacht Club. Mr. Sears was called "The Boston Astor," and, like the Croesus of the metropolis, he was extremely modest, unassuming and quiet in his tastes, and beloved by all who knew him.

The Directors regret exceedingly that they are to lose the services and companionship of Mr. Benjamin C. Clark, who has served on the Board of Directors continuously since 1890. His services to the Society have been invaluable; always most prompt and punctual in his attendance at the meetings, earnest in the performance of any service requested of him, his mature judgment and great business experience, and his genial presence, will be sorely missed by his fellow Directors. The Society owes him a debt of gratitude, for he proved an ideal Director. The only regret we have is that he positively declined a re-nomination.

The Society has now an established reputation and influence for good in the community, and enters upon the new year with prospects of increasing usefulness. On the second of

next December will occur the twenty-fifth anniversary of our incorporation. We hope to see it celebrated by fitting observances.

Respectfully submitted,

JOSHUA P. BODFISH,

*For the Directors.*

*January 9, 1906.*

When the reading of the Report of the Directors had been concluded, on motion of Mr. Coolidge, duly seconded by Mr. Hunnewell, both of whom made extended remarks, it was unanimously

“*Voted*, That the Bostonian Society regrets to learn that Mr. Benjamin C. Clark declines to serve longer on its Board of Directors.

“His constant and unremitting service for fifteen years has been of great value, and the Society cannot allow this opportunity to pass without expressing its great appreciation of the careful attention which he has always given to its interests and purposes. In reluctantly accepting his declination, and believing that he will still retain a personal interest in its objects, the Society assures him of its regard and respect, and extends to him its best wishes for his continuous health and happiness.”

## REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY.

Seventy-seven volumes and eighty-six pamphlets have been added to the Library of the Society during the year 1905, and the Committee have expended during the same period the sum of \$160.73 for additional shelf-room and the purchase and binding of books.

The Committee are glad to announce that during the past year a book-plate has been given to the Society by a member, Mr. Charles H. Taylor, Jr. It is most appropriate in design, and is the handiwork of Elisha B. Bird, the well-known Boston

designer. It will be placed in all publications of the Society. We are very fortunate in having in our Library a full set of the New England Historical and Genealogical Register, that great storehouse of family history. The present value of this publication is to be greatly enhanced by the issue of a Consolidated Index of the first fifty volumes, covering the years 1847 to 1896, inclusive; and the Committee congratulate all students who are interested in the genealogies of early Bostonians for this valuable addition to their working tools. No other publication in the country of this character surpasses the Register in the extent of material which it supplies, or the care given to its preparation. This new Index will be widely appreciated.

The Society has in process of compilation a series of newspaper obituaries of persons who have deceased in Greater Boston, and the material of the years 1904 and 1905 is now suitably arranged. This new series will supplement the twelve volumes of obituaries in the possession of the Society which were arranged by the late Ezra Forristall, of Boston. They embrace the years from 1876 to 1895, and are international in scope. Suitably indexed, they are of value to the student of local history, often supplementing the information given in the Genealogical Register. The interval from 1895 to 1904 should be supplied, to make a complete series, and the Society would gratefully accept and duly acknowledge such a gift.

Another most important addition to the Library during the past year, bearing on our local history, was the gift of bound volumes of Gleason's and of Ballou's Pictorial for the years 1854, 1855 and 1856, from a member, Mr. Shepard D. Gilbert. They are the more acceptable, inasmuch as they complete the Society's set of this well-known Boston illustrated newspaper of fifty years ago.

Other interesting additions are "The Salisbury Memorials," from Mrs. Edward E. Salisbury, who with her late husband, Prof. Edward E. Salisbury, of Yale University, compiled the work; "The Life of John Albion Andrew," and "The Life and Correspondence of Henry Ingersoll Bowditch," from a

member, Benjamin C. Clark ; "Sir Ferdinando Gorges" and "John Checkley," publications of the Prince Society, purchased ; Vital Records, to 1850, of the following city and towns of Massachusetts : Boxford, Charlton, Marblehead, Medway, Newton, Oakham, Oxford, Palmer and Rutland, and "Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War," Vol. XIII, containing names from Rea to Sey, both from the Hon. William M. Olin, Secretary of State of Massachusetts ; Records of the Court of Assistants of Massachusetts Bay, Vol. II, from the Clerk of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts ; "Ancient Middlesex," from the author, Levi S. Gould ; and a Memoir of Henry Lee, from the author, John T. Morse, Jr.

For the Committee,

JAMES L. WHITNEY,  
FRANCIS H. BROWN,  
ALBERT A. FOLSOM,

WALTER K. WATKINS,  
FREDERICK L. GAY.

CHARLES F. READ, *Clerk.*

*December 31, 1905.*

## REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE ROOMS.

The record of additions to the collections of the Society during the year 1905 shows many interesting relics connected with the past history of the city, whose antiquities it is the duty of the Bostonian Society to preserve.

Thus year by year the collections have been increased, until the Society is now the possessor of an exhibition of memorials of former days which is a continual source of interest to the many thousands of persons who visit the Old State House each year.

Perhaps the most notable addition to the collections, while not directly connected with our Boston in New England, will serve as a reminder of our mother town of Boston in Old England. It is an ingenious model of the famous St. Botolph's Church, one of the largest parish churches in England, and was given to the Society by Miss Martha H. Brooks, of Brookline. It is interesting for two reasons : it was made about

fifty years ago by Mr. Thomas B. Brooks, of Boston, an uncle of Bishop Brooks ; and attention has been called to this church during the past two years because of the suggestion that it serve as the model for the Cathedral of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Massachusetts, which it is hoped will be built in Boston before many years. The Committee have had a glass case constructed for its exhibition, and it has been placed in the Representatives' Hall, where it is an object of much interest.

A large cannon, lately given to the Society, is evidently a relic of ancient war times, but its history is yet to be written. It was raised in front of the Charlestown Navy Yard by a dredger, and was transported from there, with filling, to the locality of the new Charles River Dam. It was discovered in the process of placing the filling, and when the incrustation had been removed, a cannon of about five feet in length was brought to view. It is of a pattern which was used both in the Revolutionary War and in the War of 1812.

The Committee desire to express their appreciation of the faithful service of Mr. Merrill N. Boyden, for many years a custodian of the Society, who still has a claim to their remembrance. Intimately connected with this city from boyhood to old age, its history became to him an open book, and he imparted this knowledge freely and with characteristic courtesy to all who sought it.

The Committee have expended during the past year, from an appropriation of \$150, the sum of \$147.73 for the maintenance of the rooms of the Society ; and during the same period the sum of \$719.04 has been received from the sale of souvenirs and publications.

For the Committee,

LEVI L. WILLCUTT,  
JAMES F. HUNNEWELL,  
DAVID H. COOLIDGE,  
FRANCIS H. MANNING,

CHARLES H. TAYLOR, Jr.,  
THE PRESIDENT, } *ex officiis.*  
THE CLERK, }

CHARLES F. READ, *Clerk.*

*December 31, 1905.*



## REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATIONS.

The Committee on Publications present their annual Report, for the year 1905, as follows : —

The careful reproductions, in color, of early prints and maps relating to the ancient days of Boston which have appeared annually in our Proceedings since the issue of 1901, have excited great interest, which is not confined to the members of the Society. They have proved very attractive to the visitors to our rooms in the Old State House, — so much so that new editions of some of them have already been called for, and have found purchasers.

Last year, it will be remembered, the frontispiece showed State Street as it was about sixty years ago, and this year our Annual Proceedings will contain a view of King's Chapel Burying-ground, giving a glimpse of the grounds in front of the City Hall and the statues of Franklin and Quincy. The picture is from an original pastel in the Society's collection, by the well-known artist, Mr. J. Rogers Rich, one of our members.

King's Chapel Burying-ground is the oldest in Boston, though the exact date of its having been set apart for that purpose is not certainly known. Shurtleff says that the first interment here was on the 18th of February, 1630, when, as we learn from Winthrop's Journal, "Capt. Welden, a hopeful younge gent. & an experienced soldier . . . was buried at Boston w<sup>th</sup> a military funeral." Gov. Dudley adds the further information that he "was buried as a souldier, with three volleys of shott." In this burying-ground lie the remains of Gov. Winthrop of Massachusetts, his son and grandson who were Governors of Connecticut, Gov. Shirley, Lady Andros, several of the pastors of the First Church in Boston, and many other well-known characters, famous in the annals of our city. Here, it is claimed, repose the ashes of Mary Chilton, who, as a familiar tradition tells us, was the first woman of the Mayflower passengers to land on Plymouth Rock. The graves of Major Thomas Savage, an early commander

of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, and of Capt. Roger Clap, for many years commander of the Castle (where Fort Independence now stands), are also in this Cemetery. Though the original of our illustration is a modern work, yet the Committee are confident that this view of one of Boston's "ancient land-marks" will be of interest to our members.

During the year the Committee, having been duly authorized by the Directors, have revived the plan undertaken by their predecessors several years ago, of publishing for the members, in separate volumes, some of the papers which have been read before the Society at its monthly meetings. These essays, entitled, "Publications of the Bostonian Society," relate to the history of our city and the men who have been prominent in its past. The second volume has just been issued, a limited edition on fine paper (three hundred and fifty copies only) having been printed from type. It is handsomely bound in red and buff buckram, and contains four papers, viz. : —

"A Very Old Corner of Boston," read Feb. 14, 1888, by Mr. James F. Hunnewell; "Jean Le Febvre de Cheverus, First Bishop of Boston," read April 12, 1904, by Francis Hurtubis, Jr., Esq.; "Anti-Slavery Days in Boston," read May 10, 1904, by Mr. William Lloyd Garrison; "The Islands of Boston Harbor," read Nov. 8, 1904, by Mrs. Julia K. Dyer.

The volume contains excellent portraits of Bishop Cheverus and Mr. Garrison; a reproduction of a rare old print giving a view of the harbor islands as seen from Fort Hill, and also one of the first maps of Boston Harbor, published in 1689.

In connection with the preceding volume the papers previously published by the Society have been assembled and bound in buckram, in similar style with that, as Volume I of our "Publications." These papers included "William Blaxton," by the late Col. Thomas C. Amory; "Abel Bowen," by the late Mr. William H. Whitmore, long our City Registrar, and well known as a high authority on the early history of Boston

and the genealogy of its older families ; " Changes of Values in Real Estate in Boston, the past One Hundred years," by Mr. Alexander S. Porter. Mr. Whitmore's paper is copiously illustrated, — the original wood-cuts and copper-plates engraved by Bowen, which are now owned by the Society, having been used for this purpose ; these show accurate views of many of the churches and public buildings in our city sixty years and more ago. Both volumes are carefully indexed. Due announcement was made by circulars to the members, who were given an opportunity to subscribe at three dollars for the set, uniformly bound. The response has been very gratifying, nearly the whole edition having been called for in advance of publication. The Committee are considering the preparation of a third volume, which it is hoped may be issued before the close of the coming year.

For the Committee,

BENJAMIN C. CLARK,  
RUFUS G. F. CANDAGE,

JOHN W. FARWELL,  
EDWARD B. REYNOLDS.

CHARLES F. READ, *Clerk*.

*December 31, 1905.*

## REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

The Committee herewith present their annual Report for the year 1905.

The Permanent Fund of the Society, which amounted to \$38,896.81 at the close of the year 1904, has been substantially increased during the year just closed, the fees from seventeen new Life Members and the accumulation of interest contributing largely to this gratifying condition.

The Committee desire gratefully to acknowledge the receipt of a legacy of \$3,000 by the Will of the late Robert C. Winthrop, Jr., for many years one of our Life Members. It is evidence of his life-long interest in historical matters that he should have bequeathed so substantial a sum of money to the

Society, whose aim it is to study the history and preserve the antiquities of Boston, his native city.

The result of these additions to the funds is that on Dec. 31, 1905, the invested Permanent Fund amounted to \$38,000, and there was at the same time on deposit at the New England Trust Company, an uninvested balance of \$4,888.94, making a grand total of \$42,888.94,—an increase from one year before of \$3,992.13.

For the Committee, .

CURTIS GUILD, BENJAMIN C. CLARK,  
LEVI L. WILLCUTT.

CHARLES F. READ, *Clerk.*

*December 31, 1905.*

## REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON NOMINA- TIONS.

The Committee chosen to nominate Officers for the Society for the ensuing year have attended to their duty, and recommend the following names :

*For Clerk and Treasurer.*

CHARLES F. READ.

*For Directors.*

CURTIS GUILD,	ALBERT A. FOLSOM,
JOSHUA P. BODFISH,	LEVI L. WILLCUTT,
JAMES F. HUNNEWELL,	WILLIAM T. R. MARVIN,
DAVID H. COOLIDGE,	FRANCIS H. MANNING,

CHARLES H. TAYLOR, Jr.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ROBERT B. WILLIAMS (*Chairman*),  
JOHN A. REMICK,  
GEORGE D. LOW,  
WILLIAM GRANT JAMES,  
GEORGE S. MANN.

The Report of the Committee was accepted, and on motion the Society proceeded to ballot. The result, as announced by the tellers, Messrs. Shepard D. Gilbert and George S. Mann, showed the unanimous election of the candidates named on the ballot.

It was voted that the President's Address and the Reports of the several Committees, as presented, be printed in the Annual Proceedings.

On motion, the Society adjourned.

CHARLES F. READ, *Clerk*.

*Boston, January 9, 1906.*

M 70 U

## JOSIAH QUINCY, THE GREAT MAYOR.

The following paper was read before the Society, February 14, 1905, by James Phinney Munroe:—

“I give to my son, when he shall arrive to the age of fifteen years, Algernon Sydney's works, John Locke's works, Lord Bacon's works, Gordon's Tacitus, and Cato's Letters. May the spirit of Liberty rest upon him!” Such was the significant legacy of one of the purest patriots of the Revolution, Josiah Quincy, Jr., to one of the sincerest builders of the Republic, his son, Josiah Quincy, 3d. And throughout that son's long life, while a member of Congress and of both houses of the Legislature, while President of Harvard University, while Mayor of Boston, a lofty independence did indeed rest upon the man whose life it is my privilege to review. What a period was spanned by the career of that second Mayor of this historic city! His earliest memories were of Gage's soldiers peering into the carriage windows as his mother and he hastened out from beleaguered Boston; the last tidings which reached his sinking senses were of the closing of the Union armies upon beleaguered Richmond. Josiah Quincy might have heard the shots at Lexington which began, might have heard the fusillades at Petersburg which completed the splendid struggle for American liberty. He knew Washington; he knew Lincoln; and there was scarcely an American statesman of the more than two intervening generations whom he had not at least met. Predicting, almost from the adoption of the Constitution, the rise and arrogance of the slave power, he lived to see that power crushed,—and in no small degree by the very States created to maintain it. Vowing himself from early manhood to a public career, he was permitted to fulfill that vow, not in just such wise as he intended, but still with a wide range and broad activities. His life being almost contemporaneous with the infancy and adolescence of the

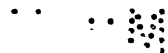
United States, he was conspicuously a mentor of that lusty child and youth ; and when, the best-known citizen of Boston, he sank to his final sleep, he had seen that Republic, whose birth-time was his own, just entering, with the close of the Civil War, upon its true, and we pray its infinite, manhood among the great nations of the world.

Singular, then, in its extraordinary length of years and its varied usefulness, Josiah Quincy's career was remarkable, too, in that, though an American publicist, he was not a self-made man. On the contrary, in the sense in which we may use the word, he was an aristocrat ; by the modest standards of the last century, he was rich. Moreover, he was liberally educated, he was strikingly handsome, he was graceful and eloquent, and behind him was the influence, through family alliance, of New England's whole power and prestige. In short, every gift which nature and fortune could provide was his. And mainly for that reason, his career is of such importance at this time. It is natural, of course, in a democratic country, it is still more natural in a country pushed, by successive generations of frontiersmen, across three thousand miles of territory, that our great men should so largely have been poor boys, that our leaders in city and state should painfully have climbed from the bottom of the social ladder. And it is still more to be expected that our hero tales and our biographies should magnify those self-made men, should emphasize in the life of every prominent American the mean and sordid obstacles which he had to overcome. But the urgent need of this country is not for more self-made men ; it is that the men made by our vast and expensive systems of education, men who are heirs to the luxury, the refinement, the nice sense of aesthetic and ethical values created by generations of toil, of aspiration, of seeking for the high and good things of life, should take part in the work of democracy ; that they should not, as the phrase is, descend into politics, but that they should lift politics up to them. The gravest menace to our social order is in the fact that youth of inherited brains, culture and opportunity, young men who need never seek money, young men who have every

thing to bring to the commonwealth, should not devote their talents and their time to the public service ; but instead, should either dissipate both in social inanities, or should consume them in heaping up more riches for the mere vulgar pleasure of accumulation. So crying is the country's need for the service of well-born, well-educated, well-dowered youth, that history and biography might well turn away completely for a time from the self-made leader, and demand that the country be officered by men of a more perfect manufacture.

Of the most exquisite patrician workmanship was Josiah Quincy, the third of that name. Let us, therefore, since we are to deal with an aristocrat, enter the long gallery of his household and examine some of the ancestral portraits. Those from England include many a county magnate, many a member of that solid gentry which is really more noble than the House of Peers. Of the American portraits, the first is that of Edmund Quincy, who came to Boston in 1633 in the godly society of the Rev. John Cotton. No artisan or servitor was that Edmund Quincy. He was a man of property, bringing with him six servants, and purchasing from Chickatawbut, the Sachem of the Mos-Wachusetts, large tracts of land in Braintree, some of which, though now in the city of Quincy, are still family possessions.

See now the next portrait, that of the second Edmund Quincy, son to the first ! He was a true English squire, living on his Braintree estates and representing that part of the Colony in the General Court. The next portrait is of his sister Judith, wife to John Hull, the colonial mintmaster ; and beside her is the picture of her lovely daughter, who married Judge Samuel Sewall, and is said to have received as her dowry her own plump weight in her father's pinetree shillings. Not far from the portrait of the second Edmund Quincy are those of his sons Daniel and Edmund, 3d. Behind Daniel opens another gallery with faces best known of all those that Massachusetts holds in honor, for this Daniel Quincy was the ancestor of John Adams, and the later Adamses. While Daniel was the more honorable in his descendants, Edmund was the





more distinguished in his own person, for he was Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, and was sent by the General Court on a special mission to England.

On either side of this Chief Justice Edmund Quincy we see the portraits of his two sons, Edmund the fourth, who is distinguished chiefly as the father of "Dorothy Q.," afterwards Mrs. John Hancock; and Josiah, the first of that name, who married a Jackson and, through the fortunate capture by one of his merchant vessels of a Spanish treasure ship, greatly increased the family fortunes. As a consequence, at the age of forty, this first Josiah Quincy retired from mercantile affairs and lived as a country gentleman on his estates at Braintree. He was an intimate friend of Benjamin Franklin, and it is in a letter from Franklin to this friend Quincy that occurs the famous and eternally true phrase: "There never was a good war or a bad peace."

This Colonel Quincy (so styled to distinguish him from the other Josiahs) had three sons: Edmund, Samuel, and the famous patriot, Josiah Quincy, Jr. Edmund was a leading merchant of the Boston of Revolutionary times, who died on a voyage to the West Indies. Samuel was Solicitor-General for the Colonies; but electing the cause of the crown, he sailed away with Gage's troops from Boston and never returned to America.

The third son, Josiah Quincy, Jr., was, physically and mentally, a flame of fire, the body rapidly wasting with disease, the mind burning with unquenchable zeal. He lived with that mental intensity and physical self-forgetfulness characteristic of so many consumptives. Knowing that death must come to him early, he would crowd the whole of life into a few short years. So he threw himself into the cause of the outraged Colonies with boldness, almost with abandon. Truly it took courage to write for the public prints of 1767, even though veiled under the name of "Hyperion," such words as these: "Blandishments will not fascinate us, nor will threats of a 'halter' intimidate. For under God we are determined that, wheresoever, whensoever, or howsoever we shall be called to



**JOSIAH QUINCY.**

1772—1864.

From the crayon by Wm. H. Furniss, in the Society's Collection  
after an original by Stuart, 1824



make our exit, we will die freemen." And when, on the night of the Boston Tea Party, that Old South Meeting-house over there was bursting with an excited multitude, waiting for an answer from Hutchinson, Josiah Quincy, Jr., stood in the gallery and poured hot, rash speeches out upon the fevered assembly. Harrison Gray, standing below, warned "the young gentleman in the gallery" of the dreadful results of such treasonable utterances. To which Quincy retorted: "If the old gentleman on the floor intends, by his warning to 'the young gentleman in the gallery,' to utter only a friendly voice in the spirit of paternal advice, I thank him. If his object be to terrify and intimidate, I despise him."

Quincy's greatest act, of course, was his defence, in association with John Adams, of the perpetrators of the so-called Boston Massacre. His friends remonstrated bitterly against a course that threatened to undo his career and to nullify his previous efforts against British tyranny. Notable is his written reply to his father: . . . "These criminals, charged with murder, are *not yet legally proved guilty*, and therefore, however criminal, are entitled, by the laws of God and man, to all legal counsel and aid:" . . . "I dare affirm that you and this whole people will one day REJOICE that I became an advocate for the aforesaid 'criminals,' *charged* with the murder of our fellow-citizens." And we do, indeed, rejoice! Captain Preston, as you know, was acquitted of murder, and soon thereafter, young Quincy made a voyage to South Carolina in the hope of at least a partial restoration of his health. Observing there the working of the institution of slavery, especially in its legal aspects, he wrote thus significantly: "They (the Southerners) would do well to remember that no laws of the (little) creature supersede the laws of the (Great) Creator. Can the institutions of man make void the decree of God?"

In August, 1774, Josiah Quincy, Jr., was chosen to go to Europe on a secret mission to the friends of America. As far as his letters and journals record it, this mission was most successful. He found the supporters of the American cause far more numerous than he had anticipated, and, with them,

he made plans of so important a nature that they could not be intrusted to letters, of so urgent a character that there was nothing except for him to bring them, locked in his own bosom, back to America. The tempestuous seas of March and an access of his disease made such a course suicidal ; and, in fact, the greatly prolonged voyage and the discomfort of the ship proved too much for his feeble body. On April 26, 1775, three days before the vessel made its port of Gloucester, Josiah Quincy, Jr., breathed his last. He had fought against death with all his unflagging courage, praying every hour that he might live long enough to have but one interview with Samuel Adams or Joseph Warren.

In 1769, this martyr to the cause of liberty had married Abigail Phillips, daughter of William Phillips, and to them, on the fourth of February, 1772, had been born a son, the Josiah Quincy, 3d, whom we are to-day considering.

Left thus tragically a widow with this infant son, Mrs. Quincy dedicated him to the public service and brought him up with Spartan discipline. John Locke was then in vogue, and Mrs. Quincy applied both the practical and the fantastical precepts of that bachelor philosopher with the impartial literalness of conscientious motherhood. Regardless of the weather, the little Josiah was carried from his warm bed and plunged thrice into water right from the well ; his feet, as Locke absurdly prescribes, were kept as wet as the weather would permit ; and in other ways more sensible, he was hardened to the strenuous life of those rude days. As the times were not advantageous to the settling of the child's considerable estate, the young Quincy lived with his grandfather Phillips, and in temporary dependence upon him. But the old gentleman was not only a Puritan, he was an irascible one ; little Josiah was noisy and high of spirit. Therefore, at the age of six, his mother had no alternative but to send the youngster off to Andover, to the Academy founded by his grandfather, to be schooled by that stern Calvinist, the Rev. Eliphalet Pearson. There for the first four years this little martyr sat upon a hard bench four hours in the morning, four hours in the afternoon,

conning Cheever's *Accidence*, of which, of course, not one sentence was intelligible. His seat-mate was Capt. Cutts, a man of thirty, who was trying thus late to repair his faulty education; and the only relief, in school, from the sombre company of Cheever, the Rev. Eliphalet and the mature Captain, was in the learning of Watts's Hymns,—to us a somewhat fearful form of recreation.

By his tenth year, however, young Josiah, after floundering through Cheever's *Accidence* twenty times, reached the firmer ground of Caesar and Nepos. At fourteen he went to Harvard, and found no difficulty in finishing his course there with such credit as to be honored at Commencement with the English Oration. After graduation, his mother, from whom he had been separated twelve years, took a house in Court Street, and Josiah began the study of law with Col. William Tudor, a man of large practice. He was determined, however, that politics should be his career, and deliberately prepared himself for them, as politics should be prepared for, in the manner of one entering a profession.

I need not dwell upon the provincialism of the Boston of those stage-coach days. As compared with our own, the life of that time seems narrow and rather stupefying. But it was simple, it was wholesome, it furnished a good soil in which to ripen strong, earnest men of affairs, men who in politics and in business would build soundly and solidly. It was an atmosphere that conspired, however, against Josiah Quincy. He was so fortunately born that he had no need to earn a name for himself; his money prospects were so good that the law was hardly more than an avocation; his position was so secure that no friend thought it necessary to push him forward; there was then, quite as strongly as now, a popular prejudice against rich men seeking office; a certain austerity made his entrance into politics a difficult one. It was therefore much to the credit of Quincy that he should have overcome these disadvantages, as real as would have been those of poverty and obscurity. But first, he was to see the world and to get married.

The journey, carefully planned, ended almost as soon as begun; the marriage, as is the way of matrimony, was not planned, but lasted most happily for fifty-three years. It followed a real instance of love at first sight; and the young lady, Eliza Susan Morton, of New York, in a lifetime of devotion and congenial companionship proved the wisdom of his sudden choice. Nothing was said to his mother, however, of his amorous state, and he started for New York (where, by the way, letters of introduction to her relatives permitted him to see much of Miss Morton), and journeyed thence to Philadelphia, where he visited his cousin John Adams (then Secretary of State), and saw more or less of President Washington, by whom he was not particularly impressed. From Philadelphia, he planned to travel on horseback to Charleston, South Carolina, and to sail from that port for the grand tour of Europe; but he was summoned back by a mercantile failure involving a portion of his fortune. He never thereafter went, or seemed to care to go, abroad. In due time he announced his engagement, married Miss Morton, and they came to live with his mother, who had removed to a beautiful house on Pearl Street, Boston. With his marriage, Josiah Quincy's long public career began.

I have gone into this somewhat extended, but I hope not wearisome, account of the family history of Josiah Quincy, not that I might,—as is too often the case with biographers,—magnify the descendant through the aureole of his forbears, but because, in presenting any historical portrait, one must take heed to the background; and with this second Mayor of Boston, his background of family tradition was fundamental to his career. When one looks at Greenough's statue of him, over there in School Street, one must see that severe and rather formal figure, not set against the City Hall of to-day, with all which that implies; one must see it, instead, backed by the glow of the Revolution, by the atmosphere of aristocratic habit which the Quincys brought from England, by the golden mist of family tradition surrounding the early vision of every son of the house. At heart Josiah Quincy was not a

democrat, he was a patrician. As his father had solemnly prayed, the mantle of liberty had fallen upon him : but it was the liberty of England before the reform bill, the liberty of gentlemen ; it was not at all the freedom for which America was then groping, and to which it has yet by no means attained. From his first entrance into politics Quincy was a Federalist ; and he remained a Federalist to his dying day, when a whole generation had forgotten what manner of belief this Federalism was. For, like Boston, Federalism was not so much a party as a state of mind ; like most states of mind it was curiously contradictory ; and in Massachusetts it was more strangely contradictory than anywhere else. Of that Massachusetts Federalism — at least after the defection of John Quincy Adams — Josiah Quincy was high-priest.

It is a difficult thing to define ; but, as I understand it, this, roughly speaking, was the Federalism of Josiah Quincy's time : — It believed in a centralized government ; yet placed New England above the nation, and Massachusetts above the rest of New England. Having Washington as its leader, Federalism regarded the Revolution as peculiarly its own ; yet, as Lowell truly says, the Federalists were the only Tory party we have ever had. Assuming the attitude of defenders of the Constitution, they nevertheless found themselves forced, by Jefferson's policy, into a position bordering closely upon nullification. Violently in disagreement with the South, it was yet the Federalists who declared, through Quincy, that secession is sometimes right. Believing in commercial expansion, they yet opposed the territorial expansion involved in the purchase of Louisiana. Haters of England because of her past tyrannies on land and of her present tyrannies on the sea, they were driven, through their distrust of France, into a sort of advocacy of Great Britain. As the party of foreign commerce, they loved peace ; yet they found themselves urging an unwilling Congress to build up a navy to be used for war. Every step leading to the War of 1812, that war itself, they opposed ; and the lame and impotent conclusion of the struggle proved them to have been right ; yet that mad enterprise firmly established



the party of Jefferson and absolutely killed theirs. In 1789, Federalism, with Washington and Hamilton as its leaders, was a supreme power; by 1815, it had become a disembodied ghost, killed, primarily, by the French Revolution. For the party battles of those twenty-five years were fought, not on American but on foreign soil; the real contest between the party of Hamilton and the party of Jefferson was between the limited, but true, democratic ideals of England, and the illimitable but wholly illusory *Liberté, égalité, fraternité* of France. Given time and strong leaders, Federalism might perhaps have won; but in its desperation it made the fatal mistake of allying itself with Burr; it committed the further folly of calling, in time of war, the Hartford Convention; — and its doom was sealed. Most of the principles of Federalism lived as long as Mr. Quincy, and are living to-day; but the party of Federalism died absolutely fifty years earlier than he.

As representing, then, the Federalists, a hopeless minority in the national Congress; as a Bostonian of the Bostonians — even at that day regarded by the rest of the country with a curious mingling of deference and contempt; as the advocate of principles rather English than American, Josiah Quincy, in the very nature of things, could not reach that prominence in the councils of the nation which his mental and oratorical powers merited and which, there is every reason to believe, he coveted.

Elected to the National House of Representatives in 1804, he immediately began a special preparation for his duties by reading and digesting all the political documents at his command, and by taking up (and this seems to hint of diplomatic ambitions) the study of French. In Congress, Mr. Quincy early made himself a leader of the minority, and delivered a number of notable and truly eloquent speeches against the policies of Jefferson. As an official protector of the maritime interests of New England, he urged the proper defence of the coasts, a policy to which the Republicans were deeply opposed; as the champion of those same cruelly abused interests, he

denounced the chimerical schemes of Jefferson for bringing old England to terms through the ruin of New England's commerce. Always fearful of the growing power and pretension of the South, Mr. Quincy opposed every measure threatening to extend slavery or giving representative power based on servile population. Above all, he opposed that supreme measure for increasing, as he believed, the power of the slave States, the purchase of Louisiana. Historic is his great speech against the Louisiana Purchase, for in it he enunciated thus early that doctrine of States'-rights which was to vex the country for years, and to lead finally to civil war. In arguing that the administration had no right to purchase Louisiana without first obtaining the consent of each one of the thirteen original States, Mr. Quincy said : — "It is my deliberate opinion, that, if this bill passes, the bonds of this Union are virtually dissolved ; that the States which compose it are free from their moral obligations, and that, as it will be the right of all, so it will be the duty of some, to prepare definitely for a separation ; amicably if they can, violently if they must."

The time of his congressional service was distinctly a war period ; and in the face of impending war, the minority party is always in a difficult situation, so loud is the demand upon it to bury principle under so-called patriotism. Mr. Quincy did not escape this dilemma of the minority leader, and it is too long after the events intelligently to weigh his conduct. On the whole it seems to have been wise ; and certainly it was always honorable. Opposing in every way the approaching conflict with Great Britain, which he rightly called a war of party, not of the nation, he yet alienated many of his Federalist friends by voting, when war seemed inevitable, for troops and munitions. Determined not to lend himself, after it broke out, even to the discussion of a conflict so obnoxious to his party, he nevertheless found himself impelled by events to speak ; and with especial vigor he denounced and ridiculed that most fatuous of projects, the proposed invasion of Canada. This was almost his last speech in Congress ; for, disgusted with the trend of politics, wearied with the futile labors of a minority

leader, Mr. Quincy had absolutely refused renomination. He therefore retired from Congress on March 4, 1813, after eight years of service, leaving Washington, as he declared, "with the feeling of a man quitting Tadmor in the Wilderness, 'where creeping things had possession of the palaces, and foxes looked out of the windows.' "

Retiring to Massachusetts, he watched, with gloomy eyes, the progress of the war, uttering in public speech and print warnings against the course of Madison's administration. Ten years before, just prior to his election to Congress, he had sat in the Senate of Massachusetts. In 1813 he was again elected to that body and served honorably until 1820. But his boldness of speech and his independence of mind, especially his opposition to his party's policy in regard to the separation of Maine from Massachusetts, so put him out of favor with the party leaders, that he was flatly dropped by them in 1820. So incensed were the voters of the party, however, by this action of its managers, that they took steps for Mr. Quincy to represent them in the lower house of the Legislature, putting him at the head of the ticket and electing him by a large majority. In the following year he was chosen Speaker of the State House of Representatives, an office which he was peculiarly fitted to adorn, and the year after was re-elected to the position. Before that session ended, however, he resigned from the Legislature to accept the office of Judge of the Municipal Court of Boston.

From the National Congress to a municipal judgeship may seem a retrogression in public office ; but it did not so appear to Mr. Quincy, who not only made any position which he chose to accept important, but who sought this variety of official experience as a physician or a lawyer seeks opportunities of widening his professional view. He realized that he was taking part in the greatest political experiment which the world has ever seen ; he appreciated that his generation would have an enormous power in the right shaping of that experiment ; and he desired to see the working of it and to influence the trend of it upon as many sides as possible.

Assisting, then, in both State and Nation, in this early and pregnant translation of English into American forms and ideals of democracy, Josiah Quincy was next to take a vital part in that equally important process, the evolution of the New England town meeting into the administration of a modern city. It is a curious commentary upon the perspective of even eminent foreign writers upon America, that in a really admirable review of the work of Josiah Quincy by Langel, all that, in an article of sixty pages, he devotes to his work as Mayor of Boston, is the following: "Finally he concerned himself with local politics."

In the long, varied and publicly important career of Mr. Quincy, nothing else he did was of so much consequence to his nation, nothing else he did has had such an influence upon the development of America, as the six years which he spent in the Mayor's chair. The population of Boston, early in the nineteenth century, approached 40,000, and had quite outgrown the town-meeting system of administration. A nursing mother to democracy as that system had been, Boston had become too big for it and needed new sources of political nourishment. So alive, however, were our forefathers to the importance of the town meeting as an educator for citizenship, that for a number of years they put up with its inconveniences and even dangers, rather than enter upon untried paths. Mr. Quincy himself opposed the city charter with much vigor, even to the time of its adoption; but when the town was finally forced by the cumbersomeness of the old order to change its administration, it was plain to everyone, it was borne in upon Mr. Quincy himself, that he alone of her citizens was fitted by position, temperament and knowledge of the situation to undertake the difficult duties of transforming Boston from a country town into a metropolis. By a political combination, however, into which it is not necessary to enter, Mr. Quincy, after having consented to run for Mayor, found it expedient to withdraw his name in favor of his kinsman, John Phillips, an honorable gentleman, who as first Mayor of Boston, performed in a dignified, though rather

perfunctory way, the more obvious duties of his executive position.

Mr. Phillips's health being impaired, he refused to stand for re-election ; and, the complications of the previous year having been unravelled, Mr. Quincy was elected, without opposition, second Mayor of the City of Boston. And this was the situation which he found confronting him. He found Boston, — for those days a considerable city, — still being administered under village conditions. He found all the communal services, such as street-cleaning, entirely inadequate, because of the impossibility, under a town government, of securing the money needed for those services, and of administering them in a centralized and economical way. He found, — for the reason that the business of the city had long outgrown the grasp of the town meeting, — much authority alienated from the citizens and vested in committees having undefined, and therefore wholly uncertain, powers. And he found a large proportion of the inhabitants, in spite of the logic of the situation, still fiercely insistent upon town-meeting methods and quite unwilling to transfer their allegiance to the officers created by the city charter. Himself but very recently an advocate of the town meeting, a believer, theoretically at least, that *Vox populi, vox Dei*, Mr. Quincy had yet a mind so clear, a training for politics so thorough, a view into the future so keen, that he grasped the needs of the situation and saw matters so far gone into disorder and towards disintegration that there could be but one remedy, — a temporary, benevolent dictatorship. And fortunate for Boston that just at this point in her history she had at hand such a dictator as Josiah Quincy ! Absolutely incorruptible, perfectly fearless, indefatigable, fond of minutiae, with a sternness of bearing and yet grace of manner enabling him to overrule much opposition, he had also — what was essential at that juncture — the spirit and attitude of the English aristocrat, of the ruler of men by the divine right of birth. Thus equipped, Mr. Quincy entered, in 1823, upon his new and arduous duties ; and in the six years of his incum-

bency he so wonderfully transformed this city as justly to deserve the title of "The Great Mayor."

In the first place—and this, as his keen mind perceived, was essential to his success—he made himself an autocrat by assuming the headship of practically every committee of the administration. In his "Municipal History of Boston" he is careful to pay tribute to the zeal and wisdom of his associates of the Board of Aldermen and City Council; but it is clear in every act and speech of Mr. Quincy's that those bodies were but instruments serving to carry out his masterful and almost sovereign will.

The first year of Mr. Quincy's incumbency was given mainly to questions of municipal housekeeping: to problems of cleaning the streets and yards, and of removing garbage and other nuisances. Such labor might be a fruitful theme, perhaps, for the poetic prose of Carlyle or the prosaic poetry of Walt Whitman; but it is not the kind of work which makes great reputations; it is neither intellectually stimulating nor aesthetically refreshing. To every detail of this problem, however, Mr. Quincy gave the vigor of his unusual mind and the zeal of his extraordinary physical activity. How little the town had cared for such matters is shown by the fact that, until this first term of Mr. Quincy's, there had never been expended, in any year, over \$1000 for the cleaning of streets, the work of making them decent having been left to suburban farmers who cleaned when they felt like it, carried away only such dirt as seemed to them valuable, and used in the removal of this and the more noxious filth of the town open ox-teams whose slow progress through the streets was a saturnalia of nastiness. Moreover, upon Mr. Quincy's inauguration, the responsibility for this part of the municipal housekeeping was divided among three independent boards, with uncertain and overlapping powers. By the end of his first year, however, the new Mayor had brought it about that he, with his Board of Aldermen, should have supreme control of the streets, and that the Board of Health should have equal power over the household wastes; had banished the farmers and their oxen; had given the city

its first comprehensive cleaning with brooms, resulting in the collection of 3,000 tons of dirt; had made the care of the streets a definite and systematic work of the city performed by its own men and wagons; had decreed regulations looking to the regular and decent removal of garbage; and had forced the farmers to wholesome and proper methods in the cleansing of the drains and cesspools.

Thus fortunately were the conflicting authorities over the city's physical health disposed of; but not so easily could he handle that old and firmly entrenched board which supervised the city's moral health,—the Overseers of the Poor. To them Dr. Hale's definition of a board as a long, narrow body which never comes to a point, may well be applied. One of the hardest and most prolonged struggles of Mr. Quincy's six years in office was with those Overseers,—estimable but unenlightened gentlemen who clung equally to personal authority and to antiquated methods of procedure. Under their *régime*, the city's poor, whether such by age and infirmity or by vice and crime, whether old men or boys, whether men or women, whether sick or well, were herded together in an outgrown building upon Leverett Street. To supersede this, a more enlightened committee, in which Mr. Quincy had been active, had proposed the purchase of sixty-three acres of land in what was then the country region of South Boston, and the building thereon of a house of industry, a house of correction and an institution for juvenile offenders, leaving the infirm, respectable poor in the almshouse upon Leverett Street. It is not necessary to enter into the details of this long-drawn controversy in which Mr. Quincy finally triumphed; but it is a struggle worthy of the pen of Dickens; and by following it one appreciates, as in no other way, the enormous strides which sociology in the last eighty years has made.

One gets a view, too, of the change which has come over our cities through the increase of population and the influx of foreign immigration, when one reads that the entire police force at Mr. Quincy's command embraced twenty-four constables and eighty night-watchmen, of whom no more than

eighteen were ever on duty at one time. Boston was then, indeed, in spite of its size, a village of Puritans, every householder constituting himself an officer of the law in his house, in his shop, and even in the streets themselves. Nevertheless, a city with such a wide commercial horizon as Boston's could not be without at least some imported wickedness; and for the ill-disposed there had grown up a nest of evil houses with which the constabulary declared themselves powerless to cope. Mr. Quincy took the matter into his own hands and by skillful resurrection of old statutes against fiddlers and tipplers, suppressed the musicians who played for the lewd dancing, closed the saloons communicating with the evil houses, and thus brought to a quick ending this flaunting of vice in the face of decency, this threat to the lives of innocent passers-by. On the other hand, when a formidable body of so-called good citizens tried to suppress other disreputable places by mob violence, Mr. Quincy, hastily organizing the truckmen of the city — strong-handed and stout-hearted men — placed himself at their head and, at no little danger to himself, dispersed the rioters. Notwithstanding these incidents, the Mayor saw no reason to increase the constabulary during his term of office; but he made it more efficient by putting it under the single and responsible control of a City Marshal appointed by himself.

The next reform undertaken by Mayor Quincy was the reorganization of the Fire Department. Impossible as it is now to imagine it, that city of nearly 50,000 inhabitants, with its buildings mainly of wood, was protected — or rather should one say unprotected — against loss by fire by fourteen old tubs without hose, worked by hand brakes, and kept filled by lines of volunteer citizens, who were expected, upon an alarm of fire, to rush to the scene with leathern buckets for water and a canvas bag for loot. The fire companies were social rather than municipal organizations; they were separately governed by "fire wards" chosen by popular vote; their spirit was of rivalry as to which should get closest to the fire rather than as to which should save the most property; and as to the volunteer citizens, with their buckets and their bags, their run-



ning hither and thither, their dropping out of line whenever tired, their inclination rather to see the fun than to do the work, — one may faintly picture what disastrous pandemonium they created at a fire in those days.

New York and Philadelphia had for some time outgrown such provincialism, and had established a paid fire service controlled by a single responsible head and equipped with engines of some power, using long lines of hose ; and Mr. Quincy, after having studied the methods of those cities, proposed a similar system for Boston. So sure were the fire companies, however, of their hold upon the populace that, by asking for more pay and privileges, they brought their power to an open test. The Mayor refusing to grant their demands, the entire force, upon a threatened day, resigned. Mr. Quincy immediately accepted their resignations, appointed loyal citizens in their places, and in a few hours created a new department. Having won this first victory, he followed up his advantage by submitting his plan for a new fire-service to the citizens, who, after much violent haranguing and many appeals to the spirit of ancient liberties, accepted it by a close vote, and the new order was at once inaugurated. Modern, convenient engine houses were built, the latest improved fire engines were ordered from New York, lengths of hose sufficient to do away with the absurd lines of citizens were bought, and throughout the city were established huge cisterns for emergency water supplies, cisterns which were picturesquely denounced as "inverted monuments to Quincy's extravagance."

The schools, also, engaged Mr. Quincy's earnest attention, and his son, in that admirable memoir of him which is a model for biographers, declares that, during his father's administration, they were in better condition than they ever before had been. This, however, is but faint praise ; for we know, from Horace Mann's reports, what general inefficiency characterized the public education of that time. From motives of economy Mr. Quincy took one distinctly backward step in urging, and with his accustomed mastery of the situation bringing about, the abolition of the Girls' High School. This school had been

earnestly desired by the people, but, in Mr. Quincy's opinion, was far too great a burden upon the city, especially as it was attended mainly by the daughters of men, as he declared, amply able to pay for the private tuition of their girls.

The monumental work of Mayor Quincy's six administrations was, of course, the great market-house usually called by his name. The history of this extensive improvement — paralleled, in a way, by the erection of the South Terminal Station under the third Mayor Quincy — is one of much interest to the student of such matters, but would only weary a more general audience. The result of years of work, of finesse, of bold foresight met with every sort of denunciation and evil insinuation, is best summarized in Mr. Quincy's own words: "A granite market house," he writes, "two stories high, five hundred and thirty-five feet long, fifty feet wide, covering twenty-seven thousand feet of land, including every essential accommodation, was erected, at a cost of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Six new streets were opened, and a seventh greatly enlarged, including one hundred and sixty-seven thousand square feet of land; and flats, docks, and wharf-rights obtained, of the extent of one hundred and forty-two thousand square feet. All this was accomplished in the centre of a populous city, not only without any tax, debt, or burden upon its pecuniary resources, — notwithstanding, in the course of the operations, funds to the amount of upwards of eleven hundred thousand dollars had been employed, — but with large permanent additions to its real and productive property."

But, as Mr. Quincy foresaw from the beginning and predicted in terms in his first inaugural, such dictatorship as his could not long be brooked by a population already uneasy under the changes from the old order and the increased taxation. Elected in the first place by a vote practically unanimous, the Mayor each year saw, as he expected, the opposition polling a large and larger vote, until, at the end of his sixth term, it became plain that he could not be re-elected, and he refused, therefore, to be a candidate. The reaction, earnestly fostered by the old fire companies, disgruntled boards and other

malcontents had come, and the city, suffering one of those revulsions inevitable under popular government, went from bad to worse, until relief was sought in the Legislature. Unfortunately it has been sought there again and again until this city has almost ceased to govern herself, the citizens weakly inviting the rule of men from other parts of Massachusetts, rather than to take the trouble of re-assuming the burden of self-government.

Scarcely had he left the mayoralty than Mr. Quincy was elected to the presidency of Harvard University, in succession to Dr. Kirkland. While wholly honorable to himself and beneficial to the University, this part of Mr. Quincy's career was probably the least important to history of all his public service.

The modern conception of a college president as a great educational administrator, as a high leader of thought, as a moulder of civic and national life, had not then arisen. Mr. Quincy's genius, therefore, which would have eminently fitted him for such a part, could not at that time be of avail, for the conservatism of the community would not have permitted him thus to exercise it. On the other hand, he had not that peculiar genius as a leader of young men which distinguished such presidents as Mark Hopkins and Eliphalet Nott, men who made men by a sort of infusion into their pupils of their own great spirits. Rather did Mr. Quincy follow the traditional conception of a college presidency as a safe haven after the turmoils of public or ecclesiastical life, a haven in which a man of eminence might ride out, in dignified anchorage, his declining years. It is true that his successor, President Walker, called him the great organizer of the University; it is true that he did much to place the disordered finances of the University upon a sound and healthy basis; it is true that he advocated a certain freedom in study which has over-developed itself into the present free elective system; it is true that he wrote a useful, if quite uninspired, history of the college; and it is eminently true that as a figure-head in the many semi-public functions in which Harvard properly takes a leading part, Mr. Quincy's

patrician grace of form and bearing, and his dignity of manner made him honorably conspicuous. Moreover, he was active in building Gore Hall and in establishing the Observatory and the School of Law. Those, indeed, are his three chief monuments at the University; and it were, perhaps, ungrateful to ask larger memorials of his sixteen years in the Harvard presidency.

In 1845, being then in his 74th year, Mr. Quincy retired from Harvard and prepared to enjoy in honored leisure his probably short remaining span of life. As it proved, however, he had still nineteen more years of usefulness; and these were beautifully spent by him in literary and agricultural pursuits; in occasional public appearances; especially in the calm *role* of a philosopher wise through age, serene through experience, to whom men gladly turn for counsel in perplexity, for admonition in their hot-headed haste. Spending his winters in the comfortable Park Street house, and his summers on his wide acres at Quincy, he walked slowly and always erect, clear-minded, sunny-tempered, down the autumn slope of life, death meeting him, in his ninety-third year, as the rich glow of the sunset meets and enwraps the traveller whom we on the hill-top of middle life see one moment sharply limned against the sky and whom, the next moment, we lose in the deepening glory of the all-sheltering night.

Some men are made great by the positions which they occupy; the positions which Josiah Quincy occupied were made great by him. It is easy to say that by joining the political majority his might have been a supreme national instead of a leading Massachusetts name; but the finest service that a man can render in a Republic is to be a true, an incorruptible, an unswerving leader of the minority. Genuine criticism, honest opposition, courageous denunciation of the majority, are absolutely essential to democratic government; and I do not hesitate to say that Quincy did ten times the service to his country in leading the opposition than he could have performed had he had all the hosts of Jefferson at his beck and call.

It may be said, further, that his talents were too high for such places as a municipal judgeship and the mayoralty of a fledgling city. No man's talents are too high for the doing of any honorable work for his city or his State ; and unless men of the stamp of Josiah Quincy learn this lesson, the Republic which should be the anxious care of its best sons will fall a prey to its corruptest offspring. Again it may be said, — and truly said, — that in assuming autocratic power as Mayor, Mr. Quincy gave a wrong impetus to municipal government, a trend from which our cities, with their bosses and their dependence upon State Legislatures, are to-day sadly suffering. But Mr. Quincy could not foresee this ; he could only do, as he did, the work at hand in the best way at that time possible. The situation confronting him was so bad that only a dictatorship could remedy it ; and he sacrificed his own peace, he sacrificed his popularity, in order to perform his duty.

Duty, courage, probity, — these were the moral springs of his career. Were he standing on the floor of Congress beard-ing the vituperative Henry Clay, or were he listening to the plea of some police court outcast, his single aim was to achieve the right. Were he exposing, in bitter words, the true motives of the fiery slave-holders, or were he calmly disdaining their challenges to duel, his moral courage never flinched. In all his positions of trust, in all the large opportunities for good and for evil that came to him, his private interests never once eclipsed or even shadowed his clear vision of the public good. Of a noble race, he kept untarnished its great name. Heir to a conspicuous patriotism, he cherished and increased that splendid heritage. In his life he ennobled living ; in his death he made dying beautiful ; in his varied work he demonstrated the high possibilities of intelligent and devoted citizenship ; in the way that work was done, he set before the men of his and of every generation a standard which some have achieved and to which others may attain, but which few or none can surpass.

## BOSTON WHEN BEN. FRANKLIN WAS A BOY.

The following paper was read before the Bostonian Society, December 12, 1905,\* by the Rev. Anson Titus:—

BEN. FRANKLIN was a Boston boy, born in January, 1706, attended its grammar schools, partially learned a trade, and removed to Philadelphia in the autumn of 1723, at the age of nearly eighteen years. These years, 1706–1723, are those possessing many interests. The town and the Province in every department of life were influenced by them. It is our purpose to treat of them, as having to do with the people and influences at large, and with the early unfolding of the career and character of Franklin himself. Boston is a unique town, and Franklin was a unique man. Franklin may have gone afar, but he never forgot the friends of his youth, nor the haunts of his own Boston.† In the closing instrument of his life he made himself the benefactor of the youth of his native town. The purpose in the mind of Franklin was large and generous, and though a century has elapsed since his decease, it becomes the people to be large and generous towards the youth of each generation reared in the homes and schools and ways of dear old Boston. The Boston of two centuries ago was as pre-eminent in the affairs of New England

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\* The Rev. Mr. Titus delivered an address before the Society, November 15, 1902, upon "The Life, Times and Character of Thomas Foxcroft, Pastor of the First Church, Boston, 1717–1769," and another on March 10, 1903, concerning "Forgotten Bostonians."

† Bonner's "Map of Boston, 1722," reveals to the student of to-day the topography of the town. In the elder days it was a peninsula, and each section correspondingly named. The old names have reference to the ancient topography. This Map, and the "View of Boston," first published about 1724, with another edition about 1730, can be studied with interest. They afford fine material by which to gain a knowledge of the real Boston of two centuries ago. Francis Dewing, who came to Boston in 1716 from London, as the engraver of the Map, conferred indeed a favor upon students to the latest days. The "View of Boston" was engraved by I. Hanis, probably of London.

as it is to-day. It was the centre of social, commercial and literary life. Franklin was reared amid these influences. His family may not have been among those of wealth, but they stood well in the community, and the Franklin home was well situated.

Josiah Franklin, the father, came to Boston in 1683, a silkdyer, a young man. His trade in New England gave him only slight encouragement, and he became a tallow-chandler, which gave him a station in the community equal to that of a manager of an electric light plant of our day. Though reared in the Church of England, on coming to Boston he united his interests with the Third Church, better known as the Old South Church. Mr. Franklin—for so he is styled in Judge Sewall's famous "Diary"—was attentive to the moral interests of the town, as well as of his own family. Meetings were held at his home during mid-week, when Ben. Franklin was a boy, and Judge Sewall himself attended them. Mr. Franklin may have been humble, as distinct from being a merchant prince, but he ranked among the better-minded people of Boston of two centuries ago.

It is our thought to consider just what education, culture and character Ben. Franklin carried away with him. He was but eighteen years old; he had been reared in the grammar schools of Boston. It is said that Dame Sarah Knight was one of his earliest teachers. It may have been so. She was a leading woman of Boston, of fine connections, industrious at the Court House as a copyist, and as a "dame" in the schools. She was an observing woman; her famous "Diary" shows her ability to see affairs and profit by them, while the records at the Court House, both in the Registry of Deeds and Probate Office, bear witness to her legal and business ability. Sarah Knight was the sort of teacher which would have delighted the mind of young Franklin. If the 'boy was father of the man,' he was ever a close observer, considering the questions uppermost in the minds of students and conversed upon in their homes and haunts. Sarah Knight may well have been the starter of Franklin's mind in that

course of observation and independent thinking which in later years characterized him.

Franklin attended the same meeting with Judge Sewall. He doubtless had no recollection of Rev. Samuel Willard, the pastor who baptized him; but of Rev. Ebenezer Pemberton — a hearty and stirring preacher, aggressive and wide-awake — he must have had a memory. Pemberton died when Franklin was ten years old. Pemberton's son Ebenezer, a little older than Benjamin, was afterwards one of Boston's excellent preachers. Mather Byles, a grandson of Cotton Mather, was only six weeks older than Franklin, while Thomas Prince and Samuel Mather were also near his age. They must have been schoolmates and playfellows. Mather Byles, when he came into possession of many volumes of his grandfather's libraries, boasted that he possessed and had access to the largest private library in New England. Full well do we know that, judged from the station and quality of the families, they were on a different plane; but bright young fellows, of the same age, with tastes alert and minds active, the chances are that they found each other's society compatible. This boast of Mather Byles regarding his library is found in a letter written in 1730 to Alexander Pope, then gaining renown by his poems in old England, and finding many readers in America.

Franklin in his Autobiography refers gracefully and gratefully to George Brownell and Nathaniel Williams, who were masters of Boston schools. These men he remembered; they guided his mind, and they furnished him some books to read. Franklin in his Will says: "I was born in Boston, New England, and owe my first instructions in literature to the free grammar schools established there." But Franklin readily outreached the required studies of the schools. He gives us a list of his reading before he went from Boston. The very titles show us that he had access to a large and certainly up-to-date library.

The grammar schools of Boston doubtless made use of Cocker's Arithmetic and Greenwood's Grammar, but the cur-



riculum of the school would hardly be supposed to embrace Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*, Burton's *Historical Collections* of forty volumes, the writings of Plutarch, Xenophon's *Memorable Things of Socrates*, du Port Royal's *Art of Thinking*, and Daniel De Foe's *Essay on Projects*—and perhaps we might include, at this early day, his *Robinson Crusoe*, though it would scarcely be to the taste of Franklin,—Sturney's *Navigation*. Locke on the *Human Understanding* was the popular book of the day,—Franklin perused it several times over; and for strictly up-to-date reading, he had Addison's *Spectator* papers, which first appeared in 1711, and continued only a few years. To have studied these various volumes, and to have fairly understood them, was no small task. These were read before 1724, when he was approaching his eighteenth birthday.

It has often been asked, Why did not Franklin make a venture at Harvard College? If he had had an inclination towards the ministry he probably would have gone there; but beyond a few Greek roots and an assortment of Hebrew stumps, there was little at Harvard which could have given nourishment to the mind of Franklin. His mental power was of a peculiar cast. His reading shows this; and his faculty for observation of the wind, the waves, Nature and growing things, clouds and storms, thunder and lightning, is continually giving evidence of an order of mind which would not have been satisfied at Harvard College. Franklin, when advanced in life, wrote his old-time friend, Rev. Samuel Mather, a pastor in Boston, that Dr. Cotton Mather's "*Essay to do Good*," published in 1710, "perhaps gave me a turn of thinking, that had an influence on some of the principal future events of my life." This is a noble confession of Franklin. The fact is, everybody read the writings of Cotton Mather. His publications were numerous; they were continually coming from the press. The Drs. Mather preached every Sunday to the largest audiences in Boston, and their sermons, promptly printed, were read far and wide, and exercised a powerful influence on the people; though perhaps slightly regarded by

many in official and academic positions, they long maintained in the community a vivid interest in personal and experimental religion. The title-pages of books and pamphlets, with an introduction by Cotton Mather, reach almost five hundred in number, though Sibley in his *Bibliography* gives only a little more than half that number.

Cotton Mather was a man in whom Franklin delighted. He, like Franklin, found pleasure in observation and seeking untried fields of research. It may be that most of Mather's imprints were not made at the Franklin printing-shop in Boston, but Ben. Franklin knew of them all as they came fresh from other printing-shops. He eagerly read all books he could obtain, and stranger things have happened than that Franklin should find his way with his schoolmate, Mather Byles, to the library of Cotton Mather itself, and take pleasure in conversation with that great man, whom the world has yet to know and fully appreciate.

It would appear that when Franklin was ten or eleven years of age he had already accomplished the studies of the grammar school, and not desiring to enter the ministry, was to be set to learn a trade. His father first wanted him to learn the trade of a "cutler" with his cousin, Samuel Franklin, but this was too prosaic and irksome; and in the autumn of 1718 James Franklin, an older brother, who had learned the printer's trade, and already had been to London to purchase fonts of type and a printing press, set himself up in business in Boston, and Benjamin was indentured to him. The printing-shop was more to his liking. This business was refreshment to his mind. He now came in touch with new books, and met those who set type for all the new publications of Boston; and not only this,—he also met with those who delighted to converse concerning books, as well as with those who wrote books and came often to the shop to carry their works through the press. Those were years when the youth of Boston were waxing in thoughts which rapidly outgrew the former fashions of thinking. The printing-shop was a sort of forum and platform. The Franklin habit of mind was ever clear and distinct.

The father, Josiah, was an independent sort of a man. The son, James, was also independent, and perhaps did not possess sufficient caution for business success. This James in 1721 founded *The New England Courant*, which reflected the Franklin characteristics, and soon found himself in trouble with the authorities of the Province. He published a brief item that Capt. Peter Papillon, with a vessel and a hundred men, were to sail to Block Island in search of pirates. It would have been more politic for him to have omitted the item. It was generally known that the vessel was to sail, but the *Courant* gave public utterance to the fact. The next day James Franklin was summoned before the court, and committed to the stone jail for a season. The *Courant* had other articles giving free criticisms of ministers and magistrates, which, while all may have been near the truth, it might have been wiser not to have published.

During James Franklin's confinement in jail, Benjamin tried his hand at writing. He had before this written rhymes and occasional essays which had been printed anonymously, but were well received by the readers; and to escape certain legal dangers and criticism, the name of Ben. Franklin was inserted as publisher and editor of the *Courant*, and continued to appear even after he had gone to Philadelphia.

It has often been our thought that the differences of opinion concerning the uppermost questions of the day were the causes of the rupture between James and his brother. They doubtless agreed in espousing the cause of the people, and sought occasion to bring ridicule upon certain magistrates; but concerning "inoculation," the new treatment to prevent the ravages of small-pox, they were at variance. Ben. Franklin's mind likewise reached forth to the discussion of the mechanical philosophy of the time, and doubtless in this, if there was not conflict, there certainly was an inability on the part of his elder brother to appreciate the new lines of study pursued by the foremost students of the day.

The time came, however, when Ben. Franklin decided to go from home. We do not regard him as a bad boy, nor unruly,

nor as wild. He was eighteen years old, and he had opinions of his own; he had gained these from a wide and wise reading, and, having the Franklin habit of independence, struck out for himself among strangers. We wish he might have remained, and retained the cordial appreciation of students and men of learning, and won for himself a reputation in his native Boston. It was otherwise, however, and transplanted to Philadelphia, and later, after a long residence in London and Paris, he became an American whom all the world adores.

In Franklin's youth there were three great questions; with these he was entirely familiar. They were the talk of the home, the book-stall and the printing-shop. These discussions were concerning 1, Inoculation; 2, the Newtonian Theory, and 3, Locke's Philosophy. In the Church of the Standing Order in New England, at that period of the century, the chief issues in which warmth was developed, concerned the mode of baptism, the value of baptism, the right of approach to the Lord's Table, and the government of religious bodies. These contentions long since passed, and they only stand as great landmarks noting the advance in the Church militant.

The first burning question was concerning *Inoculation*.

Cotton Mather, about 1712, became interested, through the Transactions of the Royal Society of London and other publications, in studying the value of inoculation as a method of dealing with the ravages of small-pox. His interest soon led him and his honored father Increase Mather, to avow their approval of the practice. By 1720 its advocates were more numerous, but were among that group of men who were fearless and open-minded, and before 1730 several of these very men, by their experimentation in this direction and by other researches, had gained renown and membership in the Royal Society of London. Thomas Robie, a Fellow at Harvard College, a graduate of 1708, made bold to advocate inoculation, for he, too, was a physician as well as preacher and professor. Dr. Zabdiel Boylston, a leading physician of Boston, urged the theory in practice abroad and in his own family. In 1720 the ravages of the disease were fearful in Boston.

The town was broken by it. The Mathers practically stood alone among the ministry as approving inoculation. They advocated it by the publication of pamphlets and broadsides. The discussion was even bitter. The enemies of the Mathers were active in their denunciation, but the latter were used to being assailed by a group of men whose policies in state or business matters had been opened and aired by their public utterances. Indeed, the Mathers can best be judged by the enemies they made; they were pioneer advocates of practical measures and schemes which were for the benefit of the whole people; they were watchmen of the people's rights and the highest interests of the entire community. He who would best interpret and appreciate the careers of the Mathers must see them in the very advance contending for the public welfare.

The small-pox in Boston in 1720-1 was no "scare;" it was the "real" thing. Fearful as it was, it forced the medical fraternity and ministers to consider the newer methods of dealing with it. It was a costly lesson, but had to be learned. The methods of inoculation have long since ceased to be practiced, but two centuries ago "inoculation" meant a great stride forward. The *New England Courant*, James Franklin's paper, cried out against it, but we have yet to learn that Ben. Franklin acquiesced in his brother's opinion. Rather we surmise that this was one of the questions over which, in the printing-shop, they contended. The men whom Ben. Franklin most esteemed were the men who sided with the Mathers and Dr. Boylston.

The second burning question was concerning the *Newtonian Theory*.

The Royal Society of London was practically a child of the English Commonwealth, but being of a scientific rather than a political nature, soon received the approval of Charles II, and began its corporate existence in 1660. The Society was then young and limited; but it was not long before Isaac Newton, a scholar of mechanical philosophy, as it was then termed,

began in a modest and quiet manner to publish papers concerning affairs in the physical universe. These publications did not always meet with favor, but students could not disregard them. After a time (in 1672), he was invited to become a member. This Society, always select, afforded a forum for discussion. It brought great questions into the open. In 1686 Newton's new theories practically culminated in the publication of his "Principia," in which he summarized his new theories. The law of gravitation made possible the more perfect knowledge. The "binomial theorem" with which so many students have had their struggle, came as a fresh breath into the world of mathematical astronomy; few were able to cope with it at the outset; but finding its way among the leaders of the schools, a new generation bore it onward and made it a more common thought.

The Newtonian studies and theories meant much for the broadening of our knowledge of the physical universe. The heavens became new and the earth also new, and all the concerns of the weather were freshly interpreted. A more perfect knowledge regarding the revolution of the heavenly bodies witnessed a softening of the edicts of mediaeval theology, and the accurate determination of these revolutions gave people new ideas regarding the stability of the universe. The eclipse of the sun or the moon no longer meant an omen of the displeasure of their Maker. The storms and tempests, thunder and lightning, earthquakes and disasters on sea and land, ceased to be regarded as the frowns of Providence, and were seen to be the result of great universal laws over which neither the minds or wills of mankind have any control.

In 1719 Thomas Robie, a Harvard graduate, as already stated, and an instructor there, 1714 to 1723 — the same who had advocated the theory of "inoculation" — having observed the wonderful northern lights of December 19, 1719, wrote an account of the spectacle, and his tract was printed in the Franklin printing-shop; perhaps the very type was set by Ben. Franklin himself. Robie advanced the theory that these "meteors" or northern lights were the results of natural laws.

He did not attach his name to the tract, for he was not ready to be the advocate of so heretical a doctrine, but it is known that he wrote it. His essay causes a smile when his theory is read. It is far away from the latter-day deductions as to the cause of this wondrous display in the heavens, but it shows us the beginnings of that intellectual operation which has been growing, and gradually assuming the proportions of our modern study of physics. Robie was a member of the Royal Society of London, elected in 1724, and it was because of the openness of his mind that he was recognized as a fearless student. He may not have had many followers, or found many sympathizers, but forward-minded students have a fashion of recognizing one another and of entering into correspondence.

This tract, published as has been said in 1719, doubtless contributed to the undermining of its author at Harvard College, since only four years later he ceased his services there. His new interpretation of the physical universe, and his advocacy and practice of "inoculation" during the small-pox plague in 1720-21, effectually discredited him as an instructor of men whose minds were governed by the theology and ministry of his generation. Dr. Robie retired to Salem, where he entered upon the practice of medicine, but died in middle life in the midst of great usefulness.

Sermons and writings made frequent use of the great disturbances of earth, air and ocean to emphasize the call for the recovery of righteousness. Storms, tempests and earthquakes were regarded as witnesses of the displeasure of God towards the conduct and behavior of men, and these disturbances served to point the moral with stern and rigid force. The pamphlets are many which may be noted as "earthquake literature." The advocacy of these theories by the preachers died hard; but with the slow and determined advance of the newer ideas of astronomy, the antiquated conceptions of the Maker of the universe disappeared. The more perfect demonstration of the laws governing the heavenly bodies, and the more general and accurate knowledge of what was formerly

called "natural philosophy," and of the exact time of the earth's revolution round the sun, won its way. In 1752 the Parliament of the British Kingdom gave official sanction to the new style of reckoning time, and blotted a series of days out of the calendar. The "old" and "new styles" were long in contention; the "old" had official sanction and was retained in the records of the courts, but the "new" represented the growth of the newer ideas of astronomy and the more advanced modes of reckoning time.

In 1726 Isaac Greenwood, Harvard College 1721, having been in London, and there attaining a greater knowledge of mechanical philosophy and the Newtonian theory, came back to Boston and gave a course of sixteen lectures upon the subject, illustrating them by three hundred appliances showing the movements of the various planets. These were the initial lectures given upon the subject. They were delivered after Ben. Franklin had gone from Boston, but they were of that order which would have attracted him. The syllabus of their subjects displays a wealth of information concerning the heavenly bodies far in advance of previous attainment, and often difficult to understand. The Newtonian theory, which was fully accepted by him, enabled students to observe correctly, and consequently the knowledge of the physical laws of the universe became more widespread.

Isaac Greenwood in 1727 became the first occupant of the Thomas Hollis chair of mathematics and natural philosophy, and continued in the office about ten years. Before his decease, in 1745, he had published several scientific tracts which demonstrate the rapid progress which marked the students of that period.

It may not be amiss to note that in his advanced life, Samuel Sewall, according to his Diary, occasionally recorded the times when eclipses of the sun and moon occurred. He mentions that Edward Holyoke, President of Harvard College, observed an eclipse from the turret-tower of the Town House. Thomas Brattle possessed a telescope in those years, and doubtless made use of it.



Among the members of the Royal Society of London whom we have not named was Paul Dudley, Harvard College 1690, who oftentimes reported concerning agriculture in New England, and in 1721 wrote for their Transactions a description of Niagara Falls; John Leverett, Harvard College 1680, and President of Harvard College from 1708 to his death in 1724, was a member, but what he contributed to this learned body we have not discovered; Dr. Thomas Bromfield was likewise a member. In later years, Drs. Zabdiel Boylston, senior and junior, were honored with membership; John Winthrop (Harvard College, 1700) was admitted in 1734, and John Winthrop (Harvard College, 1732), second Hollis Professor at Harvard, in 1766. The latter wrote learnedly concerning the transit of Venus in 1760, and his paper was published in 1769, just before the transit of that year. This work contains much accurate information, and is of value to-day amid the larger knowledge of the new astronomy.

It was in 1752 that our own Ben. Franklin was elected a member of the Royal Society. Though his fields of observation were wide, and he was learned in many things, yet he made his leading reputation in studying the phenomena accompanying the presence of electricity in the clouds.

A third leading question of that day grew out of the primary and secondary influence of *Locke's Philosophy*.

John Locke died in 1704, but his "Essay on the Human Understanding" was published fourteen years before. It was this book which broke an intellectual quiet, and set great masses of men into new and vigorous thinking. It regarded the better and finer side of life; it made goodness and beauty and truth predominant. It was a clear-cut book:—not that everybody agreed with it, but it was a way-opener. It was a sort of "Uncle Tom's Cabin;" it interested many, and people did not tire of it. It was this book, when it had been published twenty years, that Ben. Franklin read through three or four times. A man was indeed a prodigy to read the book through a series of times before he was eighteen years of age.

Published in London, it was at once put on sale in Boston. In fact the Mathers gave orders to London bookmen to send them every new book from the press, so that this work, and those which followed in its train, were read and discussed in New England almost as quickly as in the towns distant from London in the British Isles themselves.

The book, and the man who followed Locke not afar off, was George Berkeley, and his book "An Essay towards a New Theory of Vision." Bishop Berkeley in 1709 — then a Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin — gave his lectures there, which were quickened by Locke, but which went beyond him. These lectures were published in Dublin in May, 1709, and a second edition was printed in London the same season.

Our point in this statement is that not a single copy of these editions has been found in any New England or American collection of that time. But are we to believe that the wide-awake utterances of the latest philosophy were unknown to the Mathers of Boston, or John Wise of Ipswich, or Solomon Stoddard of Northampton? We regard it as well nigh impossible for this book to have escaped their notice, and we are willing to give them ten years in which to hear of and read it.

Jonathan Edwards in 1716, while a student at Yale College, wrote words which indicate the same order of thinking. It has been the argument of several historians that Edwards developed this theory independently. No one is more ready than myself to grant to that great divine all that belongs to him. He was a master man and possessed a master mind, but we can easily see him listening in his merest youth to discussions in the parsonage home of his father, Timothy Edwards, and of his grandfather, Solomon Stoddard, upon this very subject. Full well do we know that it was not the thing for Puritan ministers to bring philosophy into their pulpit utterances. They took theology into the pulpit, but these bright men gathered suggestions from every possible source. The question of precedence of this philosophy — whether in its primary or secondary state — has been de-

bated at length in the proceedings of historical societies, in the studies concerning Jonathan Edwards, and in the discussions concerning the teachings of Bishop Berkeley. Evidence of the presence of Berkeley's writings in New England before 1716 is what we are hunting for. The times were ready for that sort of reading, and to our mind it appears almost impossible that Boston, then so intimate with London, should not have had in some of its libraries the essays of George Berkeley. To this philosophy Jonathan Edwards resorted, whether it came to him in his own study or through the teachings of another. The power and glow and fervor of Edwards's preaching found their source in the new, fresh thought of his college and the days of his young manhood. He was the leader of the best thinking in New England; he was foremost and not behind; he was in the very advance, a pioneer in bringing into service the finest learning and the most urgent appeals of his day. The "Great Awakening" in New England and in the home-land could scarcely have been carried forward but for the new incitement and motive which Locke's philosophy set in action.

Pope's "Essay on Man" is full of references to the uppermost thinking of two centuries ago. He drank deep draughts at the fountains both of Locke and Berkeley, and was an admirer of the new interpretations of mechanical philosophy. Many are the references in that great poem to astronomical knowledge. He possessed the advanced thought of his time. His lines are read with delight to this day, and those passages which please us most find their source in the Newtonian theory and the fairer teachings of the supremacy of the mind over matter, and of the abiding over the changeful. The writings of Addison are best interpreted when we realize the new fervor evoked by the philosophy and the seemingly crude studies of the physics of that generation. The many volumes of the "London" and "Gentleman's" Magazines of England afford numerous evidences of the advancing knowledge among foremost men. These were the repositories of

what science there was in the world during the eighteenth century; their pages can be consulted with profit.

Bishop Berkeley had a residence in New England of only four years — 1728–1732, — but this residence, plus the spirit of the man, which was manifested both before and after that period, made him of predominating influence. Of an optimistic temperament, he strove to make practical his own glowing and cheerful scheme of life. With powerful friends at court, he sought to establish a university at Bermuda, where, away from the toil and strife of men, students could best prepare themselves for the task of converting the untutored Indians and heathen of the American wilderness. In 1728 Bermuda was more accessible from Boston and New York than was Worcester from Boston; it was a great maritime centre, and the plan for the erection of a university there was not wholly visionary. When George Berkeley sailed from London he was confident of royal favor; somehow, he landed in Newport, Rhode Island, but only to learn of royal disapproval. He became despondent, bought a farm, styling it "Whitehall"—a name which conveys visions of executions, danger and death at royal command—and for four years he scarcely left Newport; during that time he revived from his despondency, wrote a book which displays the supremacy of his optimism, and came in touch, through benefactions, with both Harvard and Yale Colleges. The name of Berkeley is ever associated in America with the choicest flavors of true scholarship. His one great poem was probably written while on his voyage to America, and before he learned of the royal disapproval of the Bermudian University. I quote the closing stanzas:—

In happy climes, the seat of innocence,  
 Where Nature guides and Virtue rules,  
 Where men shall not impose for truth and sense  
 The pedantry of courts and schools,  
 There shall be sung another Golden Age,  
 The rise of empire and of arts,  
 The good and great inspiring epic age,  
 The wisest heads and noblest hearts.

Not such as Europe breeds in her decay ; —  
 Such as she bred when fresh and young,  
 When heavenly flame did animate her clay,  
 By future poets shall be sung.

Westward the course of empire takes its way,  
 The first four acts already passed ;  
 A fifth shall close the drama with the day :  
 Time's noblest offspring is the last.

In 1732, in Philadelphia, Ben. Franklin began the publication of an *Almanac* which became famous. He had known of the former almanacs, and of the quaint comments and instructive information which had influenced him in his own observations of the universe. Franklin must have known of John Tully, the astrologer of New England, who began his *Almanac* in 1681, fifty years before Franklin's, and of Nathaniel Ames, who first published one in 1708. These gave a kind of information much desired, and which was found nowhere else. The almanac became a book of the people, a constant companion of the wise and the simple. A study of the almanac from its earliest issuance is a field worthy of careful investigation.

To publish an almanac must have been an early passion of Franklin. It gave him scope and opportunity for printing bits of wisdom and astronomical knowledge, and a wide field for promoting economy, prudence, foresight, industry, and every form of practical life. His sayings were not all original, but he gave them a fresh setting : — "God helps them who help themselves ;" "There are no gains without pains ;" "Plow deep while sluggards sleep, and you will have corn to sell and keep ;" "One to-day is worth two to-morrows ;" "Vessels large may venture more, but little boats should keep near shore ;" "It is hard for an empty bag to stand upright ;" "Three removes are as bad as a fire ;" and "Early to bed and early to rise makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise." These sayings of "Poor Richard" wrought a wonderful influence over the common people, and were doubtless a splendid agency in

bringing about the era of prosperity before the War of the American Revolution.

Franklin's relation to the Masonic fraternity is most interesting. He had been made a Mason in Philadelphia in 1731; in May, 1743, while in Boston, he was present at a meeting of the First Lodge, which was founded in 1733, and is now working as St. John's Lodge; a few years later, in October, 1744, he was again in Boston, and attended a Quarterly Communication of the Grand Lodge, over which Henry Price, the first Provincial Grand Master of Masons in North America, was that evening presiding. By him and his associates Franklin had been recognized as the first Master of a Lodge in Philadelphia as early as 1734. He maintained his interest in the fraternity throughout his life, and while residing in Paris, in 1778, was a member of the Lodge of the "Nine Sisters," to which many of the most eminent French scientists belonged,—among them De Lalande the famous astronomer, Houdon the sculptor, the Count de Milly an able physicist, Voltaire, and many others of equal prominence, with whom the Boston philosopher found congenial companionship. Paul Jones, of the "Bon Homme Richard," was also a member of this Lodge. Franklin's visits to the Boston Masons are duly noted on the Lodge records, both Grand and subordinate. Through this Order he was closely associated with leading men abroad as well as with the foremost patriots throughout the American Colonies.

It has been our thought to picture the times of Franklin's youth, through those affairs which highly interested the mind of the young Bostonian.\* The Boston of two centuries ago,

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\* One of the finest of recent-day monographs is that of Professor F. N. Thorpe upon "Franklin's Influence in American Education," published by the United States Board of Education in 1903. The Hon. Edward Everett delivered an address in Boston, 1829, upon "The Youth of Franklin," which was published in 1860 in his complete works, and was brought down to date in the information it contained. It is a most worthy appreciation. In these recent years new letters, new writings, new publications have come to view, so that the entire career of Franklin is now studied as never before. And the end is not yet. The many-sided Franklin affords ample fields for students of history, science and statecraft. His place in the history of America is more and more appreciated by students of every school and nation.

with its twelve thousand souls, stood for the best things in America. New England reflected Old England; though an ocean intervened, they were intimately in touch with each other, commercially, politically and socially — which must embrace all forms of literary and moral activities. What occurred in England, or in the uttermost parts of the British realm, or in other realms, was promptly published in the *News Letter* or other Boston papers. Boston was ever the friend of discussion. No town, the world over, has afforded a freer forum for new or ancient forms of thinking; it has been the storm-centre of many a conflict, and does not suffer because of it. Boston is the "Hub," — whether so named in derision or not, yet certainly so in fact. Boston is dear to all the world. Think of the town, and you think at once of liberty, learning, a wider outlook, and a more generous treatment of the despised and downtrodden. Boston is the hub of affairs educational and affairs patriotic. Boston is — Boston. The world may smile at her and make her the butt of jokes, but she is still the home of culture and civil freedom. Boston with her crooked streets; Boston with her baked beans and brown bread; Boston with her freak advocates of absurd 'isms; yet dear old Boston, is still close to the heart of all who enjoy the luxuriant favors which she vouchsafes to those within her gates.

DR. CHARLES F. READ, *Treasurer*, in acct. with the BOSTONIAN SOCIETY, CURRENT FUND. CR.

1905.			
Jan. 1.	To cash on hand . . . . .	\$9 98	
Feb. 24.	" contribution from B. C. Clark, for the purchase of books . . . . .	9 00	
Dec. 16.	" payment from the Burrows Bros. Co. . . . .	15 00	
Dec. 31.	" 541 assessments . . . . .	2,705 00	
	" Sale of Publications and Souvenirs . . . . .	719 04	
	" Amount transferred to Current Fund from interest of Permanent Fund . . . . .	1,400 00	
	" Interest on deposits in the New Eng- land Trust Co. . . . .	5 68	
			<u>\$4,863 70</u>
1905.			
Dec. 31.	By rent, City of Boston . . . . .		\$100 00
	" Water rates, City of Boston . . . . .		17 50
	" Salaries . . . . .		2,619 00
	" Expenses of the Committee on Publi- cations, for Annual Proceedings, 1905 . . . . .		317 95
	" Engraving and printing the frontis- piece of the same . . . . .		58 50
	" Bostonian Society Publications, Vol. II . . . . .		370 67
	" Expenses of Committee on Rooms, for care of rooms, framing and supplies . . . . .		147 73
	" Expenses of the Committee on Library for new bookcases, binding and pur- chase of books . . . . .		160 73
	" Expenses of Committee on Member- ship, for circular letters and postage . . . . .		286 50
	" Miscellaneous printing . . . . .		89 02
	" Insurance . . . . .		157 50
	" Postage . . . . .		189 00
	" Purchase of books . . . . .		9 00
	" Purchase of stock for Souvenir Dept. . . . .		67 62
	" Sundry expenses . . . . .		230 47
	" Balance to new account . . . . .		42 51
			<u>\$4,863 70</u>

December 31, 1905.



DR. CHARLES F. READ, *Treasurer*, in acct. with the BOSTONIAN SOCIETY, PERMANENT FUND. CR

1905.		1905.
Jan. 1.	To cash in the New England Trust Co. . .	\$896 81
Oct. 11.	" Bequest from the estate of the late Robert C. Winthrop, Jr. . .	3,000 00
Dec. 31.	" Life Membership fees . . .	893 00
	" Interest from Permanent Fund . . .	1,499 13
		<hr/> \$6,288 94
		By transfer of interest to Current Fund . . \$1,400 00
		" Cash deposited in New England Trust Company . . . . . 4,888 94
		<hr/> \$6,288 94

December 31, 1905.

CHARLES F. READ, *Treasurer*.

The funds of the Society are invested in the following securities:

	Par.	Cost.
City of Boston, 4 and 5% bonds . .	\$11,000 00	\$11,823 29
State of Massachusetts, 3½% bonds . .	8,000 00	8,752 27
Boston & Maine R. R. 4½% bonds . .	2,000 00	2,540 00
Am. Telephone and Telegraph Co. 4% bonds . . . . .	6,000 00	5,755 81
City of Providence, 3 and 3¼% bonds . .	9,000 00	8,804 89
City of Dayton, 5% bonds . . . . .	2,000 00	2,215 00
		<hr/> \$38,000 00
		\$39,891 26

The undersigned, a Committee of the BOSTONIAN SOCIETY, having examined the Treasurer's accounts for the year 1905 and the vouchers therewith presented, hereby certify to the correctness of the same. They have also examined the securities of the Society, and find them correct, according to the Treasurer's statement.

[Signed] BENJ. C. CLARK,

LEVI L. WILLCUTT,

*Of the Finance Committee.*

December 31, 1905.

### SPECIAL FUNDS.

The Invested Funds of the Society include the following Special Funds:—

Mrs. Catherine Page Perkins Fund . . . .	\$4,000 00
Joseph Henry Stickney Fund . . . .	1,000 00
Samuel Elwell Sawyer Fund . . . .	4,610 87
George Oliver Carpenter Memorial Fund . .	1,000 00
Edward Ingersoll Browne Fund . . . .	1,000 00
Boston Memorial Association Fund . . . .	1,179 51
Robert Charles Billings Fund . . . .	3,000 00
Robert Charles Winthrop Fund . . . .	3,000 00

# ADDITIONS TO THE SOCIETY'S LIBRARY, 1905.

DONORS.	VOL- UMES.	PAM- PHLETS.
American Historical Association . . .	1	
Appleton, Nathan . . . . .	1	
Barnard Memorial . . . . .		1
Bolton, Mrs. Charles K. . . . .	1	
Boston Athenaeum . . . . .	1	
Boston Cemetery Department . . . .		1
Boston, City of . . . . .	1	
Boston Five Cent Savings Bank . . . .	1	
Boston Home for Aged Men . . . . .		1
Boston Museum of Fine Arts . . . . .	1	1
Boston Public Library . . . . .		14
Boston Registry Department . . . . .	2	
Boston Young Men's Christian Association .		1
Brookline, Mass., Town of . . . . .	2	
Brookline (Mass.) Historical Society . . .		1
Brown, Francis H. . . . .	1	
Bunker Hill Monument Association . . .		1
Cambridge (Mass.) Public Library . . . .		1
Chadwick, James R. . . . .	1	1
Clark, Benjamin C. . . . .	4	
Clarke, George Kuhn . . . . .	4	
Colonial Society of Massachusetts . . . .	1	
Commissioners of Suffolk County . . . .	1	
Cox, Edwin B. . . . .	1	
Crowninshield, Francis B. . . . .	1	
Cunningham, Henry W. . . . .	1	
Dalton, Charles H. . . . .	1	
<i>Carried forward</i> . . . . .	27	23

DONORS.	VOL- UMES.	PAM- PHLETS.
<i>Brought forward</i> . . . . .	27	23
Essex Institute, Salem, Mass. . . . .	I	4
Folsom, Albert A. . . . .	2	
Fuller, Arthur G. . . . .	I	
Gilbert, Shepherd D. . . . .	7	I
Goss, Elbridge H. . . . .	I	
Gould, Levi S. . . . .	I	
Green, Samuel A. . . . .		I
Hedges, Sydney M. . . . .	I	
Hyde Park (Mass.) Historical Society . . . . .		I
Illinois State Historical Society . . . . .	I	
Johnson, Edward F. . . . .		7
Kansas State Historical Society . . . . .	4	II
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Lexington (Mass.) Historical Society . . . . .	I	
Library of Congress . . . . .	2	
Lynn (Mass.) Historical Society . . . . .		2
Mann, George S. . . . .	I	
Massachusetts Commissioner of Public Records . . . . .	I	
Matthews, Albert . . . . .		4
Mead, Edwin D. . . . .		I
Medford (Mass.) Historical Society . . . . .		4
Morse, John T., Jr. . . . .	I	
New England Historic Genealogical Society . . . . .		7
Parker, Moses G. . . . .		I
Prince Society Publications (purchased) . . . . .		5
Reed, George B. . . . .		I
Registrar of Deeds, Suffolk Co. (Mass.) . . . . .	I	
Robinson, James W. . . . .	I	
Salem (Mass.) Public Library . . . . .		I
Salisbury, Mrs. Edward E. . . . .		2
Secretary of State of Massachusetts . . . . .	12	
Scott, Mrs. George W. . . . .	I	
Slafter, Edmund F. . . . .		I
<i>Carried forward</i> . . . . .	67	78

DONORS.	VOL- UM ES.	PAM- PHLETS.
<i>Brought forward</i> . . . . .	67	78
Smithsonian Institution . . . . .	3	1
Sons of the American Revolution, National So- ciety of . . . . .		1
State Historical Society of Iowa . . . . .	1	4
Syracuse (N. Y.) Public Library . . . . .		1
Taylor, Charles H., Jr. . . . .		1
United States Commissioner of Education . . . . .	2	
United States Director of the Census . . . . .	2	
Weymouth (Mass.) Historical Society . . . . .	1	
Whelton, Hon. Daniel L., Acting Mayor of Boston . . . . .	2	
Winthrop (Mass.) Public Library . . . . .		1
Woburn (Mass.) Public Library . . . . .		1
Total . . . . .	78	88

ADDITIONS BY GIFT  
TO THE SOCIETY'S COLLECTIONS, 1906.

DONOR.	DESCRIPTION.
Badger, Daniel B.	Ancient oval window sash from the spire of the Old South Meeting House; taken out when repairs were made in 1905.
Bolton, Mrs. Charles K.	Photographs of oil portraits of Daniel Stanwood of Boston, and his wife Nancy Mayhew Stanwood.
Brooks, Miss Martha H.	Model of St. Botolph's Church, Boston, England.
Chipman, James C. W.	Franklin school medal awarded in 1859 to the donor. Order of exercises at the graduation of the class of 1859, at the Eliot School, Boston.
Coolidge, David H.	Silver medal, commemorative of the Centennial of the battle of Lexington, April 19, 1875, with its accompanying ribbon. Plaster statuette of Alexander Hamilton.
Davenport, George H.	Head of the wooden eagle which was on the pediment of the United States Custom House (later the old Custom House Block in Custom House St.), from 1810 to 1901.
Dixwell, John	Large cannon raised by a dredger in front of the Charlestown Navy Yard and deposited at the Charles River Dam.
Edmonds, John H.	Map of Boston, 1789; reproduction of Boston Directory map of that year.
Fowle, John A.	Policy of marine assurance issued from the office of Peter C. Brooks, in 1799.
Garrison, Wendell Phillips	Photograph of death mask of William Lloyd Garrison.
Holman, Louis A.	Miscellaneous collection of photographs of Boston buildings and scenes.
Knowlton, Miss Anna R.	Framed contemporaneous engraving commemorating the death of Washington.

DONOR.	DESCRIPTION.
Leggett, William T.	Framed lithograph portrait of Rev. Alonzo A. Miner, D. D.
Manning, Francis H.	Photograph of a lithograph of the iron light house on Minor's Rock, Mass.
Maynard, James B.	Two cannon balls, dug up at Bunker Hill.
McLaughlin, Hugh W. J.	Inkstand used for many years by Johnson Colby, messenger in the office of the City Clerk of Boston.
Pope, Lewis F.	Hat, leather choker and rattle used in the Boston Police Department many years ago.
Rich, J. Rogers	Framed pastel drawing of King's Chapel Burying Ground, from Tremont St., drawn by the donor.
Sanborn, Charles W. H.	Framed deed of land sold by Gov. John Hancock to Lemuel Dana, of Holden, Mass., Sept. 29, 1790.
Taylor, Charles H., Jr.	Wooden door-post (showing latch opening) from the Snow House, Eastham, Mass., built 1720, taken down 1904. It was formerly in a block-house in Eastham, built 1644, taken down 1720.
Tucker, Frank S.	Water color sketch of Silas Lamson (Daddy Lamson), a Boston character of about 1844.
Withington, Mrs. Caroline C.	Miscellaneous collection of documents and papers formerly the property of John Cotton, of Boston, and a pocketbook which belonged to his son, and marked "John Cotton, Jr., Boston, Sept. 10, 1818."

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# BOSTONIAN SOCIETY

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\*Smith, Samuel Francis

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Abbot, Edwin Hale  
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\*Ames, Oliver  
\*Ames, Mrs. Rebecca Caroline  
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Amory, Francis Inman  
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Badger, Daniel Bradford  
Badger, Erastus Beethoven  
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Baker, Miss Charlotte Alice  
\*Baker, Mrs. Ellen Maria  
\*Baker, Richard  
Baldwin, William Henry  
\*Ballister, Joseph Fennelly

\* Deceased.

\*Ballister, Miss Minetta Josephine  
 Bancroft, Cornelius Cheever  
 Barnes, Charles Benjamin, Jr.  
 \*Barrett, Edwin Shepard  
 Barron, Clarence Walker  
 Barry, John Lincoln  
 Barry, John Lincoln, Jr.  
 Bartlett, Francis  
 \*Beal, James Henry  
 Beal, William Fields  
 Beatty, Franklin Thomason  
 Beebe, James Arthur  
 Beech, Mrs. Ruth Adelaide  
 \*Benson, George Wiggan  
 Bigelow, Albert Smith  
 \*Bigelow, George Brooks  
 Bigelow, Joseph Smith  
 Bigelow, Melville Madison  
 Bigelow, William Sturgis  
 Black, George Nixon  
 Blake, Clarence John  
 Blake, Mrs. Frances Greenough  
 Blake, Francis  
 Blake, George Baty  
 \*Blake, Mrs. Sara Putnam  
 \*Blake, Stanton  
 Blake, William Payne  
 \*Blanchard, Samuel Stillman  
 Blaney, Dwight  
 Blume, Mrs. Susan Eliza  
 Bodfish, Joshua Peter  
 Bowditch, Alfred  
 Bowditch, Ernest William  
 Bowditch, William Ingersoll  
 \*Bradford, Martin Luther  
 Bradford, William Burroughs  
 \*Bradlee, Caleb Davis  
 Bradlee, Frederick Josiah  
 Bradlee, Frederick Wainwright  
 \*Bradlee, Josiah Putnam  
 Bradley, Jerry Payson  
 Brayley, Arthur Wellington  
 Bremer, John Lewis  
 Bremer, Samuel Parker  
 \*Brewer, William Dade  
 Briggs, Lloyd Vernon

Brooks, John Henry  
 Brooks, Peter Chardon  
 Brooks, Shepherd  
 Brown, Francis Henry  
 Brown, George Washington  
 Brown, John Coffin Jones  
 \*Browne, Charles Allen  
 \*Browne, Edward Ingersoll  
 \*Browne, William Andrews  
 Burbank, Alonzo Norman  
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 Candage, Rufus George Frederick  
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 \*Carpenter, George Oliver  
 \*Carpenter, Mrs. Maria Josephine  
 Carr, John  
 Carruth, Charles Theodore  
 Carter, Fred Louis  
 Carter, Herbert Leslie  
 \*Center, Joseph Hudson  
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 Chandler, Cleaveland Angier  
 \*Chapin, Nahum  
 Chase, Caleb  
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 Chase, Sidney  
 Chase, Stephen  
 \*Chase, Theodore  
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 Cheney, Mrs. Emmeline  
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 Church, Herbert Bleloch  
 Clapp, Mrs. Caroline Dennie  
 Clark, Charles Edward  
 Clark, John Spencer  
 Clark, Miss Nancy Joy  
 Clark, Nathan Freeman  
 \*Clarke, Mrs. Alice de Verman-  
 dois

Clay, Thomas Hart  
 Clementson, Sidney  
 Cleveland, Mrs. Corinne Maud  
 \*Codman, John, 2nd  
 \*Codman, Mrs. Martha Pickman  
 Codman, Ogden, Jr.  
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 \*Colburn, Jeremiah  
 Collamore, Miss Helen  
 \*Converse, Elisha Slade  
 Coolidge, Algernon, Jr.  
 Coolidge, David Hill  
 Coolidge, Mrs. Helen Whittington  
 Coolidge, Joseph Randolph  
 Coolidge, Thomas Jefferson, Jr.  
 Corbett, Alexander, Jr.  
 Cordis, Mrs. Adelaide Elizabeth  
 Cory, Charles Barney  
 Cotting, Miss Alice  
 Cotting, Charles Edward  
 \*Cotting, Charles Uriah  
 Crandon, Edwin Sanford  
 Crocker, George Glover  
 Crocker, Miss Sarah Haskell  
 \*Crosby, Charles Augustus Wilkins  
 \*Crowninshield, Benjamin William  
 Crowninshield, Francis Boardman  
 Cruft, Miss Harriet Otis  
 \*Cummings, Charles Amos  
 Cummings, Thomas Cahill  
 Cunningham, Henry Winchester  
 \*Curtis, Caleb Agry  
 Curtis, Charles Pelham  
 \*Curtis, Mrs. Eliza Fox  
 Curtis, Hall  
 Curtis, Mrs. Harriot  
 Curtis, Henry Pelham  
 Curtiss, Frederick Haines  
 Cutler, Charles Francis  
 Cutler, Samuel Newton  
 \*Cutter, Abram Edmands  
 \*Cutter, Benjamin French  
 Cutter, Mrs. Elizabeth Finley  
 Cutter, Leonard Francis  
 Cutter, Watson Grant  
 Daniell, Moses Grant

Davenport, Orlando Henry  
 Davis, Arthur Edward  
 Davis, Ephraim Collins  
 Davis, George Henry  
 \*Davis, James Clarke  
 \*Davis, Joseph Alba  
 Davis, Mrs. Mary Cheney  
 Davis, William Henry  
 \*Day, William Francis  
 \*Dean, Benjamin  
 \*Dean, John Ward  
 \*Dean, Luni Albertus  
 \*Deblois, Stephen Grant  
 \*Denny, Daniel  
 \*Dewing, Benjamin Hill  
 Dexter, Morton  
 Dexter, William Sohier  
 \*Dill, Thomas Bradford  
 Dillaway, William Edward Lowell  
 Dodd, George Davis  
 \*Dorr, Francis Oliver  
 Dorr, George Bucknam  
 Draper, Eben Sumner  
 Draper, George Albert  
 Dupee, Henry Dorr  
 \*Dupee, James Alexander  
 \*Dwight, Edmund  
 Dyer, Mrs. Julia Knowlton  
 Eaton, Albert  
 \*Eaton, Walter David  
 Edes, Henry Herbert  
 Eliot, Christopher Rhodes  
 \*Eliot, Samuel  
 Emerson, George Robert  
 \*Emery, Francis Faulkner  
 Endicott, William  
 Endicott, William, Jr.  
 Endicott, William Crowninshield  
 Ernst, Harold Clarence  
 Estabrook, Arthur Frederick  
 Estabrook, Frederick  
 Estes, Dana  
 Eustis, Miss Elizabeth Mussey  
 Eustis, Henry Dutton  
 Eustis, Miss Mary St. Barbe  
 Fabyan, George Francis

Farnsworth, Edward Miller  
 Farnsworth, William  
 Farrington, Charles Frederick  
 Farwell, John Whittemore  
 \*Fay, Joseph Story  
 Fay, Joseph Story, Jr.  
 Fay, Sigourney Webster  
 Fearing, Andrew Coatesworth, Jr.  
 Felton, Frederic Luther  
 \*Fenno, John Brooks  
 Fenno, Lawrence Carteret  
 \*Ferris, Mortimer Catlin  
 Fish, Frederick Perry  
 Fiske, Andrew  
 Fiske, Mrs. Charlotte Morse  
 \*Fiske, Miss Elizabeth Stanley  
 Fitz, Mrs. Henrietta Goddard  
 Fitz, Reginald Heber  
 Fitzgerald, William Francis  
 Floyd, Charles Harold  
 \*Fogg, John Samuel Hill  
 Folsom, Mrs. Julia Elizabeth  
 \*Ford, Daniel Sharp  
 Foss, Eugene Noble  
 Foster, Miss Harriet Wood  
 \*Foster, John  
 Foster, Mrs. Sarah Elizabeth  
 Fowler, Mrs. Laura Wentworth  
 Fowler, William Plumer  
 French, Miss Caroline Louisa Williams  
 French, Miss Cornelia Anne  
 French, Mrs. Frances Maria  
 \*French, Frederick William  
 \*French, Jonathan  
 \*Frothingham, Thomas Goddard  
 Fuller, Charles Emerson  
 \*Fuller, Henry Holton  
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 \*Galloupe, Mrs. Sarah Augusta  
 \*Gardner, John Lowell  
 Gaugengigl, Ignaz Marcel  
 \*Gay, Edwin Whitney  
 Gay, Ernest Lewis  
 George, Elijah  
 Gilbert, Shepard Devereux

\*Gill, James Seel  
 Gill, Mrs. Matilda  
 Gill, Mrs. Rachel Maria  
 Glasier, Alfred Adolphus  
 Gleason, James Mellen  
 Goddard, George Augustus  
 Goddard, Miss Julia  
 \*Goodhue, Francis Abbot  
 Goodrich, Mrs. Mary Marvin  
 \*Gould, Benjamin Apthorp  
 Grandin, John Livingston  
 \*Gray, Reginald  
 Gray, Russell  
 Green, Charles Montraville  
 Green, Samuel Abbott  
 \*Greenough, Francis Boott  
 Grew, Henry Sturgis  
 Griggs, John Hammond  
 Grozier, Edwin Atkins  
 Guild, Courtenay  
 Guild, Curtis  
 Guild, Curtis, Jr.  
 \*Guild, Mrs. Sarah Crocker  
 Guild, Miss Sarah Louisa  
 Hagar, Eugene Bigelow  
 \*Haigh, John  
 \*Hale, Mrs. Ellen Sever  
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 Hall, George Gardner  
 Hammer, Charles Dunkel  
 Hammond, Mrs. Ellen Sarah Sophia  
 \*Hammond, Gardiner Greene  
 Hammond, George Warren  
 \*Hancock, Franklin  
 \*Hapgood, Warren  
 Harrison, Walter James  
 Hart, Thomas Norton  
 \*Hart, William Tennant  
 \*Hartt, John F  
 Haskell, William Andrew  
 \*Hassam, John Tyler  
 Hastings, Henry  
 Haven, Franklin  
 Hayford, Nathan Holbrook

\*Haynes, James Gilson  
 Haynes, John Cummings  
 \*Hayward, George  
 Hayward, James Warren  
 Head, Charles  
 \*Hecht, Jacob Hirsch  
 Hemenway, Alfred  
 Hemenway, Augustus  
 \*Henchman, Nathaniel Hurd  
 Henshaw, Samuel  
 Hickok, Gilman Clarke  
 Higginson, Francis Lee  
 Higginson, Mrs. Ida Agassiz  
 \*Hill, Hamilton Andrews  
 Hill, Henry Eveleth  
 Hill, James Edward Radford  
 Hill, Warren May  
 Hill, William Henry  
 Hills, Edwin Augustus  
 Hoffman, Mrs. Rebecca Russell  
 Hoitt, Alfred Demeritt  
 Holden, Joshua Bennett  
 Hollingsworth, Amor Leander  
 \*Hollingsworth, Sumner  
 Hollingsworth, Zachary Taylor  
 Holmes, Edward Jackson  
 \*Homans, Charles Dudley  
 \*Homans, George Henry  
 \*Homans, John, 2nd  
 Hooper, Mrs. Alice Perkins  
 Hooper, Mrs. Mary Davis Beal  
 Hooper, Robert Chamblet  
 Hooper, William  
 Hornblower, Henry  
 \*Horsford, Eben Norton  
 Houghton, Clement Stevens  
 Houghton, Miss Elizabeth Good-  
 ridge  
 \*Hovey, Henry Stone  
 Howard, Herbert Burr  
 Howe, Elmer Parker  
 Hubbard, Charles Wells  
 Hunnewell, James Frothingham  
 Hunnewell, James Melville  
 Hurlbut, Mrs. Eda Adams  
 Hutchings, George Sherburne

Iasigi, Mrs. Amy Gore  
 \*Jackson, Mrs. Mary Stuart  
 Jackson, William  
 James, Arthur Holmes  
 James, George Abbot  
 Jeffries, Benjamin Joy  
 Jenks, Henry Fitch  
 Jenney, Bernard  
 Jenney, William Thacher  
 Johnson, Arthur Stoddard  
 Johnson, Wolcott Howe  
 Jones, Daniel Wayland  
 Jones, Jerome  
 Joy, Franklin Lawrence  
 Keith, Benjamin Franklin  
 Kellen, William Vail  
 Kelly, Fitzroy  
 \*Kennard, Martin Parry  
 Kennedy, George Golding  
 Kidder, Charles Archbald  
 Kidder, Nathaniel Thayer  
 Kimball, Miss Augusta Caroline  
 Kimball, Mrs. Clara Bertram  
 Kimball, David Pulsifer  
 Kimball, Lemuel Cushing  
 \*Kimball, Mrs. Susan Tillinghast  
 \*Kuhn, Hamilton  
 Ladd, Babson Savilian  
 Ladd, Nathaniel Watson  
 Lamb, George  
 Lamb, Henry Whitney  
 \*Lambert, Thomas Ricker  
 \*Lane, Jonathan Abbott  
 Lawrence, Amory Appleton  
 \*Lawrence, Amos Adams  
 Lawrence, Charles Richard  
 Lawrence, John  
 Lawrence, Robert Means  
 Lawrence, Samuel Crocker  
 Lawson, Thomas William  
 Lee, James Stearns  
 Lee, Joseph  
 Lee, William Henry  
 Leonard, Amos Morse  
 Leonard, George Henry  
 Lewis, Edwin James

\*Lincoln, Beza  
 Little, Arthur  
 \*Little, George Washington  
 Little, James Lovell  
 Little, John Mason  
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 Lockwood, Thomas St. John  
 Lodge, Henry Cabot  
 Long, Harry Vinton  
 Longfellow, Alexander Wadsworth  
 Longley, James  
 Longley, Mrs. Julia Robinson  
 Lord, George Wells  
 Loring, Augustus Peabody  
 \*Loring, Caleb William  
 Loring, William Caleb  
 \*Lothrop, Daniel  
 Lothrop, Thornton Kirkland  
 Loud, Charles Elliot  
 Loud, Joseph Prince  
 Low, George Doane  
 Low, John  
 Lowell, Francis Cabot  
 Lowell, Miss Georgina  
 Lowell, John  
 Lowell, Miss Lucy  
 Lowell, Mrs. Mary Ellen  
 Lucas, Edmund George  
 Luke, Arthur Fuller  
 Lyman, Arthur Theodore  
 \*Lyon, Henry  
 \*MacDonald, Edward  
 \*Mack, Thomas  
 Macleod, William Alexander  
 Mandell, Samuel Pierce  
 Mann, Arthur Elisha  
 Mann, George Sumner  
 Manning, Francis Henry  
 Marion, Horace Eugene  
 Marsh, Mrs. Julia Maria  
 \*Marshall, James Fowle Baldwin  
 Marston, Howard  
 Marvin, William Theophilus Rogers  
 Matthews, Albert  
 May, Miss Eleanor Goddard  
 May, Frederick Goddard

\*May, Frederick Warren Goddard  
 Mayo, Miss Amy Louisa  
 Mead, Mrs. Anna Maria  
 Melville, Henry Holmes  
 Merriam, Frank  
 Merriam, Olin Lane  
 \*Merrill, Mrs. Amelia Grigg  
 Metcalf, Albert  
 Meyer, George von Lengerke  
 Minns, Thomas  
 Minot, Joseph Grafton  
 \*Minot, William  
 Mitton, Edward John  
 Mixter, Miss Madeleine Curtis  
 Moore, Frederic Henry  
 \*Moore, George Henry  
 \*Moore, Miss Mary Eliza  
 Moriarty, George Andrews, Jr.  
 \*Morse, George Henry  
 Morse, Lemuel Foster  
 \*Morss, Charles Anthony  
 Moras, Everett  
 Moras, John Wells  
 \*Moseley, Alexander  
 Motley, Edward Preble  
 Munro, John Cummings  
 Murdock, William Edwards  
 Murphy, James Smiley  
 Nash, Nathaniel Cushing  
 Newman, Miss Harriet Hancock  
 Nichols, Arthur Howard  
 Norcross, Grenville Howland  
 Norcross, Otis  
 Norman, Mrs. Louisa Palfrey  
 \*Norwell, Henry  
 Noyes, James Atkins  
 \*Olmsted, Frederick Law  
 Osgood, Mrs. Elizabeth Burling  
 \*Page, Mrs. Susan Haskell  
 \*Paige, John Calvin  
 Paine, James Leonard  
 Paine, Mrs. Mary Woolson  
 Paine, Robert Treat  
 Paine, William Alfred  
 \*Palfrey, Francis Winthrop  
 \*Palfrey, John Carver

Palmer, Benjamin Sanborn  
 Parker, Charles Wallingford  
 Parker, Frederick Wesley  
 Parker, Herman  
 Parker, Mason Good  
 \*Parker, Miss Sarah  
 \*Parkman, Francis  
 Parlin, Albert Norton  
 Parmenter, James Parker  
 Parsons, Arthur Jeffry  
 Payne, James Henry  
 Peabody, Charles Breckenridge  
 Peabody, Charles Livingston  
 Peabody, Frank Everett  
 Peabody, Mrs. Gertrude  
 Peabody, John Endicott  
 Peabody, Philip Glendower  
 Peirce, Mrs. Elizabeth Golthwait  
 Peirce, Silas  
 \*Perkins, Augustus Thorndike  
 \*Perkins, Mrs. Catherine Page  
 Perkins, Edward Cranch  
 \*Perkins, William  
 \*Perry, Charles French  
 Perry, Edward Hale  
 Perry, Thomas Sergeant  
 Pfaff, Charles  
 Pfaff, Mrs. Hannah Adams  
 \*Pfaff, Jacob  
 Phillips, Mrs. Anna Tucker  
 Pickering, Henry  
 \*Pierce, Henry Lillie  
 \*Pierce, Nathaniel Willard  
 Pillsbury, Albert Enoch  
 Piper, William Taggard  
 Playfair, Edith, Lady  
 Pond, Virgil Clarence  
 \*Poole, Lucius  
 Porter, Alexander Silvanus  
 \*Porter, Edward Griffin  
 \*Porter, William Killam, Jr.  
 Potter, Henry Staples  
 Powell, William Beverley  
 \*Prager, Philip  
 Prager, Mrs. Rachel  
 Prang, Louis

Prang, Mrs. Mary Dana  
 Pratt, Laban  
 Prendergast, James Maurice  
 Prescott, Alfred Usher  
 Prescott, Walter Conway  
 Preston, George Marshall  
 Pridee, William Henry  
 Proctor, Mrs. Abby Shaw  
 \*Pulsifer, William Henry  
 \*Putnam, Mrs. Mary Lowell  
 Putnam, William Edward  
 Quincy, Charles Frederic  
 Quincy, George Gilbert  
 \*Quincy, George Henry  
 Quincy, Mrs. Mary Adams  
 Quincy, Mrs. Mary Caroline  
 \*Quincy, Samuel Miller  
 \*Radclyffe, Herbert  
 Ratsbesky, Abraham Captain  
 Raymond, Freeborn Fairfield, 2nd  
 \*Read, Mrs. Lucy Richmond  
 Read, Miss Sarah Elizabeth  
 Reed, Mrs. Grace Evelyn  
 \*Reed, Henry Ransford  
 Reed, James  
 Reed, John Sampson  
 Reed, William Howell  
 Reynolds, John Phillips, Jr.  
 Rhodes, James Ford  
 Rice, Edward David  
 Rich, William Ellery Channing  
 Richards, Francis Henry  
 \*Richards, Henry Capen  
 Richardson, Albert Lewis  
 Richardson, Benjamin Heber  
 Richardson, Edward Bridge  
 Richardson, Edward Cyrenius  
 Richardson, Maurice Howe  
 Richardson, Spencer Welles  
 Richardson, William Lambert  
 Riley, James Madison  
 Ripley, George  
 Rivers, Miss Mary  
 Robinson, Edward  
 \*Roby, Mrs. Cynthia Coggeshall  
 \*Ropes, John Codman



\*Ross, Alphonso  
 Rotch, William  
 Rothwell, James Eli  
 Ruggles, Charles Albert  
 Russell, Joseph Ballister  
 Russell, Mrs. Margaret Pelham  
 \*Russell, Samuel Hammond  
 Rust, Nathaniel Johnson  
 Rutan, Charles Hercules  
 Saltonstall, Richard Middlecott  
 Sampson, Charles Edward  
 \*Sampson, Edwin Holbrook  
 Sargent, Charles Sprague  
 Sargent, Miss Louisa Lee  
 Sawyer, Henry Nathan  
 Sears, Henry Francis  
 Sears, Herbert Mason  
 Sears, Horace Scudder  
 \*Sears, Joshua Montgomery  
 Sears, Mrs. Mary Crowninshield  
 Seaver, William James  
 Sederquist, Arthur Butman  
 Sewall, Atherton  
 Shattuck, Frederick Cheyne  
 Shattuck, George Brune  
 Shaw, Mrs. Annie Whipple  
 Shaw, Mrs. Cora Lyman  
 Shaw, Henry  
 Shaw, Henry Lyman  
 Shaw, Henry Southworth  
 Shaw, Henry Southworth, Jr.  
 Shillaber, William Green  
 \*Shimmin, Charles Franklin  
 Shuman, Abraham  
 Sigourney, Henry  
 Simpson, Frank Ernest  
 \*Skinner, Francis  
 Skinner, Francis  
 Slafter, Edmund Farwell  
 Slater, Andrew Chapin  
 \*Slocum, Mrs. Sarah Elizabeth  
 \*Slocum, William Henry  
 Smith, Miss Ellen Vose  
 Smith, Frank Ernest  
 Smith, Joseph Warren  
 Smith, Miss Mary Almira

Sohier, Miss Elizabeth Putnam  
 Sohier, William Davies  
 Sortwell, Alvin Foye  
 Spaulding, Mrs. Emily Steward  
 Spaulding, John Taylor  
 Sprague, Francis Peleg  
 Sprague, Phineas Warren  
 Squire, Frank Orvis  
 \*Stafford, George Lewis  
 Stanwood, James Rindge  
 Stearns, Foster Waterman  
 Stearns, Frank Waterman  
 Stearns, Richard Hall  
 Steinert, Alexander  
 Stetson, Amos William  
 Stetson, James Henry  
 Stetson, John Alpheus  
 \*Stevens, Oliver  
 Stodder, Charles Frederick  
 Stone, Charles Wellington  
 Storey, Joseph Charles  
 Storey, Mrs. Mary Ascension  
 Stowell, Edmund Channing  
 \*Stowell, John  
 Stratton, Solomon Piper  
 \*Sturgis, Russell  
 \*Sumner, Alfred Henry  
 Suter, Hales Wallace  
 Swan, William Willard  
 \*Sweetser, Mrs. Anne Maria  
 Sweetser, Isaac Homer  
 Swift, Henry Walton  
 Taft, Edward Augustine  
 Taggard, Henry  
 Talbot, Miss Marion  
 Taylor, Charles Henry  
 Taylor, Charles Henry, Jr.  
 Taylor, William Osgood  
 \*Thacher, Henry Charles  
 Thacher, Louis Bartlett  
 Thacher, Thomas Chandler  
 Thayer, Bayard  
 Thayer, Charles Irving  
 \*Thayer, David  
 Thayer, Eugene Van Rensselaer  
 Thayer, Frank Bartlett

- Thayer, John Eliot  
 Thayer, Mrs. Mary  
 Thorndike, Alden Augustus  
 \*Thorndike, George Quincy  
 Thorndike, Townsend William  
 \*Thornton, Charles Cutts Gookin  
 Tileston, James Clarke  
 \*Tinkham, George Henry  
 Todd, Thomas  
 \*Tompkins, Arthur Gordon  
 Tompkins, Eugene  
 Tompkins, Mrs. Frances Henrietta Viles  
 Tucker, Alanson  
 Tucker, George Fox  
 \*Tucker, James Crehore  
 Tucker, Lawrence  
 Tufts, Leonard  
 Turner, Alfred Rogers  
 Turner, Mrs. Cora Leslie  
 \*Turner, Edward  
 \*Turner, Job Abiel  
 Tyler, Charles Hitchcock  
 Tyler, Edward Royall  
 \*Upham, George Phinehas  
 \*Upton, George Bruce  
 Van Nostrand, Alonzo Gifford  
 \*Vose, James Whiting  
 Wadsworth, Alexander Fairfield  
 \*Walker, Francis Amasa  
 Walker, Grant  
 Wallace, Cranmore Nesmith  
 Ward, Francis Jackson  
 Ware, Miss Mary Lee  
 Warner, Bela Hemenway  
 Warren, Albert Cyrus  
 Warren, Edward Ross  
 Warren, John Collins  
 Warren, Samuel Dennis  
 \*Warren, Mrs. Susan Cornelia  
 Warren, William Fairfield  
 \*Warren, William Wilkins  
 Waterman, Frank Arthur  
 \*Waters, Edwin Forbes  
 Watkins, Walter Kendall  
 Webster, Frank George  
 \*Webster, John Haskell  
 Weeks, John Wingate  
 Welch, Francis Clarke  
 Weld, Mrs. Caroline Langdon  
 Weld, Daniel  
 Weld, John Davis  
 \*Weld, Otis Everett  
 Wendell, Barrett  
 \*Wentworth, Alonzo Bond  
 Wesson, James Leonard  
 West, Mrs. Olivia Sears  
 Weston, Mrs. Frances Erving  
 Wheeler, Horace Leslie  
 Wheelwright, Andrew Cunningham  
 \*Wheelwright, Edward  
 Wheelwright, Mrs. Isaphene Moore  
 \*Wheelwright, Josiah  
 \*Wheildon, William Wilder  
 Whipple, Joseph Reed  
 Whipple, Sherman Leland  
 Whitcher, Frank Weston  
 \*White, Charles Tallman  
 White, George Robert  
 \*White, John Gardner  
 White, McDonald Ellis  
 White, Mrs. Sarah Brackett  
 \*White, Miss Susan Jackson  
 Whitman, William  
 \*Whitmore, Charles John  
 \*Whitmore, Charles Octavius  
 \*Whitney, Mrs. Caroline Abbe  
 \*Whitney, Henry Austin  
 Whitney, James Lyman  
 \*Whittington, Hiram  
 \*Wigglesworth, Edward  
 Wigglesworth, George  
 Willcomb, Mrs. Martha Stearns  
 Willcutt, Francis Henry  
 Willcutt, Levi Lincoln  
 Willcutt, Levi Lincoln, Jr.  
 \*Willcutt, Mrs. Mary Ann Phillips  
 Willcutt, Miss Sarah Edith  
 Williams, Benjamin Bangs  
 \*Williams, Edward Henry  
 Williams, Henry Dudley  
 \*Williams, Henry Willard

Williams, John Davis  
 \*Williams, Miss Louisa Harding  
 Williams, Ralph Blake  
 \*Williams, Samuel Stevens Coffin  
 \*Wilson, Davies  
 Winchester, Daniel Low  
 \*Winchester, Thomas Bradlee  
 Winalow, William Copley  
 Winsor, Miss Mary Pickard  
 Winsor, Robert  
 \*Winthrop, Robert Charles, Jr.  
 Winthrop, Robert Mason  
 Wise, John Perry  
 Withington, Charles Francis  
 Wolcott, Mrs. Edith Prescott

Woodbury, John Page  
 \*Woodman, Cyrus  
 Woods, Frederick Adams  
 \*Woods, Henry  
 \*Woolley, William  
 Woolson, Mrs. Annie Williston  
 \*Woolson, James Adams  
 Worcester, Elwood  
 Wright, Albert Judd  
 Wright, Charles Francis  
 \*Wright, Miss Esther Fidelia  
 Wright, John Gordon  
 Wright, William James  
 \*Young, George

\* Deceased.

## ANNUAL MEMBERS.

---

Abbott, Samuel, Jr.  
Abbott, William Henry  
Adams, Alexander Clinton  
Adams, Edward Brinley  
Adams, Edward French  
Adams, Harry Franklin  
Ainsley, John Robert  
Alcott, John Sewall Pratt  
\*Alden, William Lindley  
\*Alexander, Ebenezer  
Allen, Mrs. Adeline Amanda  
Allen, Mrs. Caroline Balch  
Allen, Crawford Carter  
Allen, Frank Dewey  
Allen, Frederick Baylies  
Allen, Horace Gwynne  
Allen, William Lothrop  
Alley, Arthur Humphrys  
Ames, Fisher  
Ames, Oliver  
Amory, Charles Walter  
Amory, William  
Anderson, James Francis  
Anderson, Luther Stetson  
Andrews, Edward Reynolds  
\*Appleton, Daniel  
Appleton, John Henry  
Appleton, Samuel

Appleton, William Sumner  
Atkins, Edwin Farnsworth  
Atkinson, Charles Follen  
Atkinson, George  
Austin, Charles Lewis  
Avery, Charles French  
Bacon, Edwin Munroe  
Bacon, Louis  
Bailey, Charles Howard  
Bailey, Hollis Russell  
\*Baird, John Caldwell  
Baker, Ezra Henry  
Ballard, Miss Elizabeth  
Bancroft, Joseph Howland  
Barbour, Edmund Dana  
Barlow, Charles Lowell  
Barnes, Amos  
Barrus, George Hale  
Barton, Edward Henry  
Batcheller, Mrs. Emma Walker  
Batcheller, Robert  
Bates, John Lewis  
Batt, Charles Richard  
Baylies, Walter Cabot  
Beal, Boylston Adams  
Bean, Henry Sumner  
Benton, Josiah Henry, Jr.  
Bigelow, Alanson

\* Deceased.

W		Clapp, Mrs. Vanlora Joann
*V		Clark, Arthur Tirrell
W		Clark, Benjamin Cutler
*V		Clark, Benjamin Preston
*V		Clark, Charles Storey
W		Clark, Ellery Harding
*V		Clark, Frederic Simmons
W		Clark, Isaiah Raymond
W		Clarke, George Kuhn
Wi		Clarke, George Lemist
*W		Clough, Micajah Pratt
Wi		Clough, Samuel Chester
Wi		Cobb, John Candler
Wi		Cobb, Melville Lubeck
Wo		Cochrane, Alexander
		Codman, Charles Russell
		Coffin, Charles Albert
		Cole, Enoch Edward
		Coleman, Cornelius Ambrose
		*Collins, Patrick Andrew
		Coolidge, Mrs. Alice Brackett
		Coolidge, Harold Jefferson
		Coolidge, John Templeman
		Covel, Alphonso Smith
		Cox, Edwin Birchard
		Crane, Winthrop Murray
		Crosby, Freeman Mansur
		Crosby, Samuel Trevett
		Crosby, Stephen Moody
		Cummings, Charles Bradley
		Cunniff, Michael Mathew
		Cunningham, Henry Crawford
		Currant, John Francis
		Cushing, Arthur Percy
		Dalton, Charles Henry
		*Damrell, John Stanhope
		Daniels, John Alden
		*Dary, George Allen
		Davenport, Francis Henry
		Davenport, George Howe
		Davis, Horatio
		Dawes, Ambrose
		Day, Frank Ashley
		Dean, Charles Augustus
		Dennison, Charles Sumner
		Dennison, Henry Beals

\* Deceased.

Dennison, Herbert Elmer  
 Dennison, Mrs. Lydia Ann  
 Dexter, Charles Warner  
 Dexter, George Blake  
 Dexter, Gordon  
 Dickinson, Marquis Fayette  
 Dillaway, Charles Henry  
 Dodd, Henry Ware  
 Dodd, Horace  
 Dolliver, Watson Shields  
 Dowse, Charles Francis  
 Driver, William Raymond  
 Drummond, Mrs. Esther Anne  
 Drummond, James Frederick  
 Dumaine, Frederic Christopher  
 Dumaresq, Philip Kearney  
 Dunn, Edward Howard  
 Durant, William Bullard  
 Eaton, Charles Lynd  
 Edgerly, Walter Howard  
 Edmands, Amos Lawrence  
 Elder, Samuel James  
 Eldredge, Miss Elizabeth Emelyn  
 Eldredge, Mrs. Ellen Sophia  
 Eliot, Amory  
 \*Eliot, Mrs. Emily Marshall  
 Ellis, Augustus Hobart  
 Ellms, Charles Otis  
 Emerson, Charles Walter  
 Emery, Daniel Sullivan  
 Ernst, Mrs. Ellen Lunt  
 Eustis, George Pickering  
 Eustis, Joseph Tracy  
 Eustis, William Tracy  
 Everett, Arthur Greene  
 Fairbanks, Charles Francis  
 Farley, William Thayer  
 Farnsworth, Miss Alice  
 Farrar, Frederick Albert  
 Fay, Temple Rivera  
 Ferdinand, Frank  
 Field, George Prentice  
 Fifield, Mrs. Emily Anna  
 Fisk, Otis Daniell  
 Fiske, John Minot  
 Flagg, Elisha

Folsom, Albert Alonzo  
 Forehand, Frederic  
 Foster, Charles Henry Wheelwright  
 Fottler, Jacob  
 French, Clarence Freeman  
 Frothingham, Edward  
 Fry, Charles  
 Fuller, Alfred Worcester  
 Furness, Dawes Eliot  
 Gallison, William Henry  
 Gardiner, Frederick Augustus  
 Gardiner, Robert Hallowell  
 Gardner, George Augustus  
 Gaston, William Alexander  
 Gay, Eben Howard  
 Gay, Frederick Lewis  
 Gay, Warren Fisher  
 Gilman, Gorham Dummer  
 Gleason, Daniel Angell  
 Goddard, William  
 Goodnow, Daniel  
 Goodnow, Walter Richardson  
 Gookin, Charles Bailey  
 Goss, Elbridge Henry  
 Graves, John Long  
 Gray, John Chipman  
 Gray, William Rodolphus  
 \*Greene, Mrs. Rebecca Andrews  
 Hall, Charles Wells  
 Hall, James Morris Whiton  
 Hall, Thomas Hills  
 Hallett, Daniel Bunker  
 Halsall, William Formby  
 Hamlin, Charles Sumner  
 Hammond, Mrs. Esther Lathrop  
 Hammond, Gardiner Greene  
 Hardy, Alpheus Holmes  
 Harrington, George Sumner  
 Harris, George Washington  
 Hart, Francis Russell  
 Haskell, Edwin Bradbury  
 Haskell, Henry Hill  
 Hastings, Albert Woodman  
 Hastings, Charles William  
 Hatch, Edward Augustus  
 Hatfield, Charles Edwin

Hayes, Clarence Henry  
 Haynes, Henry Williamson  
 Heard, John Theodore  
 Hedges, Sidney McDowell  
 Hemenway, Mrs. Ellen Louisa  
 Henchman, Miss Annie Parker  
 Hill, Clarence Harvey  
 Hills, William Sanford  
 Hockley, Mrs. Amelia Daniell  
 Hogg, John  
 Hollander, Louis Preston  
 Holman, Louis Arthur  
 Hopewell, John  
 Horton, Edward Augustus  
 Hosmer, Jerome Carter  
 Howe, Henry Saltonstall  
 Howe, Walter Clarke  
 Howes, Daniel Havens  
 Howland, Joseph Francis  
 Howland, Shepard  
 Hubbard, Samuel  
 Huckins, Frank  
 Huckins, Harry  
 Hudson, Mrs. Eunice Wells  
 Humphrey, Henry Bauer  
 Hunt, Frederick Thayer  
 Hunt, Henry Warren  
 Hurd, Charles Edwin  
 Hutchings, Mrs. Ellen  
 Inches, Charles Edward  
 Ireson, Mrs. Ellen Wheeler  
 Jackson, Robert Tracy  
 Jackson, William Henry  
 James, George Barker  
 James, William Grant  
 Jaques, Eustace  
 Jaques, Henry Percy  
 Jaynes, Charles Porter  
 Jelly, George Frederick  
 Jenkins, Charles  
 Jernegan, Holmes Mayhew  
 \*Johnson, Edward  
 Johnson, Edward Crosby  
 Johnson, Hiram  
 Jones, Benjamin Mitchell  
 Jones, Clarence William

Jones, Mrs. Sarah Gavett  
 Jones, William Parker  
 Judd, Mrs. Sarah Ann  
 Kellogg, Charles Wetmore  
 Kennedy, Miss Louise  
 Kent, Prentiss Mellen  
 King, Daniel Webster  
 King, Tarrant Putnam  
 Knapp, George Brown  
 Lamb, Roland Olmstead  
 Lathrop, John  
 Lawrence, William  
 Learned, Francis Mason  
 Leatherbee, Charles William  
 Lee, George Cabot  
 Leman, John Howard  
 Leverett, George Vasmer  
 Lilly, Channing  
 Lincoln, Albert Lamb  
 Lincoln, Solomon  
 Lincoln, William Edwards  
 Lincoln, William Henry  
 Little, Samuel  
 Livermore, George Brigham  
 Livermore, Thomas Leonard  
 Lloyd, Andrew James  
 Locke, Charles Augustus  
 \*Lockwood, Rhodes  
 Longfellow, Miss Alice Mary  
 Longfellow, Richard King  
 Lord, William Harding  
 Loring, Miss Mary James  
 Lovering, Charles Taylor  
 Lowney, Walter McPherson  
 Lunt, William Wallace  
 Lyman, Miss Florence  
 Lyman, George Hinckley  
 Maccabe, Joseph Brewster  
 Mack, Mrs. Eleanor Stevens  
 Mackintosh, William Hillegas  
 Manning, William Wayland  
 Marcy, Charles De Witt  
 McIlwain, William Howe  
 McGlenen, Edward Webster  
 McLellan, Edward  
 McNeil, George Edwin

Mead, Edwin Doak  
 Means, Charles Johnson  
 Means, James  
 \*Meredith, Mrs. Mary Elizabeth  
 Merrill, William Edward  
 Merritt, Edward Percival  
 Meyer, Miss Héloïse  
 Miller, Henry Franklin  
 Miner, George Allen  
 Minot, Laurence  
 Mitchell, Thomas Spencer  
 Monks, Frank Hawthorne  
 Monks, Richard Joseph  
 Moody, Mrs. Elizabeth Dana  
 Moors, Joseph Benjamin  
 Morison, Mrs. Emily Marshall  
 Morse, Godfrey  
 Morse, Henry Curtis  
 Morse, John Torrey  
 Moseley, Frank  
 Mumford, James Gregory  
 Murdock, Harold  
 Myrick, Nathan Sumner  
 \*Naphen, Henry Francis  
 Nash, Bennett Hubbard  
 Nash, Herbert  
 Newhall, Charles Lyman  
 Newhall, George Warren  
 Newhall, Horatio  
 Newton, James Stuart  
 Nichols, Francis Henry  
 Nickerson, Andrew  
 Noble, John  
 North, James Norman  
 Nottage, Henry Bailey  
 O'Brien, Edward Francis  
 O'Brien, Thomas Leland  
 O'Meara, Stephen  
 Otis, Mrs. Margaret  
 Paine, Charles Jackson  
 Palmer, Bradley Webster  
 Palmer, Ezra  
 Parker, Charles Wentworth  
 Parker, Chester  
 Parker, George Francis  
 Parker, John Nelson

Parsons, Miss Anna Quincy Thaxter  
 \*Peabody, Francis Howard  
 Peirson, Charles Lawrence  
 Perkins, James Dudley  
 Perry, Mrs. Olive Augusta  
 Peters, Charles Joseph  
 Peters, Francis Alonzo  
 Peters, William York  
 Pettigrove, Frederick George  
 Phelps, George Henry  
 \*Phillips, Elijah Brigham  
 Phipps, Benjamin  
 Pidgin, Charles Felton  
 Pierce, Wallace Lincoln  
 Piper, Henry Augustus  
 Poor, Clarence Henry  
 Pope, Caroline Augusta  
 Porter, Charles Burnham  
 Powers, Patrick Henry  
 Pray, Benjamin Sweetser  
 Prescott, William Herbert  
 Priest, George Henry  
 Putnam, George Franklin  
 Putnam, Miss Georgina Lowell  
 Quincy, Josiah Phillips  
 Rand, Arnold Augustus  
 Read, Charles French  
 Read, William  
 Remick, John Anthony  
 Reynolds, Edward  
 Reynolds, Edward Belcher  
 Rhodes, Stephen Holbrook  
 Rice, David  
 Rich, James Rogers  
 Richards, George Edward  
 Robbins, Royal  
 Rodman, Samuel William  
 Rodocanachi, John Michael  
 Rogers, Mrs. William Barton  
 Ross, Mrs. Caroline Emily  
 Russell, Mrs. Frances Spofford  
 Russell, Thomas Hastings  
 Saben, Edward Emerson  
 Sargent, Mrs. Aimée  
 Sargent, Arthur Hewes  
 Sawtelle, Miss Ellen Catherine



Hayes, Clarence Henry  
 Haynes, Henry Williams  
 Heard, John Theodore  
 Hedges, Sidney McDowell  
 Hemenway, Mrs. Ellen F.  
 Henchman, Miss Annie P.  
 Hill, Clarence Harvey  
 Hills, William Sanford  
 Hockley, Mrs. Amelia D.  
 Hogg, John  
 Hollander, Louis Preston  
 Holman, Louis Arthur  
 Hopewell, John  
 Horton, Edward August  
 Hosmer, Jerome Carter  
 Howe, Henry Saltonstall  
 Howe, Walter Clarke  
 Howes, Daniel Haven  
 Howland, Joseph Frank  
 Howland, Shepard  
 Hubbard, Samuel  
 Huckins, Frank  
 Huckins, Harry  
 Hudson, Mrs. Eunice  
 Humphrey, Henry B.  
 Hunt, Frederick Thayer  
 Hunt, Henry Warren  
 Hurd, Charles Edwin  
 Hutchings, Mrs. Ellen  
 Inches, Charles Edwin  
 Ireson, Mrs. Ellen W.  
 Jackson, Robert Tracy  
 Jackson, William H.  
 James, George Barker  
 James, William Grant  
 Jaques, Eustace  
 Jaques, Henry Percy  
 Jaynes, Charles Porter  
 Jelly, George Frederick  
 Jenkins, Charles  
 Jernegan, Holmes M.  
 \*Johnson, Edward  
 Johnson, Edward C.  
 Johnson, Hiram  
 Jones, Benjamin Mitchell  
 Jones, Clarence William

Johnson, Richard  
 Johnson, Charles Herbert  
 Johnson, Robert Thaxter  
 Johnson, Everell Fletcher  
 Johnson, Frank Punchard  
 Johnson, Nathaniel  
 Johnson, Augustus Larkin  
 Johnson, John Wakefield  
 Johnson, Francis  
 Johnson, James Pike  
 Johnson, Benjamin Barstow  
 Johnson, William Blake  
 Johnson, William Ropes  
 Johnson, Frederick Manning  
 Johnson, Samuel  
 Johnson, William Fuller  
 Johnson, Henry Richmond  
 Johnson, Joseph Henry  
 Johnson, Lucius  
 Johnson, Mrs. Caroline Susanna  
 Johnson, Henry Oliver  
 Johnson, John Marshall  
 Johnson, Francis Wales  
 Johnson, Bernard Paul  
 Johnson, Charles Augustus  
 Johnson, Miss Susan Walker  
 Johnson, Charles  
 Johnson, William Cushing  
 Johnson, George Canning  
 Johnson, William Quincy  
 Johnson, Horace Everett  
 Johnson, Bentley Wirt  
 Johnson, Franklin Cooley  
 Johnson, Mrs. Rebecca Bennett  
 Johnson, Francis Sedgewick  
 Johnson, Charles Granville  
 Johnson, Everett Bertram  
 Johnson, Warren Bailey Potter  
 Johnson, Charles Alfred  
 Johnson, Aaron Davis  
 Johnson, Benjamin Williams  
 Johnson, Charles Alfred  
 Johnson, Thomas  
 Johnson, Winthrop  
 Johnson, George Henry  
 Johnson, Henry Augustus

Wright, John William	Williams, Moses
Miss Gertrude Richardson	Williams, Oliver Edwin
Walter Henry	Williams, Robert Breck
Wey, David Rice	Williams, Sydney Augustus
Wey, James Edward	Williamson, Robert Warden
Wey, Mrs. Margaret Foster	Wilson, Benjamin Osgood
Wetmore, Henry	Winkley, Samuel Hobart
Wetmore, Albert Rufus	Winthrop, Thomas Lindall
Wetmore, Albert Rufus, Jr.	Wolf, Bernard Mark
Wetmore, Charles Parker	Wood, Irving
Wetmore, David Weld	Woodbury, Isaac Franklin
Wetmore, George Gorham	Woodman, Stephen Foster
Wetmore, Henry Bigelow	Wright, Frank Vernon
Wetmore, Jacob Lafayette	Young, William Hill

\* Deceased.

## Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

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**Be it Known** that whereas THOMAS C. AMORY, CURTIS GUILD, JOHN WARD DEAN, DORUS CLARKE, SAMUEL M. QUINCY, WILLIAM S. APPLETON, THOMAS MINNS, HENRY F. JENKS, JOHN T. HASSAM, and DUDLEY R. CHILD, have associated themselves with the intention of forming a corporation under the name of

### The Bostonian Society,

for the purpose of promoting the study of the history of Boston, and the preservation of its antiquities, and have complied with the provisions of the Statutes of this Commonwealth in such case made and provided, as appears from the certificate of the President, Treasurer and Directors of said corporation, duly approved by the Commissioner of Corporations and recorded in this office ;

**Now, Therefore, I,** Henry B. Peirce, Secretary of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, **do hereby certify** that said THOMAS C. AMORY, CURTIS GUILD, JOHN WARD DEAN, DORUS CLARKE, SAMUEL M. QUINCY, WILLIAM S. APPLETON, THOMAS MINNS, HENRY F. JENKS, JOHN T. HASSAM and DUDLEY R. CHILD, their associates and successors, are legally organized and established as and are hereby made an existing corporation under the name of

### The Bostonian Society,

with the powers, rights and privileges and subject to the limitations, duties and restrictions, which by law, appertain thereto.



**Witness** my official signature hereunto subscribed and the seal of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts hereunto affixed, this second day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty one.

[Signed]

HENRY B. PEIRCE,

*Secretary of the Commonwealth.*

# BOSTONIAN SOCIETY.

*FOR THE STUDY OF THE HISTORY OF BOSTON  
AND THE PRESERVATION OF ITS ANTIQUITIES.*

## BY-LAWS.

### I.

#### OBJECTS.

The duty of members, so far as may be in their power, to promote the objects of the Society, by collecting, by gift, loan, or purchase, manuscripts, and pictures, and by such other suitable means as from time to time seem expedient.

### II.

#### MEMBERS.

Members of the Bostonian Society shall be such persons, either resident or non-resident in Boston, as shall, after having been proposed and elected as candidates at any regular monthly meeting by the Directors, be elected by the votes of a majority of the members present and voting.

### III.

#### HONORARY AND CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

Honorary and Corresponding members shall be nominated by the Directors, and shall be elected by ballot by two-thirds of the members present and voting. They may take part in the meetings of the Society, but shall not be entitled to vote.

### IV.

#### ADMISSION FEE AND ASSESSMENTS.

Each member shall pay five dollars at the time of his or her admission, and five dollars each first day of January afterwards, into the treasury of the Society for its general purposes; provided, however, that no person joining the Society on or after the first day of October in any year shall be required to pay an additional assessment for the year commencing on the first day of January following.

If any member shall neglect to pay his or her admission fee or annual assessment, for three months after the same is due, he or she shall be liable to forfeit his or her membership at any time when the Directors shall so order.

The payment of the sum of thirty dollars in any one year by any member of the Society shall constitute him or her a life member of the Society; life members shall be free from assessments, and entitled to all the rights and privileges of annual members. The money received for such life membership shall constitute a fund, of which not more than twenty per cent., together with the annual income, shall be spent in any one year.

## V.

## CERTIFICATES.

Certificates signed by the President, and the Clerk, shall be issued to all persons who have become life members of the Society.

## VI.

## MEETINGS.

The annual meeting of the Society shall be held on the second Tuesday in January, and regular meetings shall be held on the second Tuesday of every month, excepting June, July, August and September, at such time and place as the Directors shall appoint. Special meetings shall be called by the Clerk, under the instruction of the Directors.

At all meetings ten members shall be a quorum for business. All Committees shall be appointed by the Chair, unless otherwise ordered.

## VII.

## OFFICERS.

The officers of the Society shall be nine Directors, a President, a Clerk, and a Treasurer. The Directors, Clerk and Treasurer, shall be chosen by ballot at the annual meeting in January, and shall hold office for one year, and until others are duly chosen and qualified in their stead.

The President shall be chosen by the Board of Directors, from their number, at their first meeting after election, or at any adjournment thereof.

The offices of Clerk and Treasurer may be held by the same person.

## VIII.

## VACANCIES.

Any vacancies in the Board of Directors, or the office of Clerk or Treasurer, may be filled for the remainder of the term at any regular meeting of the Society, by the vote of two-thirds of the members present and voting.

In the absence of the Clerk at any meeting of the Society, a Clerk *pro tempore* shall be chosen.

## IX.

## NOMINATING COMMITTEE.

At the monthly meeting in December, a Nominating Committee of five persons shall be appointed, who shall report at the annual meeting a list of candidates for the places to be filled.

## X.

## PRESIDING OFFICER.

The President, or in his absence one of the Directors, shall preside at all meetings of the Society. In the absence of all these officers, a President *pro tempore* shall be chosen.

## XI.

## DUTIES OF THE CLERK.

The Clerk shall be sworn to the faithful discharge of his duties.

He shall notify all meetings of the Society. He shall keep an exact record of all the proceedings of the meetings of the Society and of its Directors.

He shall conduct the general correspondence of the Society, and place on file all letters received.

He shall enter the names of members systematically in books kept for the purpose, and issue certificates of life membership.

The Clerk shall have such charge of all property in the possession of the Society as may from time to time be delegated to him by the Board of Directors.

He shall acknowledge each loan or gift that may be made to and accepted in behalf of the Society.

## XII.

## DUTIES OF THE TREASURER.

The Treasurer shall collect all moneys due to the Society, and pay all bills against the Society, when approved by the Board of Directors.

He shall keep a full account of the receipts and expenditures in a book belonging to the Society, which shall always be open to the inspection of the Directors; and at the annual meeting in January he shall make a written report of all his doings for the year preceding.

The Treasurer shall give bond in the sum of one hundred dollars, with one surety, for the faithful discharge of his duties.

## XIII.

## DUTIES AND POWERS OF DIRECTORS.

The Directors shall superintend and conduct the prudential and executive business of the Society; shall authorize all expenditures of money; fix all salaries; provide a common seal; receive and act upon all resignations and forfeitures of membership, and see that the By-Laws are duly complied with.

The Directors shall have full power to comply with the terms of the lease of the rooms in the Old State House, made with the City of Boston, and to make all necessary rules and regulations required in the premises.

They shall annually, in the month of April, make a careful comparison of the articles in the possession of the Society with the list to be returned to the City of Boston under the terms of the lease, and certify to its correctness.

They shall make a report of their doings at the annual meeting of the Society.

The Directors may, from time to time, appoint such sub-committees as they deem expedient.

In case of any vacancy in the office of Clerk or Treasurer, they shall have power to choose a Clerk or Treasurer *pro tempore* till the next meeting of the Society.

#### XIV.

##### MEETINGS OF THE DIRECTORS.

Regular meetings of the Directors shall be held on the day previous to the regular meetings of the Society, at an hour to be fixed by the President. Special meetings of the Directors shall be held in such manner as they may appoint; and a majority shall constitute a quorum for business.

#### XV.

##### FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The President shall annually, in the month of January, appoint two Directors, who, with the President, shall constitute the Committee of Finance, to examine, from time to time, the books and accounts of the Treasurer; to audit his accounts at the close of the year, and to report upon the expediency of proposed expenditures of money.

#### XVI.

##### STANDING COMMITTEES.

The President shall annually, in the month of January, appoint six standing committees, as follows:—

##### *Committee on the Rooms.*

A committee of seven members, to be called the Committee on the Rooms, of which the President and Clerk of the Society shall be members *ex-officiis*, who shall have charge of all the arrangements of the Rooms (except books, manuscripts, and other objects appropriate to the Library, offered as gifts or loans); the hanging of pictures, and the general arrangement of the Society's collections in their department.

##### *Committee on Papers.*

A committee of three members, to be called the Committee on Papers, who shall have charge of the subject of papers to be read, or other exercises of a like nature, at the monthly meetings of the Society.

*Committee on Membership.*

A committee of five or more members, to be called the Committee on Membership, whose duty it shall be to give information in relation to the purposes of the Society, and increase its membership.

*Committee on the Library.*

A committee of five members, to be called the Committee on the Library, who shall have charge of all the arrangements of the Library, including the acceptance or rejection of all books, manuscripts, and other objects appropriate to the Library, offered as gifts or loans, and the general arrangement of the Society's collections in their department.

*Committee on Publications.*

A committee of four members to be called the Committee on Publications, who shall have charge of all the publications of the Society.

*Committee on Memorials.*

A committee of three members, to be called the Committee on Memorials, who shall have charge of such Memorials as the Society may vote to erect.

These six committees shall perform the duties above set forth, under the general supervision of the Directors.

Vacancies which may occur in any of these committees during their term of service shall be filled by the President.

## XVII.

## AMENDMENTS TO BY-LAWS.

Amendments to the By-laws may be made, at any annual meeting, by vote of two-thirds of the members present and voting. They may also be made by the like vote at any regular meeting, provided notice of the same be contained in a call for such meeting issued by the Clerk, and sent to every member.









*Curtis Guild*

PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
BOSTONIAN SOCIETY

AT THE  
ANNUAL MEETING, JANUARY 8, 1907,

WITH THE ADDRESS DELIVERED  
AT ITS  
TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY,  
DECEMBER 4, 1906.



BOSTON :  
OLD STATE HOUSE.  
PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SOCIETY.  
M C M VII.



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EDWARD B. REYNOLDS  
CHARLES H. TAYLOR, JR.

# BOSTONIAN SOCIETY.

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## SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING.

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THE Twenty-sixth Annual Meeting of the Bostonian Society was held in the Council Chamber of the Old State House, Boston, on Tuesday, January 8, 1907, at 3 P. M., in accordance with a notice mailed to every member.

Curtis Guild, Sr., occupied the chair, and the last annual and monthly meetings were read over, and approved.

President Guild then delivered his Annual Address, as follows:—

### PRESIDENT GUILD'S ADDRESS.

#### *New Members of the Bostonian Society:*

MUCH of the reputation as a prophetess gained by "Mother Shipton," who lived in the reign of Henry VIII, was doubtless due to pamphlets printed many years after her death, containing alleged prophecies attributed to her in regard to events that had already taken place. The latest edition of her prophecies was issued in 1862, and the editor included in the list some verses written by himself concluding thus —

"And to an end the world shall come  
In Eighteen Hundred and Eighty-one."



*Committee on Publications.*

JOHN W. FARWELL

RUFUS G. F. CANDAGE

EDWARD

CHARLE

The Mayor of Boston in 1881 was Hon. Frederic O. Prince, who received a salary of \$5,000 a year, while Aldermen and members of the Common Council received no salary at all. In twenty-five years the salary of the Mayor has risen to \$10,000 while Aldermen receive \$1,500, and Councilmen \$300, and quite a number of city officials in 1906 received a larger salary than the Mayor of 1881.

One of the most striking changes in Boston during the life of our Society has been in the transportation facilities.

When our Society was incorporated there were still four omnibus lines doing business in the city, of which the best known was the Citizens' Line of red coaches running from Northampton Street at the South End to Charlestown.

There were six horse railroads operating in the city, of which the Metropolitan was the largest, doing the bulk of its business in carrying passengers between the city proper and Dorchester, Roxbury and Jamaica Plain. The Highland Street Railway was operated over Shawmut Avenue to Roxbury and Dorchester, and the Middlesex ran to Charlestown. The remaining roads were the South Boston, the Cambridge, and the Lynn & Boston.

Not long afterwards the Highland and Middlesex roads were united under the name of the Consolidated Street Railway Co., and about 1887 all but the Lynn & Boston were absorbed by the West End Street Railway Co., which was started as an electric railway to run between Brookline and Boston, and later came the Subway, the Elevated railroad, and the leasing of the West End by the Elevated Company. The long-wished-for tunnel to East Boston was opened about two years ago.

#### TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

When we complain of the cars of to-day it does no harm to remember what we had to endure in the good old days of horse cars. There were no heaters in the cars in cold weather, and the floors were covered with straw to protect the feet of passengers from cold and dampness. It was one of the amusements

of a car-ride in winter to see the conductor search for a nickel that a passenger had dropped in the straw when trying to pay his fare. When the snow was deep the street railroad gave us "four-horse time." That is to say, instead of two horses to a car they hitched up four, and the cars ran only half as often as on the regular schedule. On some of the less important lines the cars stopped running altogether after a snow storm, and the only accommodation was furnished by an omnibus on runners that ran once in an hour or so.

The cash fare was six cents in the horse cars, and five tickets were sold for a quarter. Children paid half fare, or three cents. The fact that the conductor had to punch numbers on pasteboard slips corresponding to the number of fares collected, gave rise to the popular jingle —

" Punch, brothers, punch with care,  
Punch in the presence of the passengare."

For steam railroads we had eight terminal stations — the Boston & Albany, Old Colony, New York & New England, and Boston & Providence on the south; while on the north were the Boston & Maine, Boston & Lowell, Eastern, and Fitchburg.

The Boston & Albany station of that day was not the one from which the road moved to the South Terminal, but the old structure opposite the United States Hotel.

The old Boston & Maine station with a grade-crossing at Causeway Street was a great nuisance to teamsters and others who used that thoroughfare, and a man who was trying to catch a train on the Fitchburg might almost have been pardoned for using forcible language when he found himself held up by a passing Boston & Maine train, when only fifty yards from his own train.

#### STANDARD TIME.

We are now so accustomed to Standard Time that we are likely to forget that it was only a few years ago that Standard Time did not exist and that each town had its own local time.

train to New York started when it was 10 o'clock, and the 10 o'clock train from New York to Boston when the New York time reached that hour, or fifteen minutes later. The train from Boston, therefore, started fifteen minutes before the train from New York, and the train going West gained twelve minutes while the train from New York lost twelve minutes by the difference in local time. It appeared to take thirty-six minutes more to come from New York to Boston than to go from Boston to New York.

#### BICYCLES, PHONOGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.

The high-wheel bicycle looks so odd to us to-day that we are inclined to laugh when we see even a picture of one of the early machines, but twenty-five years ago it was all the rage for young men. Hundreds of bicycle clubs were formed, and the bicycle race was a feature of college sports as well as at other athletic meetings. The "safety" usurped the place of the high wheel about a dozen years later, and in turn has almost been crowded out of existence by the motor car.

In the first year of our Society the phonograph had just been invented by Edison. The telephone was hardly known commercially and was still an object of curiosity, while the electric light was scarcely used at all excepting the arc light for street lighting.

In those good old days too the postage on letters was three cents per half ounce within the United States, whereas to-day we can send an ounce for two cents. The multi-millionaire had hardly been discovered, the Carnegie Library had not yet appeared, and a man suffering from indigestion did not have to send for a doctor to remove his appendix.

#### THE SOCIETY'S INCOME.

The annual income of this Society has increased from \$1,653.01 in the first year of its existence to about \$5,000; and with practically nothing in our treasury at our first annual meeting, we now have over \$40,000 in invested funds.

of a car-ride in winter to see the conductor search for a passenger who had dropped in the straw when he paid his fare. When the snow was deep the street ran only "four-horse time." That is to say, instead of two cars they hitched up four, and the cars ran only on the regular schedule. On some of the less popular lines the cars stopped running altogether after a season, and the only accommodation was furnished by an omnibus or cabs that ran once in an hour or so.

The cash fare was six cents in the horse cars, and tickets were sold for a quarter. Children paid half price. The fact that the conductor had to put up pasteboard slips corresponding to the number of passengers collected, gave rise to the popular jingle —

"Punch, brothers, punch with care,  
Punch in the presence of the passenger."

For steam railroads we had eight terminus in Boston: Boston & Albany, Old Colony, New York and Boston & Providence on the south; while on the north were the Boston & Maine, Boston & Lowell, and Boston & Fitchburg.

The Boston & Albany station of that day was on the corner from which the road moved to the South Street station, an old structure opposite the United States Hotel.

The old Boston & Maine station with a frontage on Causeway Street was a great nuisance to the city, who used that thoroughfare, and a man who caught a train on the Fitchburg might almost have been killed for using forcible language when he was run up by a passing Boston & Maine train, without getting off from his own train.

#### STANDARD TIME.

We are now so accustomed to Standard Time that we are likely to forget that it was only a few years ago that Time did not exist and that each town had its own time.

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

These figures do not show any great accuracy by the Society, but the fact that we have been able to strengthen our financial position with bequests and legacies, while carrying on the expenses from year to year, shows that our efforts as we represent are approved by the people of

That the Society has been able to accomplish so small an annual expense is due to two facts: the city government, appreciating our work as building, charges us merely a nominal rental; a great deal of valuable labor is contributed as compensation, by officers of the Society and members at our monthly meetings. We have in our Secretary, who devotes time and energy entirely out of proportion to the modest salary.

#### OBJECT OF THE SOCIETY

As printed at the head of our By-laws the object of the Society is "To promote the study of the history and the preservation of its antiquities."

The most notable success achieved by us in the preservation of antiquities may be seen in this building. It has been threatened with demolition, and even narrowly escaped serious injury as an object of interest, through the proposed alterations of the end of the building in order to utilize it for a new subway.

Many articles of great historical value are in our library and show-cases, and interest in the history of Boston has been promoted by papers read at our monthly meetings, which are open to the public.

At the first of our annual meetings held in 1865, regret was expressed that our Society had not been organized twenty years earlier, that it might have preserved the John Hancock House on Beacon Street, realizing that while so many men whose lives

influence on the history of America or of Boston have been honored with monuments in this city, the first signer of the Declaration of Independence, a citizen of Boston, is still without a memorial in his native city.

#### HISTORIC POINTS.

I observe that one memento of Boston's early history has recently received attention designed to preserve it as an historical relic. The boulder in Franklin Park on the Indian trail to Plymouth has had a memorial tablet of bronze placed upon it by the Mary Warren Chapter of the Daughters of the Revolution. This trail was the only way by land from the Massachusetts Bay Colony of Boston to the Plymouth Colony at Plymouth, in the early days of our history.

It is with much satisfaction too that we learn that Paul Revere's house on North Square is to be preserved as an historical museum. This house is now two hundred and twenty years old.

I have in former addresses referred to Copp's Hill and Granary Burial Grounds, and again express the hope that at certain times of the day these grounds may be open to the public as points where Boston's history may be studied; for the lives of her prominent men are a part of her history, and here many names will be found recorded upon monuments of those who were prominent in it.

While it seems incredible to-day that the citizens of Boston should ever have seriously contemplated the destruction of such historical monuments as the Old State House and the Old South Church, there have been times when the hardest kind of work has been required to save them from the vandals of utilitarianism, and during the life of our Society it has been necessary again and again to protect Boston Common from those who wished to run streets through it, or to make use of it as a location for street railway tracks.

The fact that the Common and some of our most noted historical buildings have been preserved shows that our work has not been in vain.



## CLOSING REMARKS.

At the close of a quarter of a century as yet in the last week of my eightieth year as a citizen seems best for me to withdraw from the office to younger and stronger hands.

I deeply appreciate the honors you have conferred and your confidence expressed by successive years has been one of my greatest pleasures to have those men of sterling worth whom you have elected to year as Directors, and to join with them as objects of the Society.

I wish to thank you for the kind consideration shown to me through all these years and to the Society for their loyalty and faithfulness in the discharge of their duties.

Under new leadership I feel confident that the work called our Society into being will be transmitted to coming generations, and that in the future the past the Bostonian Society will be a powerful promoter of the study of the history of Boston and of its antiquities.

## REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS.

The Rev. Joshua P. Bodfish, in behalf of the Directors, presented their Annual Report:—

*Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen, Bostonian Society:*

At the close of the year 1906 there were

Honorary Members	.	.	.
Life Members	.	.	.
Annual Members	.	.	.

A total of . . . .

Showing the same number of Honorary Members, 19 Life Members, and a loss of 21 Annual Members compared with the previous year.

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countries, and various parts of the United States, for the attractiveness of the historical treasures assembled in the cabinets, as well as of the venerable building which housed them.

#### MONTHLY MEETINGS.

The following papers have been read before the Society during the year 1906:—

Jan. 9: Annual Address, by President Curtis G.

Feb. 13: "Charles Bulfinch, the Great Selectman," by Howard Walker.

March 13: "Reminiscences of the War of the Revolution in Massachusetts," by Edward F. Reed. (Read by the Clerk.)

April 10: "The Scollay Family; with Notes on the History of Boston Real Estate brought down to the Present Time," by Alexander S. Porter.

May 8: "The Great Street to Roxbury Gate: A History," by Walter Kendall Watkins.

Oct. 9: "John Wise, the First American Expounder of the Theory of Natural Rights," by George Willis C. Davis.

Nov. 13: "Some Impressions of a Recent Tour of the State," by the Clerk.

Dec. 11: "Colonial and Modern Newspaper," by H. Adams.

In addition to the papers read at the monthly meetings, the following were also mentioned:

Dec. 4: Commemorative Address on the 75th Anniversary of the Incorporation of the Society, by the President, Mr. Mead.

The papers have been very interesting and of great historical value, and it is hoped that some of them may be given to the Society for publication in the Proceedings.

The large attendance of our lady members at the meetings is very gratifying, and their interest in the subjects augurs well for the future of the Society.

## NECROLOGY.

During the past year we have learned of the deaths of thirty-nine members of the Society. Their names are given below :

## DIED IN 1904.

Edmund George Lucas, born in Boston, Dec. 11, 1823, died in Boston, Nov. 20.

## DIED IN 1905.

Clarence Henry Hayes, born in Great Falls, N. H., Nov. 23, 1851, died in Boston, June 30.

Mrs. Ellen Sarah Sophia Hammond, born in Blandford, Mass., July 21, 1833, died in Boston, Nov. 9.

## DIED IN 1906.

Edward Johnson, born in Belfast, Me., June 30, 1840, died in Boston, Jan. 18.

John Carver Palfrey, born in Boston, Dec. 25, 1833, died in Boston, Jan. 29.

Henry Richmond Turner, born in Montville, Conn., March 31, 1837, died in Brookline, Feb. 18.

Mrs. Emily Marshall Eliot, born in Boston, March 16, 1832, died in Boston, March 6.

Ebenezer Alexander, born in Boston, Feb. 17, 1832, died in Boston, March 30.

George Robert Emerson, born in Boston, July 20, 1837, died in Boston, April 20.

John Minot Fiske, born in Boston, Aug. 17, 1834, died in New Haven, Conn., April 21.

Benjamin Phipps, born in Charlestown, Feb. 12, 1824, died in Boston, May 1.

Jacob Lafayette Williams, born in Mansfield, March 16, 1824, died in Boston, May 15.

George Edwin McNeill, born in Amesbury, Aug. 4, 1837, died in Somerville, May 19.

Amos Barnes, born in Lebanon, N. H., Aug. 15, 1827, died in Boston, May 30.

Hall Curtis, born in Boston, July 6, 1834, died in Beverly, June 1.

Samuel William Rodman, born in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 30, 1814, died in Lincoln, June 1.

Andrew James Lloyd, born in Lockport, N. S., Sept. 12, 1848, died in Boston, June 14.

James Frederick Drummond, born in Boston, Aug. 6, 1824, died in New York, N. Y., July 10.

Bennett Hubbard Nash, born in Bloomingdale, N. Y., July 1, 1834, died in Little Boar's Head, N. H., July 20.

George Washington Harris, born in Roxbury, Feb. 1, 1828, died in Boston, Aug. 24.

Nathan Appleton, born in Boston, Feb. 2, 1843, died in Boston, Aug. 25.

John Theodore Heard, born in Boston, May 28, 1836, died in Magnolia, Sept. 2.

Edward Howard Dunn, born in Boston, Aug. 27, 1826, died in Boston, Sept. 3.

Alexander Fairfield Wadsworth, born in Boston, Jan. 28, 1840, died in Magnolia, Sept. 14.

Charles Pelham Curtis, born in Boston, July 29, 1824, died in Swampscott, September 20.

John Torrey Morse, born in Boston, March 27, 1813, died in Boston, Sept. 20.

Edmund Farwell Slafter, born in Norwich, Vt., May 30, 1816, died in Little Boar's Head, N. H., Sept. 22.

John Michael Rodocanachi, born in Smyrna, Asia Minor, Jan. 30, 1830, died in Holbrook, Sept. 26.

Joseph Howland Bancroft, born in Boston, April 3, 1829, died in Cambridge, Oct. 9.

Walter Howard Edgerly, born in Boston, April 26, 1864, died in Brookline, Oct. 9.

William Tracy Eustis, born in Boston, Sept. 29, 1822, died in Brookline, Oct. 11.

Charles Howard Bailey, born in Boston, Jan. 4, 1822, died in Dorchester, Oct. 16.

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d peaceful, honored and

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GLEEY BODFISH,

*For the Directors.*

report of the Directors had been  
Willcutt, seconded by Mr. Mar-  
nded remarks, it was unanimously  
ian Society regrets to learn that  
s Guild, declines a re-nomination to

remitting services as President and  
arter of a century, have been of ines-  
Society cannot allow the opportunity to  
ng its great appreciation of his labors.  
often cheered by his genial presence and  
we wish and pray for his honored old age  
ing."



A tabulated list giving the names of the donors will be found on another page.

For the Committee,

JAMES L. WHITNEY,	ALBERT A. FOLSOM,
FRANCIS H. BROWN,	WALTER K. WATKINS.
FREDERICK L. GAY.	

CHARLES F. READ, *Clerk.*

*December 31, 1906.*

## REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE ROOMS.

The Committee on the Rooms present the following Report for the year now closing :—

During the past year the Collections of the Society have been enriched by interesting gifts and loans. By such recognition of its work in preserving the antiquities of Boston, the Society is confident of a continuance of the prosperity which has attended the first quarter of a century of its existence.

It is fortunate in having added to its treasures a portrait of Gen. George Washington, which might appropriately find a place in any historical collection. It is a reduced copy of the well-known full-length portrait which was painted by Gilbert Charles Stuart, and which was given to the town of Boston in 1806 by Samuel Parkman. That portrait was in Faneuil Hall until a few years ago, when it was placed in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. The reduced copy, which has been loaned to the Society by a member, Mr. Edward R. Warren, was painted by Miss Jane Stuart, daughter of Gilbert Stuart, and she was also the artist who made the full-sized copy which now hangs in Faneuil Hall.

Another notable acquisition is a portrait of Samuel Adams, the "Father of the Revolution." This was given to the Society by Mr. Robert S. Chase, the artist, who copied it from the original portrait by John Singleton Copley, in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.



Mr. Chase has attached to the portrait the following stanza written by Prof. William Roscoe Thayer, of Cambridge. It brings to our mind the Granary Burying-ground, on the city's busy thoroughfare, and we seem to hear the patriot who lies buried there, speaking to the generations who have come after him :—

You hurry by. What errands call?  
 Service to heart, or head, or purse?  
 Shed you a freeman's boon on all,  
 Or shape a subtler tyrant's curse?  
 We number'd but a little clan  
 Beside your million-teeming press,  
 Yet wrought the general good of man—  
 Woe be your meed, if you do less.

We have received for our Collections as a gift from Dr. Charles E. Stevens, of this city, a most interesting relic—the cane of that eccentric Bostonian of Revolutionary days, Rev. Mather Byles, the Loyalist pastor of Hollis Street Church. It bears upon the brass head the inscription, “M. Byles, *ex dono* D. Joannis Fitch, 1733.” It is interesting to note that this is the year that he became minister of the Society.

We may almost see him, with cane in hand, standing before his hall clock, now in the Collections of the Society, to ascertain if it were time to proceed to meeting, that he might read the prayers for the King and royal family to his unwilling congregation.

The Committee have expended during the year, from an appropriation of \$150.00, the sum of \$147.35 for pictures, framing, and the maintenance of the rooms.

For the Committee,

LEVI L. WILLCUTT,	CHARLES H. TAYLOR, Jr.,	
JAMES F. HUNNEWELL,	THE PRESIDENT,	} <i>ex officio</i> .
DAVID H. COOLIDGE,	THE CLERK,	
FRANCIS H. MANNING,		

CHARLES F. READ, *Clerk*.

December 31, 1906.

## REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

The Committee on Finance beg to report as follows for the year 1906 :—

The Permanent Fund of the Society, which amounted to \$42,888.94 at the close of the year 1905, has been increased during the year just closed by the fees of twenty-one Life Members and accumulated interest.

During the year a large balance of uninvested funds and the maturity of certain bonds made it necessary to make re-investments, and the Committee purchased bonds of the value of \$6,973.44. As a result of these transactions, the invested portion of the Permanent Fund amounted on December 31, 1906, to \$43,000.00, and there was at the same time an uninvested balance of \$641.93, making a grand total of \$43,641.93, an increase from one year previous of \$752.99.

A list of the various Funds which have been given to sustain the Society and to promote its objects, and which are held under the names of various benefactors, is given on a subsequent page.

For the Committee,

CURTIS GUILD,      LEVI L. WILLCUTT,      ALBERT A. FOLSOM.

CHARLES F. READ, *Clerk.*

*December 31, 1906.*

## REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATIONS.

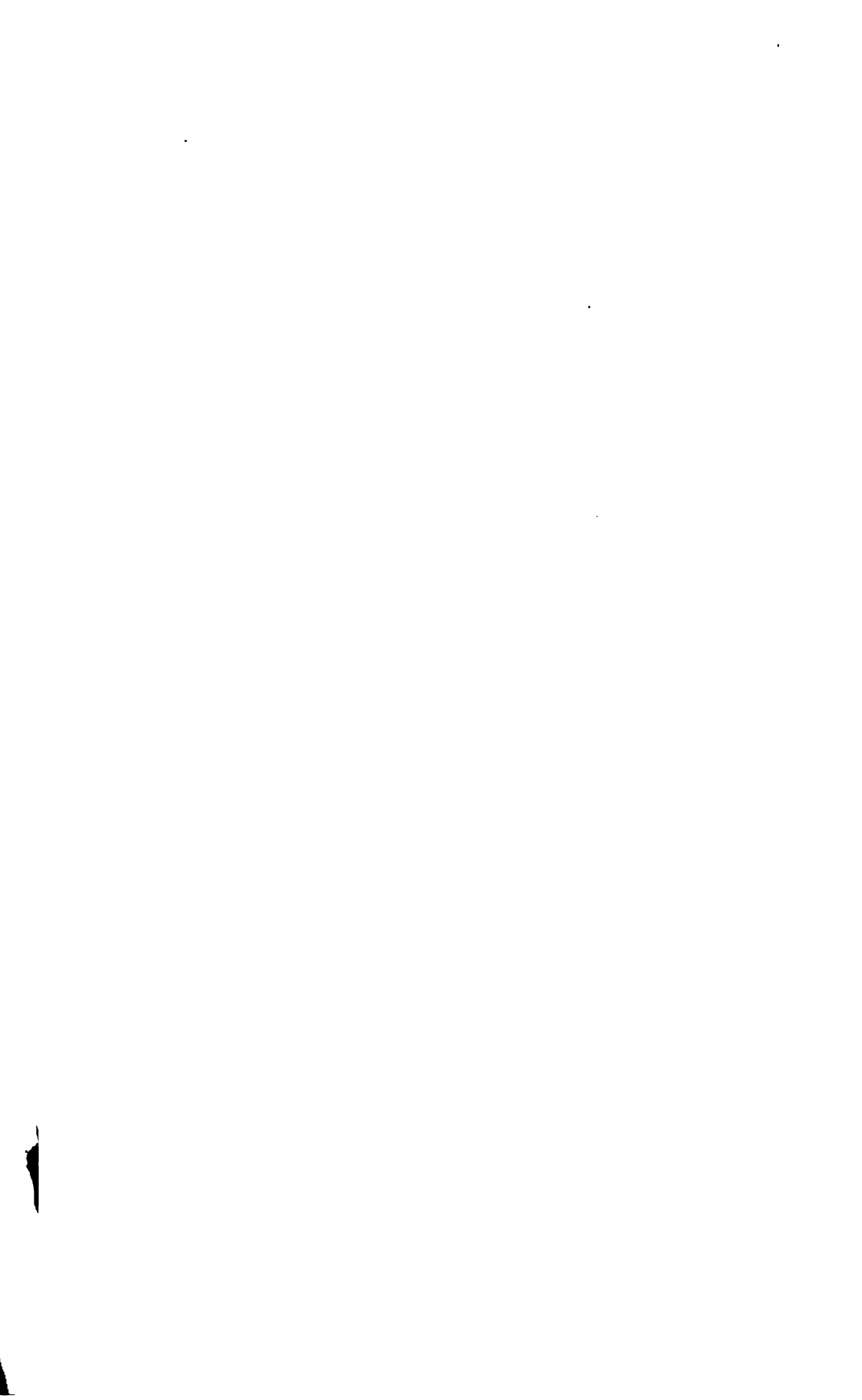
The Committee on Publications present the following as their annual Report for the year now closing :

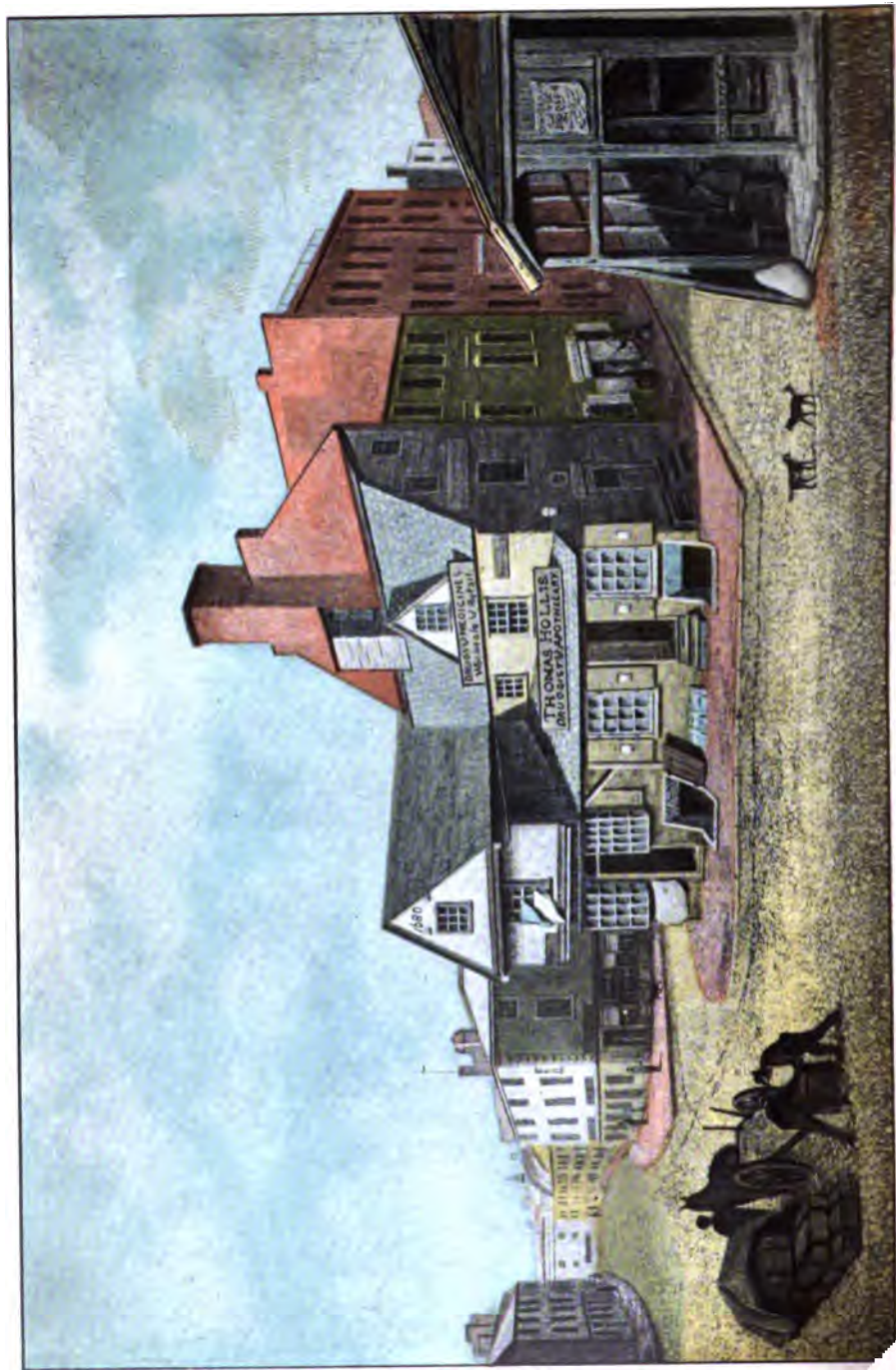
Encouraged by the very gratifying reception given by our membership to the two volumes of "Publications of the Bostonian Society," issued in previous years in limited editions, they have, with the approval of the Board of Directors, brought out a third volume of the series, nearly the entire edition of which was subscribed for in advance of publication. The first two volumes are now entirely out of print. Like the

last, there are four papers printed, three of which have been read before the Society at its monthly meetings: the first, by Mr. James Mascarene Hubbard, is entitled "Boston in 1716, Preparing for a Small War," and is illustrated by a contemporary Map of the Harbor, and a cut of the famous old Green Dragon Tavern; the second gives a vivacious account of Faneuil Hall, by Charles Carlton Coffin, and some interesting episodes in the history of the old "Cradle of Liberty;" it is illustrated by a photogravure of Peter Faneuil, from an original portrait, now in the possession of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and by a cut of the old Hall as it appeared in 1765: the third paper, "Boston in 1813: Reminiscences of an Old School-boy," by John Tucker Prince, has much of local interest concerning our city and the days just before and during the War of 1812. This is illustrated by a reproduction of an old print showing the progress of the demolition of Beacon Hill after the erection of the State-house. The fourth paper, by Mr. Walter K. Watkins, is accompanied by a photographic reduction of the original Subscription Paper for the erection of the first Town Hall in Boston, which stood on the site now occupied by the Old State-house. Mr. Watkins has gathered much information concerning these subscribers, and his successful identification as autographs of many of the signatures attached to the document gives an additional value to his paper.

Those who subscribed to the first two volumes should improve the opportunity to secure this volume speedily, as the edition is limited, and not to be reprinted. There can be little doubt that complete sets will soon be very difficult to obtain.

The illustration to be printed in colors for the forthcoming issue of the Proceedings of the Society, will be a view of the famous landmark known to our elder members as "The Old Feather Store," which formerly stood on the corner of Ann (now North) Street and Market Square, but gave way to "the march of progress" a number of years ago. The quaint architecture of this ancient structure with its numerous gables,





THE OLD FEATHER STORE.

and the upper portions of its upper walls covered with plaster or "rough-cast," made it an object of interest to strangers, especially those from the younger cities of the West, who chanced to pass it: for it was one of the few buildings that remained substantially unaltered from the day of its completion until it was finally demolished. It was built in 1680, soon after the fire of 1679, which in its day was almost as grave a catastrophe to the colonial town as the great Boston Fire of 1872 to the citizens of that period. The roof-peaks and indeed the entire external appearance retained a venerable old-world character to the very last. The timber used was principally oak, and where it was kept dry, was perfectly sound and through age had become intensely hard. Instead of the small pebbles used at the present day to give a hard surface to the mortar on the outer walls, the builder used broken glass, apparently fragments of common junk bottles, which were crushed into bits of half an inch in diameter, the sharp corners penetrating the cement in such a manner that the lapse of time had no perceptible effect upon them. In one of the gables the date of building was impressed, and in spite of storms and the flight of centuries, the figures were legible to the last; the surface of the plaster was also somewhat rudely decorated with squares, lozenges, and other more fanciful devices, drawn upon it when it was first applied.

As will be seen by the engraving, the structure was only two stories high; the lot on which it stood was small — only about thirty-two feet long and seventeen wide — yet in the early days, tradition tells us, it served as the residence of two respectable families, and at the same time the front part was occupied for two shops. A hundred years ago Daniel Pomroy had his store here; he was succeeded by Pomroy and Simpson; later, John K. Simpson, the junior partner, carried on the upholstery business alone, but seems to have retired, as he served as the President of the Commonwealth Bank until the financial troubles of 1837; his son, John K. Simpson, Jr., sold feathers here to 1843, which probably gave the building the later years. From 1844 to

1851 he had as his partner W. B. Simpson, whose name later appears in one or two of the Directories as carrying on the "Hat and Cap store," on the premises. For many years a part of the ground-floor was occupied as an "apothecary shop."

In carrying out the chief object of the Bostonian Society — the study of the history and the preservation of the antiquities of our city — the Publication Committee have reproduced from year to year portraits of prominent citizens, engravings of buildings or of interesting events, maps, etc., from contemporary prints or other authoritative sources; and to meet an increasing demand from visitors to our rooms, we have placed these reproductions on sale as souvenirs of the past; these prints have also been frequently sought by those who are "extending" works on our local history. We believe that the latest addition to the series will be found of equal interest to any which have preceded it. A list of those on sale at the Society's rooms can be obtained of the Clerk.

It may be proper to add that a few complete sets and also separate issues of the Annual Reports of the Society can still be supplied.

For the Committee,

CHARLES H. TAYLOR, Jr.,  
RUFUS G. F. CANDAGE,

EDWARD B. REYNOLDS,  
JOHN W. FARWELL.

CHARLES F. READ, *Clerk.*

*December 31, 1906.*

## REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON NOMINATIONS.

The Committee chosen to nominate Officers to serve the Bostonian Society for the ensuing year beg leave to report that they have attended to the duty assigned them, and propose the following names.

They regret to announce to the membership that Mr. Curtis Guild, who has served the Society as President --

acceptably for twenty-five years, has declined a renomination.

*For Clerk and Treasurer.*

CHARLES F. READ.

*For Directors.*

JOSHUA P. BODFISH,  
JAMES F. HUNNEWELL,  
LEVI L. WILLCUTT,  
DAVID H. COOLIDGE,

ALBERT A. FOLSOM,  
WILLIAM T. R. MARVIN,  
FRANCIS H. MANNING,  
CHARLES H. TAYLOR, Jr.,

JOHN W. FARWELL.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ALEXANDER S. PORTER (Chairman),  
WILLIAM READ,  
LEVI L. WILLCUTT, Jr.,  
WILLIAM S. APPLETON,

*For the Committee.*

It was voted that the President's Address and the Reports of the several Committees, as presented, be printed in the Annual Proceedings.

On motion, the Society adjourned.

CHARLES F. READ, *Clerk.*

*Boston, January 8, 1907.*



## REMINISCENCES OF BOSTON IN THE EARLY DAYS OF THE CIVIL WAR.

The following paper, written by Edward F. Reed for the Society, was read by the Clerk, March 13, 1906:—

At times in a retrospective and reminiscent mood, our thoughts revert through the long vista of departed years, approximating nearly half a century, to that most critical period in the history of our country, the secession of the Southern States, and the closely following exciting, eventful and bloody days of the Civil War.

How vividly even now we recall the universal amazement then manifested in Massachusetts at the treasonable acts of the Southern States, and the indignant, retaliatory, and war-like spirit engendered by these occurrences, freely and openly expressed by the people and the press, followed by the stern determination to inflict condign punishment upon the ring-leaders of the secession movement, and on all disloyal States.

These sentiments, while particularly strong throughout New England, were undoubtedly more intense in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, where the Mayflower Pilgrims first planted the germs which led to the birth of this "great and glorious Republic," and on whose soil was "fired the shot heard round the world," which ultimately resulted in the liberty and independence of the Colonies, and freedom from the mother country.

It is not to be wondered at that the attempt to disrupt and destroy the Union was resented with greater ardor, intensity of feeling and unanimity in Massachusetts than in other loyal States, when we take into consideration the fact that so large a proportion of her sons were descended either from that "band of exiles" whose "immortal compact" of civil government gave birth to constitutional liberty, or from the pioneers of the close succeeding years who followed in their footsteps, and being in strict accord with the tenets, examples and pre-

cepts of their honored predecessors, became respected and influential members of the Colony, and last but not least, "and their name was legion," the descendants of the patriots of the Colonial Wars, the War of the Revolution, or the War of 1812.

And these "noble sons of noble sires," thoroughly cognizant, through family tradition and history, of the persecutions, trials and sacrifices of their ancestors, and having an inherent as well as an inherited love and veneration for their native land, the integrity of the Government and unity of the States, were "made of sterner stuff" than to stand idly by and peaceably submit to the division of the United States, and the consequent inevitable disruption of the nation which had cost their fathers so much in self-sacrifice and loss of life to establish.

Ah! those were indeed anxious, turbulent and eventful days, — undoubtedly the one period of gravest import and danger in the history of our country, — a time which truly "tried men's souls;" and the universal gloom and despondency arising from the feeling of uncertainty as to the ultimate result of the impending internecine conflict cast a deep shadow over the hearts of every loyal citizen of our beloved country.

We recall with great complacency, and with the pardonable pride of one to the manner born, the prompt and hearty response of the sons of Massachusetts to the pathetic calls of our noble, patriotic President, Abraham Lincoln, — promulgated by Massachusetts' beloved War Governor, John A. Andrew, — for State militia in the exigency, and later on for volunteers in the United States service, to aid in suppressing the rebellion.

In stretch of memory and imaginative thought, we once more seem living in the atmosphere of those exciting and direful days, and as in a vision we see again the restless activity and commotion of the times, and listen to the eloquent and impassioned oratory of citizens and statesmen, whose patriotic utterances, particularly when advocating the calls for enlistments, were interspersed with the inspiring martial music

of the bands, which participated in and lent added interest to the frequent public gatherings of the people.

These meetings were almost invariably graced by a large attendance of ladies, whose patriotism was fully equal to that of their fathers, brothers, husbands or sweethearts. Subsequently, when the strife had begun, and during the long and sombre years of the continuance of the war, the noble patriot dames of the Old Bay State performed most important and valuable service, for which they received the heartfelt gratitude of every soldier at the seat of war from this grand Commonwealth. As the fearful struggle went on, every city, town, village and hamlet in the State had its society of ladies, who contributed their services and means for the benefit of the troops at the front, purchasing linen which they scraped into lint, and also making bandages and providing other supplies useful or essential for the wounded and invalids in hospital and camp. Knitting woolen stockings for the "soldier boys" was a favorite occupation of the women of that period, both at the frequent gatherings of these societies and in spare moments at their homes, and these necessary articles, made of the best wool that could be obtained, were constantly sent to our volunteer soldiery. To these were added many other useful or appreciable gifts, among which were medicines, needles and thread, pins, buttons, combs, pens, pencils, reading matter, writing paper and envelopes, — the two latter at that period almost invariably adorned with patriotic emblems and mottoes in appropriate colors, and particularly by the portrayal of the stars and stripes. These remembrances of those "at the front" were frequently supplemented by boxes or parcels of confectionery, cigars, nuts, cake, mince pies and other dainties, showing the sympathy of the loved ones left behind.

Hundreds of noble women left homes, and all they held most dear, to serve as nurses in the numerous hospitals, where they well and faithfully performed the duty of caring for the sick and wounded at the expense of their own health and comfort, continually witnessing sad, gruesome and pathetic scenes

which would seem utterly beyond the power of feminine endurance; yet they did not falter, but bravely kept their posts, and tenderly nursed and spiritually comforted the men under their care. It was to them that the invalids, too weak to sit up, invariably appealed to write their letters to the dear ones far away,—and they never asked in vain.

We have our soldiers' monuments scattered throughout the Commonwealth; why not also erect a suitable memorial in some conspicuous spot in the capital of the State—the city of Boston—dedicated to the memory of the noble, self-sacrificing, patriotic women of Massachusetts, who did so much during the Civil War for the comfort and alleviation of suffering of our citizen soldiery at the front:—one which would fittingly commemorate the devotion of that vast number of heroic women, the mothers, wives and sweethearts, who in their country's need yielded her their most valuable and precious treasures, to battle for their country and the right; bravely bearing up and bidding them "God speed" as they marched away; concealing their feelings as best they could, and all the while with aching, breaking hearts. God only knows how many failed to return again to gladden the eyes and hearts of those noble women after those pathetic partings.

Blessings on the grand, patriotic dames of the Civil War; we firmly believe, after careful inquiry and investigation, that nearly every intelligent woman in Massachusetts took some part in this noble work during the war, or freely contributed money, household or hospital supplies for the comfort or alleviation of suffering of the Union troops.

Again in retrospect we see the arrival in Boston and the rapid concentration and departure of the State militia, the first armed men despatched in response to the urgent call of President Lincoln, who were sent out of the Commonwealth by Governor Andrew, under his prerogative,—the law as well as the terms of their enlistment giving him that authority, "upon request of the President for the defence of the Capital."

And those were not unwilling hearts and hands, but men who had been drilling night after night in their respective

armories, and preparing for such an emergency, fearing it to be inevitable; for the storm-clouds of unrest and discontent in the Southern States, presaging civil war, had for some time been casting a deep shadow over our fair land, and the hitherto amicable sisterhood of States. How promptly and well our militia, who responded to this and subsequent calls, performed their duty to their State and country, and afterwards volunteered almost to a man for the service of the United States for three long years, during which they invariably fought valiantly and well, history attests.

The Government at Washington was quickly forced to the stern realization that the rebellion was rapidly assuming such great proportions that its suppression would require a large, permanent and aggressive army, composed of men enlisted for specific periods of time, and wholly under the direction and control of the President and Congress. The militia of the loyal States, who were merely on temporary duty in the emergency, could not be held for a long period, because they were not in the enlisted service of the United States, but only of the respective States from which they came. President Lincoln therefore issued a call for volunteers, which was promptly responded to by eager, patriotic men. Later on, other calls were made, as the exigencies of war demanded, all of which, so far as the Commonwealth of Massachusetts was concerned, were promptly met and filled, and more than the State quota called for was in each instance quickly obtained. We remember the rush to arms in answer to the summons, when the very flower of the sons of Massachusetts hastened to respond to the call of their country in her hour of peril, thronging the various recruiting headquarters, leaving their homes, their families, their business, the farm, college or school, to offer their service, and if need be, their lives, in defence of the land they loved so well. How quickly they filled the ranks of every regiment and military organization authorized by the Governor! The volunteers obtained during the first stage of the conflict were hurried to the seat of war immediately, or closely following their enlistment, for the exigency demanded men at once,

but those who responded to later calls were sent into camps and thoroughly drilled before departing for the South.

After these men enlisted, and before they were accepted and sworn into the service, each recruit was obliged to submit to, and successfully pass, a thorough physical examination by a surgeon duly commissioned for that purpose. During the early stages of the war many were rejected for insufficient reasons, a large proportion because of the mistaken opinion of the examining surgeons that the particular recruit would prove unable to endure the hardships of military duty, either from extreme youth or supposed lack of robust health.

A little later, however, when the Government had come to realize the stupendous magnitude of the rebellion, and the regiments and other organizations at the front had been seriously depleted through battle and disease, more men were imperatively required to recruit the broken ranks, and greatly to increase the Union army by the formation of new organizations, a very large proportion of those who had been previously rejected were accepted with alacrity and thankfulness, in the dire need, and mustered into service.

It is a well-authenticated fact that, on the long and severe marches of the Civil War, it was frequently the case that large, robust men, brought up to mechanical work, general labor, or on the farm, were among the first to succumb and drop out of the ranks; while pale-faced youths, apparently lacking in general good health and vigor when enlisted, having left clerkships, college or school for military duty, withstood with perfect success the weariness and privations of the expeditions, and fought as valiantly and as well as their more robust comrades, who at the outset were expected to far excel them in enduring the hardships and performing the arduous service which they were called to do.

During the early part of the war, that venerable historic edifice the Old South Meeting House, in Boston, was thrown open and used as a recruiting station for volunteers, and also as a rendezvous for the surgical examination of enlisted men,—a fact not now generally known. It was in this building that

the writer successfully passed the critical examination of the duly commissioned surgeon, and he rarely sees this sacred relic of the past without calling to mind that event.

On that momentous occasion, standing in the august presence of the surgeon, with clothing almost entirely removed, he was subjected to a most rigid and thorough examination,—his heart and lungs tested, his teeth as to soundness, ears as to hearing, eyes as to sight, etc.; this was followed by numerous prescribed interrogatories, among which each recruit was asked if he was in the habit of drinking, and “if he had ever had the horrors.” As the writer had then only just arrived at the age of nineteen years, and had never drank a glass of intoxicating liquor, the latter question appeared to him at the time as one entirely unnecessary and uncalled for: all of the required facts were, however, carefully ascertained and filled into the blank form provided by the Government, and as the examination proved satisfactory to the surgeon, it was equivalent to an acceptance, and the certificate from that officer that the tests had been successfully passed, was received with much satisfaction.

The aforesaid surgeon's certificate is still carefully preserved, and also an old furlough, both of which are highly prized as souvenirs of those long-departed years. The certificate states that the “examination was made in the Old South Church by Chas. D. Homans, M. D., Inspecting Surgeon, authorized to examine recruits by the Surgeon General of Massachusetts,” and is dated Sept. 9, 1862; “rendezvous, the Old South Church.”

As this historic relic of Revolutionary days has upon its tower a mural tablet, setting forth the fact that it was once desecrated by British troops, it would seem not only appropriate but eminently proper that another tablet, suitably inscribed, should be placed in some conspicuous position on the building, giving the information that the church was thrown open during the War of the Rebellion, and used for such patriotic and important purposes. It would seem that these facts should be made known to present and future generations

of our citizens, and to strangers who pass by. This should be done by the city of Boston or the Commonwealth, in grateful recognition of the patriotic service thus rendered by the Old South Society at that eventful and important period of our country's history, as well as to commemorate the event.

The recruits obtained subsequent to the emergency calls, and who had successfully passed the surgeon's examination, reported immediately to the captain or commanding officer of the company or organization in which they had enrolled their names, — usually at some military camp near by, — where they were duly sworn into the service for the specified term of their enlistment, after which they were armed and equipped for military duty.

During the early part of the war volunteers were allowed to furnish their own uniforms, under-clothing and foot-wear, and many of the men availed themselves of this privilege ; they were thus enabled to secure a far better quality of goods than the Government supplied, and, as the former were usually made to order, a perfect fit. The low, coarse and unshapely brogans furnished by the War Department were particularly offensive to the artistic tastes of the men, and consequently they usually procured custom-made high-laced boots, or the old style leg-boots ; but the first long march after reaching the seat of war demonstrated at least the comfort and utility of the "army brogan" over other foot-wear for that service.

As it was the duty of each Commissary to carry in stock, or procure from the Commissary Department, the necessary outfits — or any portion thereof — allowed by the Government for its soldiers, it was provided that articles not drawn by them, but to which they were entitled, should be credited in money value at the actual cost of the same, said sums to be added to their pay, which in the case of privates was thirteen dollars per month and rations.

The following articles comprised the required outfit of each man : an overcoat and cape of light blue, — but some of the early Massachusetts regiments had black, and some of the Pennsylvania regiments gray or butternut cloth, very similar in



color to those worn by the Confederate army; in one battle this fact came very near causing the writer's regiment to fire on Pennsylvania troops, under the misapprehension that they were Confederates. Light blue was the United States army regulation color, and all Federal States should have been prohibited from fitting out their troops with any other; for in battles it was very important to be able to distinguish our men from those of the enemy. The dress coat was of dark blue, single-breasted, with narrow, stand-up collar, and the army blouse for common wear and fatigue duty, of the same color; both were trimmed with the usual United States army regulation brass buttons, on each of which was embossed an American eagle; trousers were of light blue; the shoes were the army brogans already mentioned; stockings of wool and underclothing were included, and white cotton gloves for guard duty, dress parade, reviews, and other similar occasions; a dark blue cloth cap, with patent-leather visor, and a strap of the same material,—the latter, when not in use under the chin, in place over the visor, and having at each end a small United States regulation brass button; on top of the cap was a metallic letter indicating the company, and numbers showing the regiment of the wearer, were included in the uniform. The United States regulation hat, not being obtainable elsewhere, was necessarily drawn from the Commissary. This was of black felt, the crown being usually dented in from front to back, the wide brim caught up on the left side, and secured there by a large, embossed brass eagle for ornament, and on the front was the usual metallic letter and number indicating the company and regiment. Around the crown of the hat, in place of the usual wide ribbon band worn by civilians, was a large three-strand silk and wool cord, the strands being of different colors, on the ends of which, lying on the brim and hanging partially over it, were two silk tassels; in combination with the gorgeous brass eagle and looped-up side, they gave it a decidedly jaunty and picturesque effect.

Each recruit was armed with a musket and bayonet; most of these were manufactured at the United States Armory in

Springfield, Mass., and known as "Springfield rifles;" a few of the Massachusetts regiments were equipped with "Enfield muskets," of English make, much heavier and more wearisome to carry in drill and on long marches. Attached to the under side of these muskets was a wide leather strap, so arranged as to be drawn out and used to sling the gun over the shoulder, for ease in carrying on the march. To this was added a black leather belt, having in front of the wearer a large, solid brass piece used as a buckle, on which appeared the letters U. S. in relief, a leather bayonet-scabbard with brass-tipped end, and a leather cap-box, for holding percussion caps. Another wide, black leather strap made to pass over the right shoulder, on which, about over the heart of the wearer, was affixed as an ornament a large brass disc with an eagle in relief, was used to sustain the black leather cartridge box, on the flap of which, in the centre, was another oval plate identical with that of the buckle, and bearing the letters U. S.

In addition to the equipments above named, each man received a haversack of water-proof material, a knapsack of black enamelled cloth, a tin, cloth-covered canteen with a strap to pass over the shoulder, a tin dipper, tin plates, knife, fork and spoons, also two woolen blankets, and one of rubber. The weight of the arms, equipments, including blankets, rations, etc., which had to be carried by volunteers when on the march on expeditions against the enemy, was upwards of forty pounds.

As most of the volunteers were entirely unacquainted with military discipline and duty, it was necessary of course that they be instructed in the duties pertaining to the service, and thoroughly drilled in company, battalion or regimental movements, preparatory to being sent to the seat of war.

Our volunteer citizen soldiery were known by the honored title of "Massachusetts Volunteer Militia," both in the State and National service, and in this appellation they took great pride, in contradistinction to the military organizations from other States, which were obtained by conscription.

At first it was supposed that the combined militia of the loyal States would be sufficient to suppress the rebellion, but

it soon assumed such alarming proportions that it became evident that a large, permanent and aggressive army would be required. The President therefore issued a call for volunteers — afterwards supplemented by several other calls — to serve for definite periods in the National service.

At the first call of the President for volunteers, the militia of Massachusetts then at the front enlisted very generally, and their numbers were largely augmented by the eager and hearty response of new recruits. From the volunteers thus obtained, some entered the regular army service direct; others joined companies of cavalry, or battalions of heavy or light artillery; but by far the larger portion were formed into regiments of infantry, under the direction of Governor Andrew, and generally officered by men appointed by him. Later on, other organizations were recruited and called into the volunteer service of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and sent into camps. These companies elected their own commissioned officers by ballot, and these were subsequently duly commissioned by the Governor. That portion of the M. V. M. afterwards known as "nine months' men" came under the latter head, as after organization and entering the State service they re-enlisted in a body in the Union army for that period, but still continued to be a part of the militia of the Commonwealth, so that upon their discharge from the Federal army they were still in the service of the State, and liable for further military duty. Two of these regiments, the Forty-fourth and the Forty-fifth M. V. M., after their discharge from the United States service, were with other organizations called out by Governor Andrew, July 14th, 1863, as State militia, to quell the draft riot of the rebel sympathizers of Boston and vicinity, augmented, it was supposed, by "roughs" from New York. A full account of those troubles and the manner in which they were summarily suppressed is given in the report of the Adjutant General of Massachusetts for 1863.

The writer was a member of the Forty-fifth Regiment, which was quartered for the time in Faneuil Hall. Mattresses were placed on the floor under the galleries, and in other places, for

members when off duty, and meals were furnished by Smith, at that time the leading caterer of Boston.

During this period the writer, who had served most of the time at the seat of war in the artillery, was with three others placed in charge of two brass howitzers loaded with grape-shot : one pointed up Merchants' Row towards State Street, and the other up Faneuil Hall Square towards Dock Square, both pieces being located on the southerly side of Faneuil Hall at the junction of the two streets. The latter commanded the approach from Dock Square, and protected from the mob the establishment of William Read & Son, in whose store close by was the largest stock of guns, ammunition and similar supplies in Boston. The rioters had previously attempted to force an entrance there in order to obtain weapons. These pieces commanded the situation completely, and the mob wisely made no further demonstration in that neighborhood.

How clearly we recall all the prominent features of old Camp Meigs, the Readville Camp ground of the Civil War, its barracks and other buildings, its snow-white tents, the company cook-houses (ten to each regiment), the falling-in for rations, the novel experience of military duty, guard-mounting, drill, dress parade, religious services, the bugle calls of the batteries and cavalry there encamped, and particularly *reveille*, and "taps," sounded by our drummer boy, which was not at all to the liking of the men; and finally the sutlers' establishments, which, being invariably stocked with tempting goods and delicacies, received from the boys — who had not then got accustomed or reconciled to army rations — a liberal patronage, much to the delectation and profit of the dealers.

How well we remember first assembling at the camp ground and the assignment to the new barracks, in which each company had a building to itself, which was retained until the embarkation of the regiment on the steamer Mississippi for the South.

Over the main entrance of several of these buildings, the gable end of which faced the parade ground, the boys placed, in a spirit of fun, a sign bearing some name which was ludi-

crously inappropriate for the rough barracks. We recall "The Astor House," "Hotel Pelham," a well-known Boston hostelry, and "Hotel de Rich," named for the Captain of Company I, its occupant. Some of the cook-houses also received names often if not generally grotesque. This custom prevailed in other regiments there encamped.

From the main entrance of each of the barrack buildings a wide aisle extended the whole length of the structure to the rear door, on each side of which were the two-story bunks, wide enough to accommodate two men in each. These were frequently tastefully and often artistically decorated; some were festooned with evergreen from the woods near by, and hung with wreaths of the same material, while others were gorgeously adorned with flags and bunting, inscriptions and mottoes, as well as the names of the occupants.

Camp Meigs was a busy and populous place, where thousands of troops were encamped and drilled and instructed in the details of military service; vast crowds of people came daily to Readville from all parts of the Commonwealth, but principally from Boston and its suburbs, to visit relatives and friends among the volunteers, and witness the drills and dress parades of the various regiments, especially on Sundays. The evening parades were very attractive, and the holiday appearance of the troops, the inspiring music of the regimental bands, the long lines of white-gloved troops at "parade rest," and other features, will never be forgotten by those who witnessed them.

Where is now located the diminutive park at Readville on which cannon have been placed and a flag-staff erected, formerly stood the sutler's establishment of the Forty-fifth regiment; and near it were the barrack buildings of its ten companies, already mentioned. It was known as the "Cadet Regiment," from the fact that its inception and successful formation was brought about through the efforts of certain members of that ancient and widely known military organization in which Boston takes so much pride,—the "Independent Company of Cadets," (as it was then called, now the

"First Corps of Cadets,") Boston, and from the further fact that the regiment was officered and partly recruited from the ranks of that corps.

The latter organization now has in its possession, hanging in the drill hall of its magnificent armory building on Columbus Avenue, Boston, the silk standard which was presented by the ladies of Massachusetts to the Forty-fifth (Cadet) regiment, just previous to their departure for the seat of war, on which with other appropriate inscriptions, is the motto, "GOD SPEED THE RIGHT." This flag, which is highly esteemed by the Cadets as a memento of the war, together with the bass drum of the regimental Band, and a fine oil portrait by the noted artist, Darius Cobb, himself a veteran of the Civil War, of the color-bearer of the regiment, Sergeant Parkman, who was instantly killed by a shell while holding the colors at the battle of Whitehall, North Carolina, can be seen at their armory. Many other interesting war relics are also preserved in the part assigned to the use of the Loyal Legion, shot, shell, rifle balls, etc., from battle fields, with several sections of trunks of trees literally plugged full of bullets and other missiles.

The colors carried during the war service of this regiment—the white flag of the State of Massachusetts, on which were blazoned the arms of the Commonwealth, and the United States flag on which the battles in which it was engaged were inscribed by order of Major-General John G. Foster, have passed into the custody of the Commonwealth, and are preserved in the beautiful "Hall of the Flags" in the State-house, together with those of other Massachusetts organizations engaged in the Civil War.

We trust it may not be considered irrelevant to mention here that the commanding officer of the Cadet regiment was Colonel Charles R. Codman, a gentleman of rare humanity, who studied the interests, well-being, and comfort of his men in camp, on the march, or on the field of battle. In the latter, he was always at the front with his men. Colonel Codman proved to be one of the ablest and bravest officers that ever left the Old Bay State. The Lieutenant-Colonel, Oliver W.

Peabody (now deceased), formerly of the well known banking house of Kidder, Peabody & Co., Boston, was also a gentleman of the same high type of character and military ability, and like the Colonel, was universally respected and beloved by all who had the honor of serving under him. And last but not least we desire to pay tribute to the memory of the spiritual adviser and comforter of the regiment, the Rev. Andrew L. Stone, D. D. (long since deceased), who left the pastorate of Park Street Church, Boston, to become our beloved Chaplain.

The farewell of the men about to leave their families and friends was always pathetic, and in the course of events often proved to be the final one; for some were to fall in battle-strife on hard-fought bloody fields, to die of wounds, or disease, and find their last resting place in unknown graves in national cemeteries, or on the spot where they fell,

" Under the sod and the dew  
Waiting the judgment day."

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## NOTES ON THE OLD FEATHER STORE.

(SEE FRONTISPIECE.)

As this ancient building, called by our citizens a hundred years ago the "Cocked Hat" from its gabled roof, was for nearly two centuries a Boston "landmark," and in the latter days of its existence one of the most unique among the "antiquities" of our city, the memories and history of which the Bostonian Society was formed to preserve, some additional notes beside those given in the Report of the Committee on Publications (printed on a preceding page), will be of interest to our membership, more especially as this immediate locality is full of historic associations.

Its front was on Faneuil Hall Square, its northerly side on Ann, now North Street, and its southerly side on that part of the Square which extends to North Market Street. The other

buildings to the right faced the north side of Faneuil Hall. The sketch from which the painting reproduced in our print was made must have been taken about 1821, as shown by the signs which the buildings bear. At that time the northern half of the Old Feather Store was occupied by Mr. Simpson, as stated in the Report. The southern half was occupied as a drug-store by Thomas Hollis, who in 1821 founded the well-known firm which under the name of Thomas Hollis Co., still carries on that business.

The shed at the right corner of the picture was the successor of the stalls authorized in 1783, for "Pedlers and other Incumbrances" (see Record Commissioners' Report, xxv: p. 230), and was removed about 1825, when the improvements consequent on the erection of Quincy Market were completed and the old "Town Dock" in front of Faneuil Hall was filled up and built upon. Just above the roof of the shed are seen the upper windows of the old "Elephant Tavern," which abutted on Bendall's Lane, which then as now extended through to Ann (now North) Street, separating the tavern from the building on the west. The latter structure was owned in 1795 by Bradstreet Story, a Boston merchant, who in that year fitted up the upper floor as "Columbian Hall," where Columbian Lodge of Masons held its meetings for a few years. The next building to the left was the property of Amasa Stetson and Rufus Thayer, in the upper portion of which Philip Wood had a famous Museum in 1806. This building, originally five stories in height, was remodelled in 1807; the two upper floors thrown into one, and a handsome room constructed, known as "Masons' Hall," which was occupied by the Grand Lodge of Masons, Columbian and Mount Lebanon Lodges, until the completion of the apartments in the Exchange Coffee House, in 1817; the third floor was called "Social Hall," and used for banquets by the Lodges. The location of the large hall is easily distinguished by the arched windows; similar windows remained on the North Street front until the two buildings were demolished in 1895. The entrance to these halls and the Museum was on North Street, and that side of



the structure, then known as the "Blue Building," was coated with "rough-cast," like the upper part of the Old Feather Store. Woods and the Freemasons were at one time joint tenants of a part of this building. The site of these two buildings is now covered by a handsome block of stores.

The three-story structure on the right and rear of the Feather Store was occupied by grocers for many years. At the time the sketch was made the name of Calvin Bruce appeared on the sign above the door. He was a dealer in West India Goods, and was here as early as 1816; the Directory of that year has his address as No. 3 Ann Street, the other end of the building. He had removed to India Street in 1822; comparing this date with that of Thomas Hollis's entrance into business life in Boston fixes the date of our picture as 1821 very closely. In later years Martin L. Hall occupied these premises.

The store at the left of the "Cocked Hat" is on the corner of Union and North Streets and still standing, though another story has been added and some other changes have been made.

The artist who painted this characteristic bit of "Old Boston" was Taylor Buzzell.

## TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY.

DECEMBER 4, 1906.

ADDRESS BY EDWIN D. MEAD.

"Boston State House is the hub of the solar system. You couldn't pry that out of a Boston man if you had the tire of all creation straightened out for a crowbar." None of the sayings of the Seven Wise Men of Boston is so impressive nor, in Boston, so popular as this utterance of the "jaunty-looking person," reported by the Autocrat. The admiring outside world has gradually expanded the claim, and made Boston "the hub of the universe"; but the modesty of the most bigoted Bostonian is such as commands contentment with the limits of the solar system. He is grateful to each politician from the prairies or the sierras who graces our Home Market Club dinners, and to each visiting Englishman, who assures him that his city is "the Athens of America"; and to the president of our Historical Society, who can view our history in the light which enables him to say that "the founding of Boston was fraught with consequences hardly less important than those which resulted from the founding of Rome." Remembering New York's 700,000 Children of Israel as against his own meagre 60,000, he waives his claim for Boston as the New Jerusalem; but he does it with reluctance and regret.

The true Bostonian, in a word, loves Boston, is proud of Boston, and believes it is the best place in the world; as he respects the child of Springfield or Seattle or London or Leipzig or Geneva who believes—even if on less indefectible grounds—that his town is the best in the world. This is "provincialism." But has not our own Professor Royce successfully argued through a page of the *Transcript* that upright, downright provincialism is a good thing, and that we are in

danger without it? For my own part, I always feel that the man who is indigenous and zealous in the narrow circle is likeliest to be sturdy and reliable in the broad one. The great international men have usually been the great patriots. Dante with his dream of the universal empire and Mazzini with humanity on his brain were intensest of Italians. What Germans more German than Lessing and Herder; what Frenchman more French than Victor Hugo; what Englishmen more English than Richard Cobden and Tennyson with his song of "the parliament of man"; what Americans more patriotic than Charles Sumner and Edward Everett Hale?

Our Boston "grand old man" was also Boston boy. There is no other to whom Boston Common says so much, no other who to-day so thoroughly incarnates the Boston spirit. There is no other whom Boston boys and girls will crowd this Old South Meeting House in such great throngs to hear. But is he less a Massachusetts man? Berkshire and Barnstable shall answer. Does his consuming love for Massachusetts and New England make him a worse American? His "Man without a Country" is our patriotic classic. Does his proud and aggressive Americanism make him the poorer citizen of the world? Those who during these dozen years have been present at the Mohonk Arbitration Conferences will witness that his speeches there have been the most prophetic and most dynamic; and to-day, at fourscore and four, he puts all younger men to shame by his zeal and his achievements in behalf of the world's peace and better order.

When the western girl in the story longed to come to Boston and professed her belief that it must be like heaven, her Boston cousin answered: "It used to be, but there have been great improvements in Boston in the last ten years." I think she was extravagant. I think it might be plausibly argued that Boston is less like heaven than it was forty years ago. But here I only contend that one may love Boston so well as to be in no hurry to exchange it for heaven, without prejudice to his good and regular Christian standing. God bless this "darling town of ours," with its sacramental history!

"To promote the study of the history of Boston and the preservation of its antiquities,"—for this it was that the Bostonian Society was founded twenty-five years ago. There is not in any other city in the land a similar society of equal rank or service. To-day we commemorate its birth. Its real father was that indefatigable Boston antiquary, William H. Whitmore, who in 1879 suggested the Boston Antiquarian Club, from which this Society sprang. The Club's first meeting for organization was held in the Wesleyan Building on Bromfield Street, and its subsequent meetings in the hall of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, although the Club soon had a room in Pemberton Square, where the nucleus of its library and collection was formed. At the first annual meeting, in January, 1880, Samuel M. Quincy was chosen the first president, and Frederic B. Perkins the first secretary. Mr. Quincy delivered a stirring inaugural address; and Mr. Perkins worked with rare intelligence and zeal to promote the objects of the Club until he was called to the direction of the Public Library of San Francisco.

It is recorded as premonitory of coming events that, at the meeting of February 10, 1880, a vote was passed, "that the president is instructed to appear at any legislative hearing respecting the Old State House, in order to act for the preservation of the same, and to call upon any members of the Club to assist him in such action." In November, 1881, the president, then Mr. Whitmore, announced that an excellent opportunity for enlarging the usefulness of the Club existed in a possible arrangement with the city, by which the Club might obtain, at a nominal rent, a lease of the memorial halls in the Old State House. It was felt that an incorporated society would meet with a better reception from the City Council than a voluntary club; and ten gentlemen—Thomas C. Amory, Curtis Guild, John Ward Dean, Dorus Clarke, Samuel M. Quincy, Thomas Minns, William S. Appleton, Henry F. Jenks, John T. Hassam and Dudley R. Child—were constituted a committee for incorporation. The society was named The Bostonian Society; and its charter from the Commonwealth

bore the date of December 2, 1881. The City Government granted the new Society a lease of the halls in the Old State House for ten years; and as soon as the work of reconstruction was finished they were rededicated, on July 11, 1882, by formal transfer to the Mayor.

By fortunate fate the Mayor of Boston in 1882 was Dr. Samuel A. Green, the most devoted student of our history who has graced our City Hall since the day of the great Quincy; and his response to the noble historical address by Mr. Whitmore — who spoke not only as the antiquary through whose untiring zeal the plan had been brought to its successful issue, but also as a member of the Boston Common Council — eloquently emphasized the sacred significance of the Old State House, Faneuil Hall and the Old South Meeting-house in Boston life. "These three structures," he said, "are full of historical reminiscences and associations, and I envy not the man who can approach any one of them with ordinary feelings. Rude though they are in external form, they represent in their traditions the highest form of religion and patriotism, as understood by the framers of our government. He lacks some of the human sensibilities whose heart is not thrilled, and whose emotions are not quickened, when he enters their portals."

It is not one of the least of the services of the Bostonian Society that through its influence the Old State House stands to-day in Boston, as the Old South Meeting-house stands, not as a mausoleum for the great ghosts, but as a living temple of patriotism. The most memorable events in the history of the Old South Meeting-house were the great Town Meetings here before the Revolution, which proved more than a match for the British Parliament. I think the most dramatic moment in the history of the Old State House was that when Samuel Adams appeared there from the Town Meeting waiting here, to demand of the Royal Governor the removal of the troops from the town to the harbor fort. Through a dense crowd he marched hence thither and marched back thence hither, with his head bared and the seal of success upon his brow. To-day the Old South Meeting-house salutes the Old State House, as

the Old State House, by this gathering here, salutes the Old South Meeting-house.

Another time and place will be more fitting for detailed survey of the growth of the Bostonian Society in this quarter century, to its present great membership of 1,100; of the growth of its library and museum to their present proportions; of its meetings and publications; of its increasing educational service to the city, the state, and the nation. Its founder, who served for several of the early years upon its Board of Directors, died in 1900, the year also of the death of that other prince of Boston antiquarians and staunch servant of this Society, Edward G. Porter. The first president of the Boston Antiquarian Club, Samuel M. Quincy, was the first clerk of the Bostonian Society. After the brief terms of three others, Mr. S. Arthur Bent entered upon his decade of distinguished service, to be followed in turn by our present zealous and devoted clerk, Mr. Charles F. Read.

The strong thread running through it all has been the Society's one honored president for the whole quarter century, — Curtis Guild. His unbounded enthusiasm, his untiring labor, his broad experience, his rich memories, yielding to the Society in annual reports and special addresses so many of its chief enrichments, — this unique service of its president it is which has done more than anything else to help the Society to its success. Boston boy, Boston man, Boston editor, Boston traveler up and down the world, bell and bulletin for Boston's industry and trade, he has rendered Boston no other service which will be remembered so long as his rare service to and through the Bostonian Society. The Society and the city, on this anniversary day, record their gratitude; and the Commonwealth, as the best that it can do, celebrates the year by electing as its governor a second time his distinguished son, who not only perpetuates his name, but perpetuates also his devotion to the history of Boston and the preservation of its antiquities.

An eminent Bostonian once praised to me the married state as a state in which a man always has some one to whom, with

confidence and self-respect, he can brag. It is good to have times, not too frequent, in which we may with easy abandon magnify our own affairs. It is good to go to the old home for Thanksgiving, and feel with a glow of gratitude to God that never was so loving and lovable a family as ours — and to know that every stranger on the train, with one per cent. less warrant of course, feels the same about his family. We meet here to-day for our festival in the Thanksgiving season, and ours is a family party. We speak as Bostonians to Bostonians; and if in any word the listener from Corinth thinks we brag, that word is not for him. Emerson bragged — so doubtless the barbarians thought; and we love him for it, and know that he knew what he was talking about.

What care though rival cities soar  
 Along the stormy coast,  
 Penn's town, New York, and Baltimore,  
 If Boston knew the most!

And Holmes's "Little Gentleman" was ready with his specifications to prove that Baltimore was but the "gastronomic metropolis," that Philadelphia borrowed Ben Franklin from Boston, and that New York was chiefly "a great money centre," an opulent Venice as over against this Florence of ours.

I have thought we could not do better in this hour than to look at Boston through the eyes of her best minds, the eyes of her poets. Her poets have in truth been legion. We have a book upon "The Hundred Boston Orators." We might have one upon The Hundred Boston Poets. We shall not summon the hundred here. We shall confine ourselves in this brief consideration of Boston in the Boston Poets to the five great poets of our golden age who touched Boston closest and whose works are most significantly associated with her history and spirit — to Emerson, Longfellow, Lowell, Whittier and Holmes.

Emerson, first of American thinkers, and the one Boston-born poet of our five, was the only one who made Boston the

special subject of both an important poem and an essay. The first words and the last of the poem are the words of affection : —

The rocky nook with hill-tops three  
Looked eastward from the farms,  
And twice each day the flowing sea  
Took Boston in its arms. . . .

A blessing through the ages thus  
Shield all thy roofs and towers !  
“ God with the fathers, so with us,”  
Thou darling town of ours !

With the same prayer, “As with our fathers, so God be with us,” Emerson closed his lecture on Boston, in 1861. “This town of Boston,” he said, “has a history. It is not an accident, not a windmill, or a railroad station, or cross-roads tavern, or an army-barracks grown up by time and luck to a place of wealth ; but a seat of humanity, of men of principle, obeying a sentiment and marching loyally whither that should lead them ; so that its annals are great historical lines, inextricably national ; part of the history of political liberty. I do not speak with any fondness, but the language of coldest history, when I say that Boston commands attention as the town which was appointed in the destiny of nations to lead the civilization of North America.”

It was not Emerson, however, but Holmes, who most constantly and conspicuously carried Boston in his heart and on his tongue. Holmes was our veritable Boston cockney, in that genuine sense in which Milton and Charles Lamb were born cockneys and Dr. Johnson and Dickens achieved cockneyism. Boston’s Bow bells must have been heard as far as the “old gambrel-roofed house” in Cambridge on the day when he was born ; and chiefly they were ringing in his ears his whole life long. One must distinguish nicely between irony and creed in the Autocrat and the Professor ; but he who knows his Holmes can catch him behind the varying masks of his *dramatis personae*. “Boston is the place to be



born in, but if you can't fix it so as to be born here, you can come and live here." "A man can see further, Sir, from the top of Boston State House, and see more that is worth seeing, than from all the pyramids and turrets and steeples in all the places in the world!" "All that I claim for Boston is that it is the thinking centre of the continent, and therefore of the planet." "The heart of the world beats under the three hills of Boston, Sir." To "the little deformed gentleman" in "The Professor" Mr. Adams's parallelism between Rome and Boston would have seemed too temperate; he pitted "the three-hilled city" against the "seven-hilled city," and made Sirius and Arcturus look on to see the first ride down the last in the Battle of the Standard. "In those old times when the world was frozen up tight and there wasn't but one spot open, that was right over Faneuil Hall." "This is the great Macadamizing place — always cracking up something." "Full of crooked little streets; but I tell you Boston has opened and kept open more turnpikes that lead straight to free thought and free speech and free deeds than any other city of live men or dead men, — I don't care how broad their streets are, nor how high their steeples!" "How high is Bosting meet'n house?" "How high? As high as the first step of the stairs that lead to the New Jerusalem. Isn't that high enough?"

There are eloquent coincidences which make it especially fitting that the Bostonian Society should at this time, when it celebrates itself, commemorate also the Boston poets and their pre-eminent services for Boston history and life. The Bostonian Society was born the year before the procession of our poets to our God's Acres began. Longfellow and Emerson died in 1882: Lowell, Whittier and Holmes, a decade later. We celebrate our twenty-fifth anniversary the year before we celebrate the centennials of the births of Longfellow and Whittier. The centennial of Emerson's birth we celebrated in 1903. Holmes was born in 1809 — the same year, we cannot fail to remark, that Lincoln was born in America and

Gladstone in England. Lowell was born just ten years later, on Washington's birthday, 1819. Walt Whitman was born in the same year with Lowell, and survived him a year, dying in the same year with Whittier, 1892. The death of Holmes in 1894—the centennial of the birth of Bryant—rounded the great cycle.

Emerson was born in Boston, most famous of all Boston boys save only Franklin. Holmes and Lowell were born in Cambridge. The fathers of all three were Puritan ministers, pastors of historic churches: William Emerson, of the First Church of Boston; Abiel Holmes, of the First Parish of Cambridge; Charles Lowell, of the West Church of Boston, over which he was settled just a hundred years ago this year, remaining nominally its pastor until his death in 1861, when his brilliant son and his fellow singers were already at the zenith of their high poetic fame.

The three fathers were all eminent scholars and eminent citizens. William Emerson was the Fourth of July orator at Faneuil Hall the year before his great son's birth. He wrote a History of the First Church; and his *Monthly Anthology and Boston Review* was the precursor of the *North American Review*.

Charles Lowell was a man of rare culture, who to his Harvard training had added, a very exceptional thing in those days, a course at the University of Edinburgh. He was three years in Europe; and Wilberforce and Dugald Stewart were among his friends. He belonged to various learned societies in Europe as well as in America; and his devotion to historical studies was signal. Like William Emerson and Abiel Holmes, he was a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society; and for thirty years he served the society either as its recording or corresponding secretary—which latter office Abiel Holmes also filled for the twenty years immediately preceding Dr. Lowell's occupancy. The present spacious West Church edifice was built to accommodate the "flood-tide of would-be parishioners" which set toward Lynde Street immediately after Lowell's ordination, and he had "probably the

largest congregation in Boston." Dr. Andrew P. Peabody, who knew him well, paid this high tribute to him: "Dr. Lowell was, even as compared with Buckminster, Everett and Channing, by far the greatest pulpit orator in Boston, and for prompt, continuous, uniform and intense impression, in behalf of fundamental Christian truth and duty, on persons of all varieties of age, culture, condition and character, I have never seen or heard his equal, nor can I imagine his superior."

Abiel Holmes's contributions to history were more important than either Charles Lowell's or William Emerson's. These were both Harvard men; Holmes was a graduate of Yale, married the daughter of President Stiles, and wrote Stiles's biography. In 1817 he delivered a course of lectures on ecclesiastical history, with special reference to New England; but by far the most important of his works — the titles of his various publications, chiefly sermons, fill two pages in the Historical Society's Collections — was his learned "Annals of America," so rich in matter interesting to us here.

If with such fathers and bred in such environment, Emerson, Holmes and Lowell were not from youth to age devoted to Boston and its history, then there is no virtue in heredity and nurture. Emerson was a pupil of the Boston Latin School. Emerson, Holmes and Lowell were all graduates of Harvard. Longfellow, Holmes and Lowell were Harvard professors. Lowell lived and died in the Cambridge home where he was born, the house which had been first the home of Thomas Oliver, the obnoxious royalist lieutenant governor, and afterwards of Elbridge Gerry. Craigie House, Longfellow's home from 1836, when he entered upon his Harvard professorship, until his death, was on the same Tory Row, the house which had been built by Col. John Vassall, whose daughter Thomas Oliver married, and which became during the siege of Boston the headquarters of Washington.

Holmes, born in the "old gambrel-roofed house" in Cambridge, had three Boston homes, — in Montgomery Place, now Bosworth Street, where he lived for eighteen years, then on the river side of Charles Street, and from 1870 on the river

side of Beacon Street. We have an echo from the first home in those lines from *Nux Postcænatica* :

So I think I will not go with you to hear the toasts and speeches,  
But stick to old Montgomery Place, and have some pig and peaches.

Emerson, born on Summer Street, where is now the corner of Chauncy Street, lived afterwards on Beacon Street near the present site of the Boston Athenæum, then within the limits of the present Franklin Park, and during his ministry at the Second Church, in Chardon Place.

Whittier's Boston lodgings, during his eight months here in 1829 as editor of the *Manufacturer*, were with Rev. William Collier, his publisher, at No. 30 Federal Street, where at one time Garrison was his fellow-lodger. While he represented Haverhill in the legislature, Robert Rantoul and he had rooms together for a time at a boarding place in Franklin Street, by the Bulfinch urn. It was while he was serving in the legislature that he witnessed the Boston mob which broke up the Female Anti-Slavery Society and dragged Garrison through State Street. Whittier heard of the disturbance while in his seat at the State House, and knowing that his sister Elizabeth was at the meeting, he hurried to the spot.

A signal attestation of their deep interest in our local history is afforded by the fact that four of our five poets—and there was equal warrant for the fifth—were members of the Massachusetts Historical Society; and the tributes paid them by their associates in the meetings following their deaths are illuminating and memorable as concerns this side of their activities. It chanced that at all these meetings the venerable George E. Ellis presided, at the first two in Mr. Winthrop's absence, at the last two as president of the society; and his own remarks on all of these occasions were noteworthy. He recalled the special meeting to which Longfellow invited the society at his own home, as Washington's headquarters, on June 17, 1858. "Few of our associates," he said, "can have studied our local and even national history more sedulously than did Mr. Longfellow. He took the saddest of our New

England tragedies and the sweetest of its rural home scenes, the wayside inn, the alarm of war, the Indian legend, and the hanging of the crane in the modest household, and his genius has invested them with enduring charms and morals. He has, indeed, used freely the poet's license in playful freedom with dates and facts. But the scenes and incidents and personages which most need a softening and refining touch receive it from him without prejudice to the service of sober history." He recalled at the Emerson memorial meeting the impressive scene when, fifteen months before, Emerson, appearing there for the last time, had read his tribute to Carlyle. Of Holmes he remembered that his last presence with the society was when he read his noble tribute to Francis Parkman. Holmes himself was one of the speakers at both the Longfellow and Emerson meetings, and his words on both occasions were the most important which were uttered. Lowell was appointed by the society to prepare the memoir of Longfellow, and accepted the task, but was compelled by pressing new duties to surrender it to other hands. Of Lowell himself Charles Francis Adams said at the meeting following his death, "No one among us all had such a nice and subtle appreciation as he of the lights and shadows of New England life, or the varied phases of New England character."

Our five great poets were all friends and fellow workers.

How we all know each other! no use in disguise;  
Through the hole in the mask comes the flash of the eyes.

So sings Holmes in the verses which he wrote for Whittier's seventieth birthday in 1877 — those omnibus verses in which Longfellow, Emerson and Lowell find such grateful accommodation, as well as "the wood-thrush of Essex" himself. They are not the only verses in which he paid tribute to each. One remembers four poems which he devoted to Lowell, and two to Longfellow in addition to the tender lines in "At the Saturday Club." As Longfellow sailed for Europe in 1868, he wrote:

Our Poet, who has taught the Western breeze  
 To waft his songs before him o'er the seas,  
 Will find them wheresoe'er his wanderings reach  
 Borne on the spreading tide of English speech,  
 Twin with the rhythmic waves that kiss the farthest beach.

As Lowell returned from his diplomatic service in Spain and England, he wrote :

Here let us keep him; here he saw the light, —  
 His genius, wisdom, wit, are ours by right.

And when Lowell died in 1891, and he mourned that he had not lived to sing "the swan song for the choir," he rejoiced to remember that

He loved New England, — people, language, soil,  
 Unweaned by exile from her arid breast.

Holmes was Emerson's biographer; nor can we forget the Emerson page in his "Saturday Club" poem :

He seems a winged Franklin, sweetly wise,  
 Born to unlock the secrets of the skies; . . .  
 A soaring nature, ballasted with sense,  
 Wisdom without her wrinkles or pretence.

The lines seem almost an echo of those in Whittier's Emerson picture in "The Last Walk in Autumn" :

He who might Plato's banquet grace,  
 Have I not seen before me sit,  
 And watched his puritanic face,  
 With more than Eastern wisdom lit?  
 Shrewd mystic! who, upon the back  
 Of his Poor Richard's Almanack,  
 Writing the Sufi's song, the Gentoo's dream,  
 Links Menu's age of thought to Fulton's age of steam!

Hosea Biglow was to Whittier "our new Theocritus"; and he celebrates the keen analysis, electric wit, free play of mirth and tenderness of "Our Autocrat."

"The Three Silences of Molinos" and "The Herons of Elmwood" are the beautiful poems which express Longfel-

low's honor and love for Whittier and Lowell. The last time that Emerson left Concord was to attend Longfellow's funeral at Cambridge. "He was a beautiful soul," he said, as he went home. Longfellow's sixtieth birthday, in 1867, was the occasion of Lowell's affectionate, familiar poem.

With loving breath of all the winds his name  
Is blown about the world, but to his friends  
A sweeter secret hides behind his fame,  
And love steals shyly through the loud acclaim  
To murmur a *God bless you!* and there ends.

The sense that Longfellow and Emerson were gone it was which chiefly imparted sadness to Lowell's home-coming after his English mission. The touching lines in his "Epistle to George William Curtis" will be remembered :

How empty seems to me the populous street,  
One figure gone I daily loved to meet, —  
The clear, sweet singer with the crown of snow  
Not whiter than the thoughts that housed below !  
And, ah, what absence feel I at my side,  
Like Dante when he missed his laurelled guide,  
What sense of diminution in the air  
Once so inspiring, Emerson not there !

Lowell's tributes to Whittier and to Holmes were written on the seventy-fifth birthday of each ; and the latter has a charming autobiographical flavor :

One air gave both their lease of breath ;  
The same paths lured our boyish feet ;  
One earth will hold us safe in death  
With dust of saints and scholars sweet.

Our legends from one source were drawn,  
I scarce distinguish yours from mine ;  
And *don't* we make the Gentiles yawn  
With " You remembers ? " o'er our wine !

Both stared entranced at Lafayette,  
Saw Jackson dubbed with LL. D.  
What Cambridge saw not strikes us yet  
As scarcely worth one's while to see.

This rapid glance gives a mere hint of the memorable tributes paid to each other by the great poets of our Boston golden age. Some publisher might well bring together in a volume the wealthy body of such mutual tributes in our American poetry; there are no verdicts more illuminating than those of poets upon poets.

Our five Boston poets have not only painted each other's portraits for us, but they have hung a great gallery with portraits of their contemporaries; so that there are few Boston men who have achieved things worth achieving in the two generations immediately preceding the founding of the Bostonian Society whose spiritual lineaments are not perpetuated in their pages. Channing, Webster, Everett, Sumner, Hawthorne, Motley, Agassiz, Garrison, Phillips, Andrew, — these are but the most illustrious of the illustrious company commemorated in verses dear not alone to the Bostonian but to every American. Channing and Sumner and others are the subjects of panegyric from the entire body; and not a few of the heroes receive blessing more than once from the same hand.

To Longfellow, Channing's words were "half-battles for the free"; to Lowell, Channing lives on "in the life of all good things." Emerson spoke of Channing as "the star of the American church." Of Sumner he said, "Every man of worth in New England loves his virtues. . . . He has never faltered in his maintenance of justice and freedom." Memorably responsive was the death-bed message of Sumner, "Tell Emerson I love him and revere him."

Sumner to Whittier, who in three poems sings his praise, was the statesman who

Proved the highest statesmanship  
Obedience to the voice of God.

Holmes wrote the hymn sung at Sumner's funeral. Longfellow's beautiful poem, most beautiful and best known of all, is made doubly sacred and significant by the lifelong friendship of the patriot and the poet.



Lowell's stirring poem on Garrison commemorates the beginning of the publication of the "Liberator" at the place so near the spot where we are gathered, the corner of Water and Congress streets, which this Society might well mark with one of its tablets.

In a small chamber, friendless and unseen,  
Toiled o'er his types one poor, unlearned young man;  
The place was dark, unfurnished and mean;  
Yet there the freedom of a race began.

Friendless he was not. One of his staunchest friends in that day of small beginnings was Whittier, who had begun his poetical career as a contributor to young Garrison's newspaper in Newburyport, had been present in Park-street Church on that Fourth of July, 1829, when Garrison gave his first anti-slavery address in Boston, and had been his fellow lodger in Federal Street. To the two poems addressed to Garrison by Whittier ought almost to be added as a third his hymn for the Celebration of Emancipation at Newburyport.

Upon us fell in early youth  
The burden of unwelcome truth,  
And left us, weak and frail and few,  
The censor's painful work to do.  
Thenceforth our life a fight became,  
The air we breathed was hot with flame; . . .  
We bore, as Freedom's hope forlorn,  
The private hate, the public scorn.

It is the glory of our great group of Boston poets, as it was Milton's glory, that the claims of citizenship sounded louder in their ears than the claims of letters; and when the poison waves of slavery menaced the State, they laid down the lyre, or tuned it to the service of humanity in that fierce conflict. Lowell's tributes to Phillips, Palfrey, Torrey, and Edmund Quincy, Whittier's to Samuel and Harriet Sewall and Starr King, are chapters in the history of the anti-slavery struggle, like the greater poems mentioned.

Not short of tragical in this connection is the interest which attaches to the poems devoted to Webster by Emerson and Whittier. To Emerson, who could say of Webster in 1851, "All the drops of his blood have eyes that look downward," in 1834 it had

Seemed, when at last his clarion accents broke,  
As if the conscience of the country spoke.  
Not on its base Monadnoc surer stood  
Than he to common sense and common good.

There are few general estimates of Webster better or juster than that by Emerson in his speech on the Fugitive Slave Law in 1854. Whittier, who in the bitterness of disappointment had in 1850 written "Ichabod," wrote in the time of the Civil War, as if in atonement for a too merciless severity, "The Lost Occasion," to which in justice everyone now should turn when he reads the earlier poem.

It was to Lowell's father, who had expressed to Webster, after the latter's Seventh of March speech in 1850, his surprise—perhaps he said indignation—that he should have advocated a law which condemned to fine and imprisonment a man who should decline to aid a United States officer in the capture of a fugitive slave, that Webster wrote—a fact too little known—that Dr. Lowell was in the right; that when he made the speech he had not read the law in its details, and that while he approved of its main purpose, he was at the time unaware that it exposed a man to ignominious punishment for declining to do what he had a perfect right, on the ground of conscience, to refuse to do.

Holmes only, of our five poets, did not belong to the group of Boston anti-slavery men; he came to stand shoulder to shoulder with them only upon the outbreak of the Civil War. He was long the object of their antipathy and distrust. His most deliberate and most interesting defence of himself from what they counted his lukewarmness in the reform causes altogether is his long letter to Lowell in 1846, in reply to a letter from Lowell, which unhappily we do not possess, but

which must have been severe. At this time Lowell was to Holmes simply "My dear sir." Perhaps this good-natured defence brought them closer together. In "A Fable for Critics," published two years later, Lowell's clever sketch of Holmes stands next to his serio-comic summary of himself. "A Fable for Critics" is itself a whole gallery of Boston portraits, in which many of the same figures treated in other verses are here drawn again, sometimes in even sharper lines; and there are such unique characterizations besides as that of Theodore Parker. When Lowell in 1857 accepted the editorship of the new *Atlantic Monthly*, he made it a condition precedent that Holmes should be the first contributor to be engaged; and Holmes's letters to Lowell form one of the only two considerable groups of letters—the other being the letters to Motley—embodied in Mr. Morse's biography.

The preservation of the Union being the paramount concern with Holmes during that tragical period of the '40s and '50s, Webster was to him the object of unbounded veneration; and this appears in his poem on Webster, written in 1856. A worthy counterpart is his poem on Everett, whom he commemorates as "our first citizen," read at a meeting of the Massachusetts Historical Society in 1865. Interesting in this connection is the fact that one of the most beautiful poetic tributes to Holmes following his death was that, also read at a meeting of the Historical Society, by Everett's son, who remembered that at the other end of the Puritan graveyard from that where he read, stood old King's Chapel, which through the years had been the Autocrat's church home.

Yet, while from yonder tower he loved so long,  
Still chime the echoes of his funeral psalm,  
Let not the master lack one modest song,  
Till bolder hands shall plant some statelier palm.

Holmes's "Brother Jonathan's Lament for Sister Caroline," written in the spring of 1861, was simply a plea for the Union; but in 1882 he had come to look back to the Civil War in a

way which enabled him to write, in one of his poems addressed to Harriet Beecher Stowe,

All through the conflict, up and down  
Marched Uncle Tom and Old John Brown.

Holmes's "Parting Health" to Motley was written the year after the publication of "The Rise of the Dutch Republic," as Motley departed for further Dutch studies.

Let us hear the proud story which time has bequeathed,  
From lips that are warm with the freedom they breathed;  
Let him summon its tyrants, and tell us their doom,  
Though he sweep the black past like Van Tromp with his broom!

The two poems, separated by twenty years, which Holmes addressed to James Freeman Clarke—all of our poets would have addressed him with equal admiration—are the memorials of a life-long friendship. In that of 1880 he sings:

How few still breathe this mortal air  
We called by school-boy names!  
You still, whatever robe you wear,  
To me are always James.

That name the kind Apostle bore  
Who shames the sullen creeds,  
Not trusting less, but loving more,  
And showing faith by deeds. . . .

Count not his years while earth has need  
Of souls that Heaven inflames  
With sacred zeal to save, to lead,—  
Long live our dear Saint James!

Holmes wrote the hymn for the dedication at Hingham, in 1875, of the statue of Governor Andrew,—

in danger's strait  
The pilot of the Pilgrim State!

His tribute to Dr. Samuel G. Howe was written for the memorial meeting held at Music Hall in 1876.

No trustier service claimed the wreath  
 For Sparta's bravest son ;  
 No truer soldier sleeps beneath  
 The mound of Marathon.

Yet not for him the warrior's grave  
 In front of angry foes ;  
 To lift, to shield, to help, to save,  
 The holier task he chose.

He touched the eyelids of the blind,  
 And lo! the veil withdrawn,  
 As o'er the midnight of the mind  
 He led the light of dawn.

In fitting verse he welcomed Benjamin Apthorp Gould back to Boston, on his return from his fifteen years' labors in South America cataloguing the stars of the Southern hemisphere; and celebrated the intellectual virtues of Frederick Henry Hedge, at the dinner given him on his eightieth birthday, in 1885. Whittier's poetic inscription on a sun-dial for Dr. Henry I. Bowditch and on a fountain for Dorothea L. Dix will be remembered.

All of our poets were the friends of Agassiz, and each has left for us some memorable tribute to him. Lowell's poem on Agassiz is by far the most important personal elegiac in all their volumes; if we have a "Lycidas," this is it. Whittier's "Prayer of Agassiz" preserves the memory of the zealous educational venture at Penikese. Holmes's delightful poem on "The Saturday Club," which vies with the section of Lowell's "Agassiz" for primacy of interest as a reflection of that renowned body of our literary elect, contains as one of its most charming portraits that of "the great Professor;" and there is, besides, the merry "Farewell to Agassiz," written when, in the war time, Agassiz sailed on his expedition to Brazil:

God bless the great Professor!  
 And Madam, too, God bless her! . . . .  
 And when, with loud Te Deum,  
 He returns to his Museum,

May he find the monstrous reptile  
 That so long the land has kept ill  
 By Grant and Sherman throttled,  
 And by Father Abraham bottled!

It was eight years before this that Longfellow wrote the "pleasant birthday verses" harking back fifty years to the day when

In the beautiful Pays de Vaud,  
 A child in its cradle lay.

To the same Poet's Corner whither Longfellow, Lowell and Holmes were to be borne, Agassiz was borne a decade before the first. The boulder brought from his own Switzerland to mark his grave is not so rare nor so enduring a memorial as their verse.

The "Three Friends of Mine" in Longfellow's familiar poem were Felton, Agassiz and Sumner. His beautiful poem, "The Burial of the Poet," was in memory of Richard Henry Dana. I think the last of his poems of personal tribute was the "Auf Wiedersehen," in memory of James T. Fields. Mr. Fields was the publisher for all of our five poets. More than that, he was their intimate friend. "Dr. Johnson's sturdy self-respect," wrote Lowell to Fields in dedicating to him "The Cathedral," "led him to invent the Bookseller as a substitute for the Patron. My relations with you have enabled me to discover how pleasantly the Friend may replace the Bookseller." Whittier addressed some beautiful verses to him on a blank leaf of Mr. Fields's "Poems Printed, not Published;" and the picture of Fields in "The Tent on the Beach"—he was one of the three tenters—is as fine as that other of Bayard Taylor. Whittier dedicated his "Among the Hills" to Mrs. Fields, whose home, the same old home in Charles Street, preserves better than any other in Boston to-day the atmosphere of the golden age when our five poets and their great associates were working together.

To the student of the history of art there are few rooms in the Uffizi Gallery more impressive than those whose walls are

hung with the rich collection of portraits of the world's great painters, painted by themselves. To the student of English history there are few places in London more illuminating than the National Portrait Gallery. We are debtors to our Boston poets for creating for us a Boston Portrait Gallery, in which their own characters and purposes and those of their renowned contemporaries in the Boston of the nineteenth century are depicted in the sharpest, truest and most imperishable lines. Through our poets the actors in our history are given an immortal vitality, and every pregnant epoch and incident in our history from the beginning is glorified.

Our poets did not only chronicle and transfigure our history; they all in their time helped greatly to make our history, and that precisely in those lines of it which are, in Emerson's words, "inextricably national, part of the history of liberty." When Theodore Parker died, away in Florence in 1860, and they held the memorial service in Music Hall, Emerson said there: "He has so woven himself in these few years into the history of Boston, that he can never be left out of your annals. It will not be in the acts of City Councils, nor of obsequious Mayors; nor, in the State House, the proclamations of Governors, with their failing virtue — failing them at critical moments — that coming generations will study what really befell; but in the plain lessons of Theodore Parker in this Music Hall, in Faneuil Hall, or in Legislative Committee Rooms, that the true temper and authentic record of these days will be read."

So it may be said of our poets. They wove themselves into the history of Boston in the momentous period in which their lives were cast, and their burning verses are a cardinal part of the authentic record. I like to say that if we could rear in Boston two monuments upon which, about the central figures of Samuel Adams and William Lloyd Garrison, should be grouped the Boston leaders in the struggles which gave America her independence and freed her from slavery, we should have there commemorated an imposing portion of what was most dynamic in those two chief chapters of our national

history. In the illustrious anti-slavery group, Emerson, Longfellow, Whittier and Lowell would all have place.

The mightiest and most Sinaitic lyric in American poetry, Lowell's "Present Crisis," was a response to an imperative exigency in the anti-slavery struggle. The Mexican War and the Civil War were the provocations to the two series of the "Biglow Papers," that incomparable masterpiece of our wit and humor. Longfellow's half-dozen poems on slavery were written at sea in 1842. Whittier was pre-eminently the poet of the conflict; and again and again in his ringing lines he appeals to the great Boston traditions to enforce his high demands. "By Bunker's mound," "By Warren's ghost," he exhorts Massachusetts to heroism. When Virginia storms and threatens, he replies for Massachusetts :

Forgets she how the Bay State, in answer to the call  
Of her old House of Burgesses, spoke out from Faneuil Hall?  
When, echoing back her Henry's cry, came pulsing on each breath  
Of northern winds the thrilling sounds of "Liberty or Death"?

To the same year, 1844, as Lowell's "Present Crisis" belongs Whittier's apostrophe to Faneuil Hall; and the spirit of those verses is with him two years later when in "The Pine-Tree" he cries :

O, my God! for that free spirit, which of old in Boston-town  
Smote the Province House with terror, struck the crest of Andros down!  
For another strong-voiced Adams in the city's streets to cry,  
"Up for God and Massachusetts! Set your feet on Mammon's lie!  
Perish banks and perish traffic,—spin your cotton's latest pound,—  
But in Heaven's name keep your honor,—keep the heart o' the Bay  
State sound!"

When the fugitive slave is borne down State Street, hemmed by Massachusetts bayonets, to be delivered back to slavery, he cannot forget that in that same street were the first martyr-stains of the Revolution, and he exclaims :

What faces frown upon ye, dark  
With shame and pain?  
Come these from Plymouth's Pilgrim bark?  
Is that young Vane?



Who, dimly beckoning, speed ye on  
 With mocking cheer?  
 Lo! spectral Andros, Hutchinson,  
 And Gage are here!

So Emerson, in his "Boston Hymn," read at the Emancipation celebration in Music Hall, January 1, 1863, in which he reiterates the sublime proclamation of Lincoln on that day,—

To-day unbind the captive,  
 So only are ye unbound, —

harks back at the outset to the past beyond the Revolution and beyond young Vane, to that initial hour when

The word of the Lord by night  
 To the watching Pilgrims came.

From the beginning God had decreed that Freedom should here be king; He had uncovered this Western land, that in its equality and service only might be majestic; and whatever, in 1620, or 1775, or 1863, did not comport with these was false to the New World vision and imperative. To this lofty statement of the gospel of America we may be proud that Emerson chose to give the simple title of the "Boston Hymn."

If Holmes was writing no anti-slavery poems in the year of Lowell's "Present Crisis," we could ask no nobler word than his "Choose you this day whom ye will serve!" in the year of Emerson's "Boston Hymn." He gave the oration at Faneuil Hall on the Fourth of July, 1863,—that day crowded with more momentous news than any other day in the long struggle. "The Inevitable Trial" was his theme, and Emerson himself could not have been more absolute. "My Hunt after the Captain" is the story of his search for his own son, after he was wounded at Antietam,—that son who by and by became the Judge. "To *think* of it,—my little boy a Judge, and able to send me to jail if I don't behave myself!" There is a whole group of his stirring poems brought together under the general caption, "In War Time;" and for the same commemoration services at Cambridge in 1865, for which Lowell

wrote his sublime Commemoration Ode, Holmes wrote a strong and tender poem.

The Commemoration Ode is the greatest of all our poems of the Civil War; but all our poets made incidents and aspects of the Civil War their themes,—and Lowell's own "Washers of the Shroud" and "Memoriæ Positum" are among the most solemn. The latter is a memorial to Robert Gould Shaw; and it is a worthy counterpart to that bronze memorial by St. Gaudens which faces the State House. "I want to fling my leaf on dear Shaw's grave," Lowell wrote to Mr. Fields, adding, "I wanted the poem a little *monumental*." Monumental it is; and it was fitting that lines from it should be graved, along with lines from Emerson's "Voluntaries," upon the monument itself. The lines chosen, saying how "death for noble ends makes dying sweet," are for that place the best; but they are not in themselves nobler or more beautiful than those which go before :

Brave, good, and true,  
I see him stand before me now,  
And read again on that young brow,  
Where every hope was new,  
*How sweet were life!* Yet, by the mouth firm-set,  
And look made up for Duty's utmost debt,  
I could divine he knew  
That death within the sulphurous hostile lines,  
In the mere wreck of nobly-pitched designs,  
Plucks heart's-ease, and not rue.

As before the Shaw Memorial, so before almost every one of our Boston monuments and statues, some stirring line upon the subject of it by some one of our poets leaps to mind. Of the Leif Ericsson, the Columbus, the Washington, Winthrop, Vane, Franklin, Samuel Adams, Everett, Sumner, Garrison, and how many more is this true! Writing to Briggs of his poem on "The Voyage to Vinland," Lowell said, "I mean to bring my hero straight into Boston Bay, as befits a Bay-state poet." The Emancipation Group in Park Square is the subject of a special poem by Whittier. Holmes's beautiful

poem on "Boston Common," with its three pictures of 1630, 1774, and the future, was written for the Fair in aid of the fund for Ball's statue of Washington.

We reflect too seldom upon the extent to which our New England poets have occupied themselves with subjects in our local or national history. When we think, in Longfellow's case, of the *Song of Hiawatha*, the *Courtship of Miles Standish*, the *New England Tragedies*, *Evangeline*, so much in the *Wayside Inn*, and the score of shorter works on similar themes, we see that nearly half of the total bulk of his poetry is of this character. Dr. Ellis, as we noted, in his tribute to Longfellow as a historical scholar, praised his fidelity to the spirit of history, in whatever liberties with time and place. In the prologue to the *New England Tragedies*, the poet himself thus justifies these liberties :

Nor let the Historian blame the Poet here,  
If he perchance misdate the day or year,  
And group events together, by his art,  
That in the Chronicles lie far apart ;  
For as the double stars, though sundered far,  
Seem to the naked eye a single star,  
So facts of history, at a distance seen,  
Into one common point of light convene.

One of the two *New England Tragedies*, "*Giles Corey*," belongs to Salem Farms; the other, "*John Endicott*," to Boston. Striking indeed is that scene in the meeting-house, with John Norton in the pulpit, when Edith Christison, bare-foot and clad in sackcloth, walks up the aisle with the other Quakers, and denounces the laws of the Boston churches; and full of the spirit of earliest Boston the scene before the Three Mariners tavern in Dock Square. "*John Endicott*" is a tragedy of Boston's era of persecution; and this is the exordium :

To-night we strive to read, as we may best,  
This city, like an ancient palimpsest ;  
And bring to light, upon the blotted page,  
The mournful record of an earlier age,

That, pale and half effaced, lies hidden away,  
Beneath the fresher writing of to-day.

Rise, then, O buried city that hast been ;  
Rise up, rebuilt in the painted scene,  
And let our curious eyes behold once more  
The pointed gable and the pent-house door,  
The Meeting-house, with leaden-latticed panes,  
The narrow thoroughfares, the crooked lanes !

Rise, too, ye shapes and shadows of the Past,  
Rise from your long-forgotten graves at last ;  
Let us behold your faces, let us hear  
The words ye uttered in those days of fear !  
Revisit your familiar haunts again,—  
The scenes of triumph, and the scenes of pain,  
And leave the footprints of your bleeding feet  
Once more upon the pavement of the street !

A leading character in "John Endicott" is the Quaker, Nicholas Upsall,—that same Upsall who speaks so prophetically in Whittier's "The King's Missive."

One brave voice rose above the din.

Upsall, gray with his length of days,  
Cried from the door of his Red Lion Inn :

"Men of Boston, give God the praise !  
No more shall innocent blood call down  
The bolts of wrath on your guilty town.  
The freedom of worship, dear to you,  
Is dear to all, and to all is due.

"I see the vision of days to come,

When your beautiful City of the Bay  
Shall be Christian liberty's chosen home,

And none shall his neighbor's rights gainsay.  
The varying notes of worship shall blend  
And as one great prayer to God ascend,  
And hands of mutual charity raise  
Walls of salvation and gates of praise."

In lighter vein, Holmes, in his "Rhymed Lesson," written just sixty years ago — the sixty years have immensely increased the harmony — makes the bells of King's Chapel, Brattle Street, the Old South, Park Street, and the Old North, on a

Sunday morning, blend their bells in one gospel of reverence, humanity, and that mutual toleration which the Quaker prophesied :

The Chapel, last of sublunary things  
That stirs our echoes with the name of Kings,  
Whose bell, just glistening from the font and forge,  
Rolled its proud requiem for the second George,  
Solemn and swelling, as of old it rang,  
Flings to the wind its deep, sonorous clang ;  
The simpler pile, that, mindful of the hour  
When Howe's artillery shook its half-built tower,  
Wears on its bosom, as a bride might do,  
The iron breast-pin which the "Rebels" threw,  
Wakes the sharp echoes with the quivering thrill  
Of keen vibrations, tremulous and shrill ;  
Aloft, suspended in the morning's fire,  
Crash the vast cymbals from the Southern spire ;  
The Giant, standing by the elm-clad green,  
His white lance lifted o'er the silent scene,  
Whirling in air his brazen goblet round,  
Swings from its brim the swollen floods of sound ;  
While, sad with memories of the olden time,  
Throbs from his tower the Northern Minstrel's chime,—  
Faint, single tones, that spell their ancient song,  
But tears still follow as they breathe along.

We may not pass from the era of persecution without remembering Whittier's "Calef in Boston," that seventeenth century episode about which the Professor at the Breakfast Table also talks ; and especially Whittier's poem on Samuel Sewall, and its lines on the tale

Of the fast which the good man lifelong kept  
With a haunting sorrow that never slept,  
As the circling year brought round the time  
Of an error that left the sting of crime,  
When he sat on the bench of the witchcraft courts,  
With the laws of Moses and Hale's Reports,  
And spake, in the name of both, the word  
That gave the witch's neck to the cord.

This penitence of Judge Sewall, finding its most dramatic expression in the South Meeting-house, — not this one, but

the earlier one,—accentuates the fact that the important thing to be remembered about witchcraft here is that Massachusetts was the first place where the delusion obtained, to get rid of it; that our people outgrew and their Judge repudiated a delusion which was universal, while Europe went on hanging and burning witches by the hundred for decades afterward.

The Old South, the Old North, and King's Chapel are the Boston churches with which our poetry is chiefly associated; although we never forget Emerson's personal association with the First Church and the Second, nor the beautiful hymn which he wrote for the installation of Chandler Robbins as the minister of the Second Church, sung at so many Boston installations since. Dr. Holmes was a devout King's Chapel man. How many of us, when we think of him in his later years, think of him oftenest as he used to stand there during the hymns, in his gallery pew! "In that church," he wrote, in that loving letter to Phillips Brooks in 1888, "I have worshipped for half a century. There, on the fifteenth of June, 1840, I was married; there my children were all christened; from that church the dear companion of so many blessed years was buried. In her seat I must sit, and through its door I hope to be carried to my resting-place." So he was. How many of his hymns and religious poems may have flashed upon his mind in that old gallery pew! "It would be one of the most agreeable reflections to me," he once wrote, "if I could feel that I left a few hymns worthy to be remembered after me." Surely his "Lord of all being, throned afar," will be remembered and sung forever; only two or three of Whitier's hymns, among all the hymns written by our five poets, surpass or equal it. The poem on "King's Chapel," which he read at the two hundredth anniversary, is full of the historical atmosphere of the place. For the same occasion he wrote a hymn; and we think, too, of the jovial King's Chapel lines at the opening of the poem on "The Saturday Club," which always dined at Parker's, just opposite.

Holmes wrote a stirring appeal for the Old South when it was in danger in 1876, which did its part to save it, if not so

decisive a part as his rousing appeal for "Old Ironsides," that famous poem of his youth, in saving the historic frigate.

Woe to the three-hilled town  
When through the land the tale is told —  
"The brave Old South is down!"

Here, while his brethren stood aloof,  
The herald's blast was blown  
That shook St. Stephen's pillared roof  
And rocked King George's throne!

The spire still greets the morning sun,—  
Say, shall it stand or fall?  
Help, ere the spoiler has begun!  
Help, each, and God help all!

God and the good women did help; and Whittier's prophecy shall be fulfilled:

So long as Boston shall Boston be,  
And her Bay-tides rise and fall,  
Shall freedom stand in the Old South Church  
And plead for the rights of all!

Longfellow's "Ballad of the French Fleet" is the story of Thomas Prince's famous prayer in the Old South in 1746:

O Lord! we would not advise;  
But if in Thy Providence  
A tempest should arise  
To drive the French Fleet hence,  
And scatter it far and wide,  
Or sink it in the sea,  
We should be satisfied,  
And Thine the glory be.

With "the belfry tower of the Old North Church" are associated two of the most spirited and popular poems in all our literature, — Longfellow's "Paul Revere's Ride" and Holmes's "Grandmother's Story of Bunker Hill Battle." It is through Longfellow's eyes that every one of us, on the eve of each Patriot's Day, sees, "on the belfry height, a glimmer and then a gleam of light," to give assurance that Lexington and Con-

cord shall have their warning; and surely no other story of Bunker Hill is half so thrilling as "Grandmother's Story" of how she as a girl, with her grandmother and the old corporal and the rest, watched the battle from that same Old North belfry.

From the upper windows of a house in Garden Court, the finest house in Boston in 1775, other eyes watched Bunker Hill that afternoon. They were those of Lady Frankland — the Agnes Surriage of Bynner's story and Holmes's ballad, the Agnes of the Marblehead inn, the Lisbon earthquake, and the Hopkinton mansion. Holmes himself, while making his studies for the ballad, talked with old Julia, "born a slave beneath Sir Harry's roof," and living still in 1861 when the ballad was published. Of greater interest is the fact that "The Last Leaf," the subject of the touching verses which Lincoln loved so well and which he once repeated from memory to Governor Andrew,—which Poe also admired and copied with his own hand on a sheet which finally came to the poet himself,—was "a venerable relic of the Revolution, said to be one of the party who threw the tea overboard," a marked figure in the Boston streets of Holmes's youth. Holmes's merry "Ballad of the Boston Tea-Party" was read at a meeting of the Massachusetts Historical Society, in 1874. Emerson's "Boston," also a ballad of the Tea-Party, was read in Faneuil Hall — the Old South was then our post office — the year before, at the centennial celebration of the destruction of the tea. Its

Millions for self-government,  
But for tribute never a cent,

well proclaimed the Boston temper in 1773, which had the same ring in it as "the shot heard round the world" a few months afterwards. Holmes's "Lexington" and Whittier's "Lexington" are both poems inspired by the same simple, solemn spirit as the more famous "Concord Hymn." Lowell's Ode read at the centennial of the fight at Concord Bridge, and his poem, "Under the Old Elm," read at the centennial of Washington's taking command of the army at Cambridge, are



among his noblest works, — the picture of Washington in the latter hardly less memorable than that of Lincoln in the Commemoration Ode. It was for this same July 3, 1875, that Holmes wrote his "Old Cambridge." His poem entitled "Under the Washington Elm" belongs to April, 1861, and was an appeal to the fathers for the sons.

Half of their work was done,  
 Half is left to do,—  
 Cambridge, and Concord, and Lexington!  
 When the battle is fought and won,  
 What shall be told of you?

One of our English critics marvels that we still remember these things in Boston, and still talk of Lexington and Bunker Hill. "These things," he says, "happened before they dug the Hythe military canal, before the days when Bonaparte gathered his army at Boulogne. All that is ancient history in England." Yes, but Runnymede and Lewes and Naseby are not "ancient history" in England, and it will not be well for England when they are. Palo Alto and San Juan, some years this side of Boulogne and Hythe, were ancient history in America almost as soon as they were history at all. Boston's interest in Bunker Hill is no mere military interest, but the thrill of a heroic struggle for law and liberty within the English race. The conflict between the Boston Town Meeting and King George was that same old conflict between Parliament and King Charles. "It was the drums of Naseby and Dunbar," as Lowell says so well, "that gathered the minute-men on Lexington Common."

No Berserk thirst of blood had they,  
 No battle-joy was theirs who set  
 Against the alien bayonet  
 Their homespun breasts in that old day.

They went where duty seemed to call,  
 They scarcely asked the reason why;  
 They only knew they could but die,  
 And death was not the worst of all!

Their death-shot shook the feudal tower,  
 And shattered slavery's claim as well;  
 On the sky's dome, as on a bell,  
 Its echo struck the world's great hour.

That fateful echo is not dumb;  
 The nations listening to its sound  
 Wait, from a century's vantage-ground,  
 The holier triumphs yet to come.

These valiant verses are the verses of no drummer or fifer, but of our Quaker poet. Each one of our five poets somehow commemorates that heroic April day. The spirit in which Whittier does it is the spirit which inspires, after these lines upon the resolute old struggle, these others upon the "holier triumphs" which they presage:

The bridal time of Law and Love,  
 The gladness of the world's release,  
 When, war-sick, at the feet of Peace  
 The hawk shall nestle with the dove! —

The golden age of brotherhood  
 Unknown to other rivalries  
 Than of the mild humanities,  
 And gracious interchange of good,

When closer strand shall lean to strand,  
 Till meet, beneath saluting flags,  
 The eagle of our mountain crags,  
 The lion of our Motherland!

When so much is said in the interest of justice, it ought also to be said in the interest of proportion and propriety that for us in Boston to devote three of our year's holidays — almost half of all — to celebrating our victories here in the first year of the Revolution is rather ridiculous, and tends in more ways than one to become mischievous. One day is enough. Let us have instead of the others, I suggest, our Poets' Day. I suggest also that, when we have got all our captains and commanders as well put into bronze, we rear some worthy monument to the great group of our Boston Poets.

The "eagle" in all of our poets is an eagle really full of affection for the "lion of our Motherland." Lowell's terse description of the old April struggle is this :

Here English law and English thought  
'Gainst the self-will of England fought.

With this pious regard for the true England in viewing our very struggle for independence, he looks back with equal reverence to our English origin.

The New World's sons, from England's breasts we drew  
Such milk as bids remember whence we came,

he wrote for the memorial window to Sir Walter Raleigh, placed by Americans in St. Margaret's Church at Westminster ; and our Boston poets are ever mindful of our Puritan pedigree. Longfellow's "Boston" is a poem on the old English Boston, the Puritan town on the Lincolnshire coast, which gave our town its name, and gave it John Cotton. Lowell, in his address at the 250th anniversary of the founding of Harvard University, remembered well our obligations to Oxford and Cambridge. For that great Harvard anniversary Holmes wrote a noble poem, greatest of all his Harvard poems. How many of them there are,— forty-four written for the reunions of the Class of '29 alone, running from "Bill and Joe" to the touching "After the Curfew" in 1889, with its last solemn lines of presage :

So ends "The Boys,"—a lifelong play.  
We too must hear the Prompter's call  
To fairer scene and brighter day :  
Farewell ! I let the curtain fall.

But many of Holmes's poems besides his Class poems celebrate Harvard and Cambridge. College and town both have affectionate salutation in the "metrical essay" on "Poetry" which he read before the Phi Beta Kappa Society in 1836. In "Parson Turrell's Legacy" he merrily elaborates his persuasion that Cambridge is the "nicest place that ever was seen." His "Old Cambridge," with its vivid bits of remi-

niscence, is a sort of poetical counterpart to Lowell's Cambridge essay. He wrote the poem for the semi-centennial celebration of the settlement of Cambridge, in 1880; and its final jubilant line is:

I am a Cambridge boy.

He wrote hymns both for the celebration at the laying of the corner-stone of the Harvard Memorial Hall in 1870, and that at the dedication of the Hall in 1874. The Song for the Centennial Celebration in 1836, and the "Modest Request" complied with after the dinner at President Everett's inauguration are in the same jovial vein as many of the Class poems. More important is the poem read at the Commencement dinner in 1879; while the poem read at the Commemoration in 1886, with its reminiscences and its salutation of the future, is one of the most significant poems associated with Harvard history.

More charming even than his charming Cambridge essay are Lowell's "Under the Willows" and "Indian-Summer Reverie," as expressions of his love of home. There is no other poem so rich in Cambridge pictures as the latter. The river, the marshes, the village, the same village blacksmith sung by Longfellow, the college,—

There in red brick, which softening time defies,  
Stand square and stiff the Muses' factories,—

all are drawn in memorable lines; tenderest of all, those closing lines which, like other well-remembered lines of Lowell's, lead us with him in reverent sympathy to Mount Auburn. Full, too, of Lowell's love of Cambridge is his poem, addressed to John Francis Heath, entitled "An Invitation":

Come back our ancient walks to tread,  
Dear haunts of lost or scattered friends,  
Old Harvard's scholar-factories red,  
Where song and smoke and laughter sped  
The nights to proctor-haunted ends. . . .

There may be fairer spots of earth,  
But all their glories are not worth  
The virtue in the native sod.

The Old Church-yard at Cambridge is the theme of Longfellow as well as of Holmes. The Charles more than once flows through his verses, as through Lowell's; and the Craigie House poems are dear to all our homes.

Once, ah, once within these walls  
One whom memory oft recalls,  
The Father of his Country, dwelt,—

the poet sings, in memory of the time when his home was the home of Washington. The Theologian at the Wayside Inn was "from the school of Cambridge on the Charles;" and it was from "the far-off noisy town" of Boston that the whole picturesque, thinly disguised group whom the poet gathered around the fireside

Had to the wayside inn come down.

The Bridge on which the poet stood "at midnight, as the clocks were striking the hour," was the old bridge from Boston to Cambridge,—“The Wooden Bridge over the Charles” was the title which he first wrote down in the manuscript; and it was seen from this old bridge that Boston showed “a soft Venetian side” to Lowell, as he walked merrily over it with Agassiz after Saturday Club dinners.

A whole address, instead of these rapid glances, might be given to our poet's poetry of Cambridge alone; but that address—although for our present purpose we count Cambridge a part of Boston—cannot be added here. Nor can detail be added here touching a score of poems of the dear Boston places which we love, as they loved: the Common; Copp's Hill; Long Wharf; the Harbor; the Public Library, for whose dedication in 1888 Holmes wrote his fine verses. In the Athenaeum, upon which Emerson pronounced such hearty benediction, hung the “Portrait of a Lady” and the “Portrait of a Gentleman,” addressed by Holmes with such jovial blunt-

ness. The Parker House belongs to the history of literature since Holmes and Lowell celebrated in such memorable verses the Saturday Club dinners. "Old Ironsides" was, and is, a Boston ship; Holmes's ringing appeal for its preservation, his first popular poem, was published in the *Advertiser*, as Lowell's early "Biglow Papers" were published in the *Courier*. "Dorothy Q." was a Boston girl. "The Galileo of the Mall" is the telescope man on the Common; and "The Dorchester Giant" and "The Stethoscope Song" are among Holmes's many bits of Boston mirth,—one of the most mirthful, his "Welcome to the Chicago Commercial Club," in 1880:

And, perhaps, though the idiots must have their jokes,  
You have found our good people much like other folks.  
There are cities by rivers, by lakes, and by seas,  
Each as full of itself as a cheese-mite of cheese;  
And a city will brag, as a game-cock will crow;  
Don't your cockerels at home — just a little, you know?

The Professor, it will be remembered, had terrible maledictions for those who attempted to sneer at Boston; they could not come to good,—and, with the Professor's ghost still abroad, one wonders at the hardihood of any cold-blooded critic of "the Hub," foreign or domestic. "After a man begins to attack the State House, when he gets bitter about the Frog Pond, you may be sure there is not much left of him. Poor Edgar Poe died in the hospital soon after he got into this way of talking; and so sure as you find an unfortunate fellow reduced to this pass, you had better begin praying for him, and stop lending him money, for he is on his last legs. Remember poor Edgar! He is dead and gone; but the State House has its cupola fresh-gilded; and the Frog Pond has got a fountain that squirts up a hundred feet into the air."

The mention of Poe here reminds me that I may expose myself to the charge of invidiousness in omitting Poe from this survey of Boston in the Boston poets. The simple reason is that there is in his volume no poetry relating to Boston, to survey. We are certainly proud that Boston was his birth-

place, — he was born in 1809, the same year with Holmes ; and it is an interesting fact that his first volume of poems, published here in 1827, bore upon the title-page, instead of his name, the words, "By a Bostonian." He would not have chosen that term later ; we remember too well his bitterness toward Boston. Our Boston poets, at any rate, were not bitter toward him, although Longfellow certainly had grievous ground to be ; we remember the warm words of Holmes, of Lowell, of Whittier, and of Longfellow himself. Nowhere surely does Poe's rare genius have juster appreciation than in this city of his birth ; but here, as elsewhere, most critical men, I think, demur to a recent fashion in some circles of exalting him to the upper rank in our literature. Contemplate a grouping of our greatest American writers — and such we have seen — which takes in Poe and leaves out Lowell ! I confess myself to a high degree of sympathy with Poe's strictures upon "the heresy of the didactic," the assumption that every poem should inculcate a moral, an idea which he thought, with some warrant, that we Americans especially, and we Bostonians very especially, have patronized. It remains true that the greatest poetry has and must have great subject-matter. The poet, like the orator and the painter and the composer, must have a message ; and for lack of this no cleverness can compensate. Poe never wrote in all his life anything comparable with "The Vision of Sir Launfal" or "The Present Crisis." There is no single poem of his so exquisite as Holmes's "Chambered Nautilus." If the dozen or the score of poems upon which his claim for pre-eminence is based be named, it were easy to match them with an equal body from Lowell superior not only in respect to content but to beauty. So much I claim indeed for Longfellow, and for Whittier. The supremacy of Emerson all alike concede. Yet when so much is said, let the last word be the positive word — the word of admiration for the rare beauties in Poe's poetry, the fascinating power in so many of his tales, which, if not indeed to be ranked with the romances of Hawthorne, hold a place unique in the rank below. If there is no poetry of Bos-

ton in his pages for us to consider here, we do not fail to remember the extent to which he himself belonged to Boston.

Return we from Poe to Holmes. Along with his gay greeting to Chicago, we may here recall — for it is easy to pass from gay to grave in Holmes — his serious sonnet, "Boston to Florence," on the occasion of the Dante commemoration in 1881, with the lines upon the conspicuous devotion of our own Cambridge scholars to the great Italian :

Yet none with truer homage bends the knee,  
Or stronger pledge of fealty brings, than we,  
Whose poets make thy dead Immortal ours.

Our poets have not only made Dante ours ; they have compassed us about with a great cloud of the Immortals of every land and age. Never had poets wider sympathies or wider vision. We consider in this hour Boston in the Boston poets ; we might consider America in the Boston poets, — Europe, humanity, in the Boston poets. It was because they lived greatly in the large circles that they lived greatly in the narrower ones, and made the life of Boston, while they adorned it, noble and resplendent. They idealized their city ; they counted it a veritable city of God, and aspired to make it that in higher measure. The reason why the Professor held the view from the State House dome so remarkable among earthly views was that it was to his eyes the view of a rare realm of ideas, of the home of a generation of signal striving and vision. "There are great truths that are higher than mountains and broader than seas, that people are looking for from the tops of these hills of ours, such as the world never saw, though it might have seen them at Jerusalem, if its eyes had been open."

It was, indeed, a golden age in which Emerson, Longfellow, Lowell, Holmes and Whittier here sang together, in which Bancroft, Prescott, Motley and Parkman here wrote history, and Garrison, Phillips, Parker and Sumner preached reform. It is too true that we have no contemporary Emersons. But as one English critic reproaches us for it, another anxiously



presses the inquiry why there are no great men in England. And the contrast there brought about in thirty years is sharp indeed. Thirty years ago, Tennyson and Browning were England's poets ; Gladstone and D'Israeli led Parliament ; Darwin, Huxley and Tyndall were her men of science ; James Martineau, Thomas Hill Green, and Herbert Spencer, her philosophers ; Froude, Freeman, Stubbs, Green and Gardiner, her historians ; Stanley was dean of Westminster, Canon Liddon preached at St. Paul's, and Spurgeon at the Surrey Tabernacle ; Watts, William Morris, Burne Jones and Rossetti represented English art ; George Eliot still lived ; and Ruskin and Carlyle still prophesied at Coniston and Chelsea.

It needs no American to remind London that, if our great men sleep in Mount Auburns, hers sleep in Poets' Corners, and that there does not live in England to-day, noble as is her present group of leaders, one man whom history will pronounce of the first rank. But the London of the great men and great history still goes on, with great to-morrows before it ; and for these to-morrows — and what is true of London is true here — the mighty memories are not paralyzing, but inspiring and dynamic. There is no subject which the pedant cannot make petty, and the dry-as-dust make dusty ; but there is no doctrine so mournful nor so false as the doctrine that love of poetry and reverence for a great past are sterilizing, occasions of an unproductive present and an unpromising future. Great men are the contemporaries of all times ; and commerce with them, so far from threatening decay or drought, makes all healthy souls emulous, resolute and radical, makes all creators, soldiers and prophets.

Peculiarly true is this of the influence of our own Boston poets. Whatever the places to which they go with us, whatever the themes they touch, it is always with reverence for the past, always with hope and firmness for the future. "To the Past," "To the Future" — these poems stand side by side in Lowell's volume. "The Pioneer" is the title which he gave to a poem, and also gave to his early Boston magazine. Our poets all were pioneers ; and if they do not make pioneers

of us, the fault is ours, not theirs. In truth, I believe, I rejoice to believe, that there is not in all the land, in all the world, any city fuller of men with visions of a better future, with passion for social righteousness, with devotion to the education of youth, with helpful hand for the needs of every part of the country, with generous sympathy for struggling men in every part of the world, with readiness to gather at the ringing of a valid bell to consider a new idea, than this city of Franklin and Emerson, which counts the memories of her illustrious sons a sacramental and impelling force. From the tops of these hills of ours, thank God, men are still looking for great truths.

The time in which we live has, for every great city upon earth, menaces and temptations of its own, unknown to the simpler time before. But if truly men decay as wealth accumulates in our dear town, never believe, men of Boston, that it is, as a crass "modernity" insinuates, because you are too much absorbed in your poets, and too little in contemporaneity and "futures." Precisely the opposite is your danger. The world is too much with you; you live too much in the club and the exchange, — and with the great thinkers not enough. I speak to live men, not to dead; and every city has its fussy dead men, as every one, and ours in plenty, its fools and knaves. We tire, as Emerson tired, of the man who tries to push Boston "into a theatrical attitude of virtue, to which she is not entitled and which she cannot keep." But the fools and knaves are not Boston, nor the fussy dead men, nor the gentle spirits who sleep soundly in the Athenaeum of a summer day, with files of the *Advertiser* of the period of Nathan Hale propped before them, and Federalist pamphlets in their laps. Such need neither Old World satire nor New World exhortation; and they form a class as inconsiderable as the Three Tailors of Tooley Street who figured to themselves as "We, the people of England."

The first quarter-century of this Bostonian Society has been most honorable. Let its second be yet richer in results. I trust the Old State House will soon be too small for its ex-

panding work. I like to think that at no distant day there will rise among the great group of buildings now multiplying in our Fenway, through its exertions and as its home, a Boston Historical Museum—a New England Historical Museum, if you will—nobler than those noble historical museums which are now the glory of Zurich and Basel and Berne. In that great gallery there shall be splendid rooms, like the Schubert rooms in Vienna's city hall, filled with memorials of our great poets.

Love with them the past,—the past which was their present, the past which was their past; and let the past ever be to you, as it ever was to them, inspiration and commandment. No “legendary virtue carved upon our fathers' graves” could pass muster with Lowell; and if he celebrated the Mayflower, it was to inspire us to “launch our Mayflower,” and to remind us that “they must upward still, and onward, who would keep abreast of Truth.” And Holmes, fond singer of “No time like the old time,” exclaims, in those same verses in which he makes no less considerable a being than an angel select this three-fold hill as the future home of Arts and nurse of Liberty:

Yet in opinions look not always back,—  
Your wake is nothing, mind the coming track;  
Leave what you've done for what you have to do;  
Don't be “consistent,” but be simply true.

All of our poets were “men of present valor;” and too many of the problems and duties which were cardinal for their society remain, alas, still cardinal for ours. Their words upon our duties to the black man, which but yesterday seemed happily antiquated, to-day seem startlingly contemporaneous. Were Whittier alive to-day, when a Southern senator cavorts through Northern cities, threatening that race friction in the South shall be settled by the shot-gun, he would sound a ringing new call to Faneuil Hall. A Boston Sumner in the Senate now would call a halt to our fussiness about the petty “anarchies” of Paterson and the Bowery till this big anarchy was dealt with. Emerson would summon us to a new reading of

the Boston Hymn, and new remembrance that God's "thunder-bolt has eyes to see;" and Lowell would ask us once again to listen to the solemn "whisperin' in the air" above the graves we decorate, often so carelessly, on the May-days, — the whispering that seems to say :

Why died we? Wa'n't it, then,  
To settle, once for all, that men was men?

The slavery to which our own time has been especially aroused, against which it has sounded the call for the first strong crusade; the slavery of poverty and social inequity; slavery not of any race or section, but, to right of us and left of us, pervading every city and almost every lane, — where is this injustice to our brothers and menace to our State brought home to our consciences more drastically than in Longfellow's "Challenge" and Lowell's "Hunger and Cold"?

The three corruptions in our own political life, "each enough to stir a pigeon's gall," which Lowell singled out for such bitter reprobation in his "Epistle to George William Curtis," still remain for us to war upon :

Office a fund for ballot-brokers made  
To pay the drudges of their gainful trade;  
Our cities taught what conquered cities feel  
By ædiles chosen that they might safely steal;  
And gold, however got, a title fair  
To such respect as only gold can bear.

Still to-day's need is his warning word, in the very ode which commemorated the patriotic devotion at Concord Bridge :

Beware lest, shifting with time's gradual creep,  
The light that guided shine into your eyes.  
The envious powers of ill nor wink nor sleep :  
Be therefore timely wise,  
Nor laugh when this one steals, and that one lies.

These words, I say, are not historical, not for the past; they are for us to-day. And for that most commanding cause of our time, the war against war, — for that cause, too, our poets

sounded the high note. Lowell's "Fatherland," Whittier's Greeting to the Peace Convention of 1848, Emerson's essay on War, Holmes's "Angel of Peace," Longfellow's "Arsenal at Springfield,"—how in these messages, and a hundred more, our Boston poets strove to make all men see and understand that,

Were half the power that fills the world with terror,  
Were half the wealth bestowed on camps and courts,  
Given to redeem the human mind from error,  
There were no need of arsenals and forts!

Their country was the world, their countrymen were all mankind. This is our highest pride, while we are proud that from this spot of earth their influence went out. It is as Americans and as men that they give and we receive their highest messages and those for which we owe them most. But on this festival we recognize with gratitude peculiarly our own their special services for us, their love for this Boston which we love, and the anointed eyes with which they looked upon our yesterdays and our to-morrows.

"Here stands to-day as of yore"—the word is Emerson's—"our little city of the rocks; here let it stand forever, on the man-bearing granite of the North! Let her stand fast by herself! She has grown great. She is filled with strangers; but she can only prosper by adhering to her faith. Let every child that is born of her and every child of her adoption see to it to keep the name of Boston as clean as the sun; and in distant ages her motto shall be the prayer of millions on all the hills that gird the town, 'As with our fathers, so God be with us!'"

DR. CHARLES F. READ, *Treasurer*, in acct. with the BOSTONIAN SOCIETY, CURRENT FUND. Cr.

1906.		1906.	
Jan. 1.	To Cash in N. E. Trust Co. . . . .	\$42 51	
Dec. 31.	" 513 assessments . . . . .	2,565 00	
	" Sales of Bostonian Society Publications, Vols. I, II, III . . . . .	613 70	
	" Sales of Souvenirs . . . . .	203 70	
	" Amount transferred from interest of Permanent Fund . . . . .	1,600 00	
	" Interest on deposits . . . . .	5 96	
Dec. 31	By rent, City of Boston . . . . .		\$100 00
	" Water rates, City of Boston . . . . .		17 50
	" Salaries . . . . .		2,692 00
	" Committee on Publications, Annual Proceedings, 1906 . . . . .		353 75
	" Engraving, etc., frontispiece for same . . . . .		59 50
	" Committee on Publications, Vols. I, II . . . . .		285 23
	" Committee on Publications, Vol. III . . . . .		332 37
	" Committee on Rooms, care of rooms, framing and supplies . . . . .		147 35
	" Committee on the Library, purchase of books and binding . . . . .		101 29
	" Committee on Membership, for circular letters and postage . . . . .		295 58
	" Insurance . . . . .		47 25
	" Miscellaneous printing . . . . .		126 61
	" Postage . . . . .		176 00
	" Sundry expenses . . . . .		241 01
	" Balance in N. E. Trust Co. . . . .		55 43
			<hr/>
			\$5,030 87

December 31, 1906.

DR CHARLES F. READ, *Treasurer*, in acct. with the BOSTONIAN SOCIETY, PERMANENT FUND. CR

1906.		
Jan. 1.	To Cash in the N. E. Trust Co. . .	\$4,888 94
Sept. 28.	" Maturity of 2 City of Boston 5 per cent. Bonds . . .	2,000 00
Dec. 31.	" Life Membership fees . . .	660 00
	" Interest from Permanent Fund . .	1,666 43
		<hr/>
		\$9,215 37
Feb. 2.	By Purchase of 2 N. Y. C. & H. R. R. 4 per cent. Bonds . . .	\$2,040 22
	" Purchase of 3 C. & M. R. R. 3½ per cent. Bonds . . .	2,897 78
Oct. 3.	" Purchase of 2 City of Boston 4 per cent. Bonds . . .	2,035 44
Dec. 31.	" Transfer of interest . . .	1,600 00
	" Balance in N. E. Trust Co. . .	641 93
		<hr/>
		\$9,215 37

December 31, 1906.

CHARLES F. READ, *Treasurer*.

The Funds of the Society are invested in the following securities:

	Par.	Cost.
City of Boston 4% Bonds . . .	\$11,000 00	\$11,631 30
State of Massachusetts 3½% Bonds . .	8,000 00	8,752 27
Boston & Maine R. R. 4½% Bonds . .	2,000 00	2,540 00
Am. Tel. and Tel. Co. 4% Bonds . . .	6,000 00	5,755 81
City of Providence 3 and 3½% Bonds .	9,000 00	8,804 89
City of Dayton 5% Bonds . . .	2,000 00	2,215 00
N. Y. C. & H. R. R. 4% Bonds . . .	2,000 00	2,040 22
C. & M. R. R. 3½% Bonds . . .	3,000 00	2,897 78
		<hr/>
		\$43,000 00
		<hr/>
		\$44,637 27

The undersigned, of the Committee on Finance of the BOSTONIAN SOCIETY, having examined the Treasurer's accounts for the year 1906 and the vouchers therewith presented, hereby certify to the correctness of the same.

They have also examined the Securities of the Society, and find them correct, according to the Treasurer's statement.

[Signed] LEVI L. WILLCUTT,

A. A. FOLSOM,

*Of the Finance Committee.*

December 31, 1906.

### **SPECIAL FUNDS.**

The Invested Funds of the Society include the following  
Special Funds:—

Mrs. Catherine Page Perkins Fund . . . .	\$4,000 00
Joseph Henry Stickney Fund . . . .	1,000 00
Samuel Elwell Sawyer Fund . . . .	4,610 87
George Oliver Carpenter Memorial Fund . . . .	1,000 00
Edward Ingersoll Browne Fund . . . .	1,000 00
Boston Memorial Association Fund . . . .	1,179 51
Robert Charles Billings Fund . . . .	3,000 00
Robert Charles Winthrop Fund . . . .	3,000 00



# ADDITIONS TO THE SOCIETY'S LIBRARY, 1906.

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American Congregational Society . . .		1
American Historical Association . . .	1	1
Appleton, Francis H. . . . .	1	
Boston Cemetery Department . . . .		2
Boston City Hospital . . . . .	1	
Boston Public Library . . . . .		13
Boston Museum of Fine Arts . . . . .		1
Boston Registry Department . . . . .	2	
Boston Transit Commission . . . . .	1	
Boston Young Men's Christian Association .		1
Brookline (Mass.) Historical Society . .		1
Brown, Francis H. . . . .		1
Bunker Hill Monument Association . . .		1
Cabot, Stephen . . . . .		1
Charles River Dam Commission . . . .		1
Corbett, Alexander, Jr. . . . .	1	
Curran, Michael P. . . . .	1	
Cutler, S. Newton . . . . .	1	1
Essex Institute . . . . .		5
Fitzgerald, Hon. John F., Mayor of Boston .	2	
Folsom, Albert A. . . . .	1	
Green, Samuel A. . . . .		1
Hayford, Nathan H. . . . .	2	
Hosmer, Jerome C. . . . .	1	
Hubbard, Samuel . . . . .	1	
Humane Society of the Commonwealth of Massa- chusetts . . . . .		1
Hyde Park (Mass.) Historical Society . .		4

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Illinois State Historical Society . . . .		2
James, William Grant . . . . .	4	
Lawrence (Mass.) Public Library . . . .		1
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Lynn (Mass.) Historical Society . . . .		2
Mangan, John J. . . . .		1
Massachusetts, Commissioner of Public Records of . . . . .	1	
Massachusetts, Commonwealth of and the City of Boston . . . . .	1	
Massachusetts Historical Society . . . .	1	
Massachusetts, Secretary of State of . . .	16	
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New England Catholic Historical Society . .		1
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New England Society in the City of New York .		1
New Jersey Historical Society . . . .		3
Norcross, Grenville H. . . . .		1
Parker, Mason G. . . . .	1	
Perkins, Hamilton . . . . .	1	
Purchased . . . . .	2	
Salem (Mass.) Public Library . . . . .		1
Sharon (Mass.) Historical Society . . . .		1
Sheldon, George . . . . .		1
Society of Colonial Wars in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts . . . . .	1	
Somerville Historical Society . . . . .		13
Spencer, Charles A. W. . . . .	1	
State Historical Society of Iowa . . . .		4
Suffolk Co. (Mass.), Registrar of Deeds of . .	1	
Syracuse (N. Y.) Public Library . . . .		1
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Unknown . . . . .	2	10
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	53	89

ADDITIONS BY GIFT AND LOAN  
TO THE SOCIETY'S COLLECTIONS, 1906.

DONOR.	DESCRIPTION.
Andrews, C. Stanley	Boston Advertiser "War Extra," May 11, 1862.
Chase, Robert S.	Oil portrait of Samuel Adams, copied by the donor from the original portrait by Copley in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.
Clement, Frank	View of Boston from Roxbury, drawn by J. R. Smith about 1828, engraved by T. Kelly.
Coolidge, David H.	Bachelder's Picture of Gettysburg, engraved by H. B. Hall, from a painting by James Walker, Jr.
Cooney, Charles L.	Two crockery plates, from the Minoken Oyster House and the Patterson House, Boston.
Dowse, Miss Anna F.	Boston Fusiliers' pitcher.
Eustis, W. Tracy	Wood-cut view and play bill, dated November 7, 1803, of the Boston Theatre, Federal Street, framed together.
Gilbert, Shepard D.	Piece of window frame from Minot's Lighthouse, destroyed April 16, 1851.
Gilbert, John, Estate of	Daguerreotype of the actresses Miss Charlotte Cushman and her sister Miss Susan Cushman; the latter was afterwards successively Mrs. Meriman and Mrs. Musprat.
Green, Samuel A.	Lithograph portrait of Edward Winchester of Boston; Paper weight made of oak from the Old South Meeting House.
Greene, Patrick J.	Mantel from the Mather-Eliot House, demolished 1906.
Henton, James H.	Group of Photographs of the Commissioner, Chief and District Engineers and District Chiefs of the Boston Fire Department, 1896.
Holman, Louis A.	Photograph of Dupré's original drawing of a design for a Franklin Medal.
Jones, Edward J., Estate of	Lock and keys of Boston Jail, Queen Street (now Court Street).

DONOR.	DESCRIPTION.
Judd, Mrs. Sarah A.	Deed, engrossed and executed in Liverpool, Eng., in 1803, of the lot of land on which the First Meeting House in Boston was built, 1632.
Little, Arthur	Crockery water pitcher formerly used in the Tremont House Café.
Nolan, James F.	Oaken yoke, used to carry pails of water, bears the branding stamp "C. C. H." (County Court House), found in the roof of the Old Court House.
Prince, Samuel N.	Silk banner carried by the sail-makers of Boston in the procession in honor of President Andrew Jackson in 1833.
Quigley, Alfred J.	Grape shot found at the Charles River Dam excavation, 1906.
Reeves, Marcellus	Photograph of Joint City Committee and Superintendent, Boston Fire Alarm Department, 1867.
Sanger, W. H.	Box-wood cut of the wind mill of Samuel Sanger, corner of East and Sea Streets, about 1820.
Shaw, Henry L.	Photograph of the Massachusetts General Hospital from the Charles River, 1853.
Stevens, Charles E.	Cane formerly owned by Rev. Mather Byles, 1706-1788, bears his name and that of the donor J. Fitch and the date 1733.
Taylor, Charles H., Jr.	Hand colored copy of Mottram's engraving of Hill's View of Boston. (A loan.) Copper-plate portrait of Sir Henry Vane, 1612-1662, Governor of Massachusetts, 1636-1637.
Tyler, Warren P.	Plaster profile portrait of John G. Palfrey, the historian, 1796-1881.
Warren, David C.	Section of log and lead pipe from an ancient well on Long Wharf, taken out when the East Boston Tunnel was constructed.
Warren, Edward R.	Portrait of George Washington standing by his horse, reduced copy by Miss Jane Stuart from the original by her father Gilbert Stuart. (A loan.)
Warren, J. Collins	Oil painting of Revere Beach, by Gerry, 1839.
White, Mrs. Kenneth G.	Washington Pitcher and money trunk, formerly owned by Major Thomas Melville.

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\* Deceased.

† The offices of Clerk and Treasurer are held by one person.

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LEVI L. WILLCUTT

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## *Committee on the Rooms*

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ARMSTRONG T. WILLIAMS

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Bent, Samuel Arthur  
\*Chamberlain, Mellen  
Guild, Curtis

Matthews, Nathan, Jr.  
\*O'Brien, Hugh  
\*Smith, Samuel Francis

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Abbot, Edward Stanley  
Abbot, Edwin Hale  
\*Abbot, Francis Ellingwood  
\*Abbott, Marshall Kittredge  
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Adams, Charles Francis  
Adams, Mrs. Isabella Hortense  
Addicks, John Edward  
Allan, Mrs. Anna  
Allen, Miss Clara Ann  
\*Allen, Elbridge Gerry  
Allen, Francis Richmond  
\*Allen, James Woodward  
Allen, Thomas  
\*Alley, John Robinson  
Ames, Mrs. Anna Coffin  
Ames, Charles Gordon  
\*Ames, Frederick Lothrop  
\*Ames, Oliver  
\*Ames, Mrs. Rebecca Caroline  
Amory, Arthur  
Amory, Francis Inman  
Amory, Frederic

\*Andrews, Frank William  
Andrews, John Adams  
Angell, Henry Clay  
Anthony, Silas Reed  
\*Appleton, Mrs. Emily Warren  
Appleton, Francis Henry  
\*Appleton, Nathan  
\*Appleton, William Sumner  
\*Armstrong, George Washington  
\*Atherton, Joseph Ballard  
Atherton, Miss Lily Bell  
\*Atkins, Mrs. Mary Elizabeth  
Atwood, David Edgar  
\*Austin, James Walker  
Ayer, James Bourne  
Bacon, Mrs. Louisa Crowninshield  
Badger, Arthur Campbell  
Badger, Daniel Bradford  
Badger, Erastus Beethoven  
\*Bailey, Joseph Tilden  
Baker, Miss Charlotte Alice  
\*Baker, Mrs. Ellen Maria  
\*Baker, Richard  
Baldwin, William Henry

\* Deceased.

\*Ballister, Joseph Fennelly  
 \*Ballister, Miss Minetta Josephine  
 Bancroft, Cornelius Cheever  
 Barnes, Charles Benjamin, Jr.  
 \*Barrett, Edwin Shepard  
 Barron, Clarence Walker  
 Barry, John Lincoln  
 Barry, John Lincoln, Jr.  
 Bartlett, Francis  
 Batcheller, Robert  
 \*Beal, James Henry  
 Beal, William Fields  
 Beatty, Franklin Thomason  
 Beebe, James Arthur  
 Beech, Mrs. Ruth Adelaide  
 \*Benson, George Wiggins  
 Bigelow, Albert Smith  
 \*Bigelow, George Brooks  
 Bigelow, Joseph Smith  
 Bigelow, Melville Madison  
 Bigelow, William Sturgis  
 Black, George Nixon  
 Blake, Clarence John  
 Blake, Mrs. Frances Greenough  
 Blake, Francis  
 Blake, George Baty  
 \*Blake, Mrs. Sara Putnam  
 \*Blake, Stanton  
 Blake, William Payne  
 \*Blanchard, Samuel Stillman  
 Blaney, Dwight  
 Blume, Mrs. Susan Eliza  
 Boardman, Samuel May  
 Bodfish, Joshua Peter  
 Bowditch, Alfred  
 Bowditch, Ernest William  
 Bowditch, William Ingersoll  
 \*Bradford, Martin Luther  
 Bradford, William Burroughs  
 \*Bradlee, Caleb Davis  
 Bradlee, Frederick Josiah  
 Bradlee, Frederick Wainwright  
 \*Bradlee, Josiah Putnam  
 Bradley, Jerry Payson  
 Brayley, Arthur Wellington  
 Bremer, John Lewis

Bremer, Samuel Parker  
 \*Brewer, William Dade  
 Briggs, Lloyd Vernon  
 Brooks, John Henry  
 Brooks, Peter Chardon  
 Brooks, Shepherd  
 Brown, Francis Henry  
 Brown, George Washington  
 Brown, Harold Haskell  
 Brown, John Coffin Jones  
 \*Browne, Charles Allen  
 \*Browne, Edward Ingersoll  
 \*Browne, William Andrews  
 Burbank, Alonzo Norman  
 Burnham, John Appleton  
 Burr, Miss Annie Lane  
 Burrage, Albert Cameron  
 \*Burrage, William Clarence  
 Cabot, Arthur Tracy  
 Candage, Mrs. Ella Marie  
 Candage, Robert Brooks  
 Candage, Rufus George Frederick  
 \*Candler, John Wilson  
 Carpenter, George Oliver  
 \*Carpenter, George Oliver  
 \*Carpenter, Mrs. Maria Josephine  
 Carr, John  
 Carruth, Charles Theodore  
 Carter, Fred Louis  
 Carter, Herbert Leslie  
 \*Center, Joseph Hudson  
 Chamberlin, Charles Wheelwright  
 Chandler, Cleaveland Angier  
 \*Chapin, Nahum  
 Chase, Caleb  
 \*Chase, George Bigelow  
 Chase, Sidney  
 Chase, Stephen  
 \*Chase, Theodore  
 Cheney, Benjamin Peirce  
 Cheney, Mrs. Emmeline  
 Child, Dudley Richards  
 Church, Herbert Bleloch  
 Clapp, Mrs. Caroline Dennie  
 Clark, Charles Edward  
 Clark, John Spencer



Cook, Miss Nancy Jay  
 Cook, Nathan Freeman  
 \*Cooke, Mrs. Alice de Vonnem-  
 tois  
 Coy, Thomas Hart  
 Cramer, Sidney  
 Cleveland, Mrs. Corinne Maud  
 \*Coomes, John, and  
 \*Coomes, Mrs. Martha Pickman  
 Coedman, Ogden, Jr.  
 Coffin, Frederick Seymour  
 \*Colburn, Jeremiah  
 Collamore, Miss Helen  
 \*Converse, Eliza Sibley  
 Coolidge, Algernon, Jr.  
 Coolidge, David Hill  
 Coolidge, Mrs. Helen Whittington  
 Coolidge, Joseph Randolph  
 Coolidge, Thomas Jefferson, Jr.  
 Corbett, Alexander, Jr.  
 Cordis, Mrs. Adelaide Elizabeth  
 Cory, Charles Barney  
 Cotting, Miss Alice  
 Cotting, Charles Edward  
 \*Cotting, Charles Uriah  
 Crandon, Edwin Sanford  
 Crocker, George Glover  
 Crocker, Miss Sarah Haskell  
 \*Crosby, Charles Augustus Wilkins  
 \*Crowninshield, Benjamin William  
 Crowninshield, Francis Boardman  
 Cruft, Miss Harriet Otis  
 \*Cummings, Charles Amos  
 Cummings, Thomas Cahill  
 Cunningham, Henry Winchester  
 \*Curtis, Caleb Agry  
 \*Curtis, Charles Pelham  
 \*Curtis, Mrs. Eliza Fox  
 \*Curtis, Hall  
 Curtis, Mrs. Harriot  
 Curtis, Henry Pelham  
 Curtiss, Frederick Haines  
 Cutler, Charles Francis  
 Cutler, Samuel Newton  
 \*Cutter, Abram Edmands  
 \*Cutter, Benjamin French

Cutter, Mrs. Elizabeth Fennell  
 Cutler, Leonard Francis  
 Cutler, William Leonard  
 Daniel, Henry James  
 Davenport, Leonard Henry  
 Davis, Arthur Edmund  
 Davis, Eugene William  
 Davis, George Henry  
 \*Davis, James Carter  
 \*Davis, Joseph Allen  
 Davis, Mrs. Mary Cheney  
 Davis, William Henry  
 \*Day, William Francis  
 \*Dean, Benjamin  
 \*Dean, John Ward  
 \*Dean, Lami Albertus  
 \*Deblin, Stephen Grant  
 \*Denny, Daniel  
 Devlin, Edward  
 \*Dewing, Benjamin Hill  
 Dexter, Morton  
 Dexter, William Sahier  
 \*Dill, Thomas Bradford  
 Dillaway, William Edward Lovell  
 Dodd, George Davis  
 \*Dorr, Francis Oliver  
 Dorr, George Bucknam  
 Draper, Eben Sumner  
 Draper, George Albert  
 Dupee, Henry Dorr  
 \*Dupee, James Alexander  
 \*Dwight, Edmund  
 Dyer, Mrs. Julia Knowlton  
 Eaton, Albert  
 Eaton, Miss Georgianna Goddard  
 \*Eaton, Walter David  
 Edes, Henry Herbert  
 Eliot, Christopher Rhodes  
 \*Eliot, Samuel  
 \*Emerson, George Robert  
 \*Emery, Francis Faulkner  
 Endicott, William  
 Endicott, William, Jr.  
 Endicott, William Crowninshield  
 Ernst, Harold Clarence  
 Estabrook, Arthur Frederick

\* Deceased.

Estabrook, Frederick  
 Estes, Dana  
 Eustis, Miss Elizabeth Mussey  
 Eustis, Henry Dutton  
 Eustis, Joseph Tracy  
 Eustis, Miss Mary St. Barbe  
 \*Fabyan, George Francis  
 Farnsworth, Edward Miller  
 Farnsworth, William  
 \*Farrington, Charles Frederick  
 Farwell, John Whittemore  
 \*Fay, Joseph Story  
 Fay, Joseph Story, Jr.  
 Fay, Sigourney Webster  
 Fearing, Andrew Coatesworth, Jr.  
 Felton, Frederic Luther  
 \*Fenno, John Brooks  
 Fenno, Lawrence Carteret  
 \*Ferris, Mortimer Catlin  
 Fish, Frederick Perry  
 Fiske, Andrew  
 Fiske, Mrs. Charlotte Morse  
 \*Fiske, Miss Elizabeth Stanley  
 Fitz, Mrs. Henrietta Goddard  
 Fitz, Reginald Heber  
 Fitzgerald, William Francis  
 Floyd, Charles Harold  
 \*Fogg, John Samuel Hill  
 Folsom, Mrs. Julia Elizabeth  
 \*Ford, Daniel Sharp  
 Foss, Eugene Noble  
 Foster, Miss Harriet Wood  
 \*Foster, John  
 Foster, Mrs. Sarah Elizabeth  
 Fowler, Mrs. Laura Wentworth  
 Fowler, William Plumer  
 French, Miss Caroline Louisa Williams  
 French, Miss Cornelia Anne  
 French, Mrs. Frances Maria  
 \*French, Frederick William  
 \*French, Jonathan  
 \*Frothingham, Thomas Goddard  
 Frye, James Albert  
 Fuller, Charles Emerson  
 \*Fuller, Henry Holton

\*Galloupe, Charles William  
 \*Galloupe, Mrs. Sarah Augusta  
 Gardiner, Robert Hallowell  
 Gardner, George Peabody  
 \*Gardner, John Lowell  
 Gaugengigl, Ignaz Marcel  
 \*Gay, Edwin Whitney  
 Gay, Ernest Lewis  
 George, Elijah  
 Giddings, Mrs. Susan Kittredge  
 Gilbert, Shepard Devereux  
 \*Gill, James Seel  
 Gill, Mrs. Matilda  
 Gill, Mrs. Rachel Maria  
 Glasier, Alfred Adolphus  
 Gleason, James Mellen  
 Goddard, George Augustus  
 Goddard, Miss Julia  
 \*Goodhue, Francis Abbot  
 Goodrich, Mrs. Mary Marvin  
 \*Gould, Benjamin Apthorp  
 Grandin, John Livingston  
 \*Gray, Reginald  
 Gray, Russell  
 Green, Charles Montraville  
 Green, Samuel Abbott  
 \*Greenough, Francis Boott  
 Grew, Edward Wigglesworth  
 Grew, Henry Sturgis  
 Griggs, John Hammond  
 Grozier, Edwin Atkins  
 Guild, Courtenay  
 Guild, Curtis, Jr.  
 \*Guild, Mrs. Sarah Crocker  
 Guild, Miss Sarah Louisa  
 Hagar, Eugene Bigelow  
 \*Haigh, John  
 \*Hale, Mrs. Ellen Sever  
 Hall, Mrs. Ellen Page  
 Hall, Henry Lyon  
 \*Hall, Thomas Bartlett  
 Hall, George Gardner  
 Hammer, Charles Dunkel  
 \*Hammond, Mrs. Ellen Sarah Sophia  
 \*Hammond, Gardiner Greene

\* Deceased.

Hammond, George Warren  
 \*Hancock, Franklin  
 \*Hapgood, Warren  
 Harrison, Walter James  
 Hart, Thomas Norton  
 \*Hart, William Tennant  
 \*Hartt, John F  
 Haskell, William Andrew  
 \*Hassam, John Tyler  
 Hastings, Henry  
 Haven, Franklin  
 Hayford, Nathan Holbrook  
 \*Haynes, James Gilson  
 Haynes, John Cummings  
 \*Hayward, George  
 Hayward, James Warren  
 Head, Charles  
 \*Hecht, Jacob Hirsch  
 Hemenway, Alfred  
 Hemenway, Augustus  
 \*Henchman, Nathaniel Hurd  
 Henshaw, Samuel  
 Hickok, Gilman Clarke  
 Higginson, Francis Lee  
 Higginson, Mrs. Ida Agassiz  
 \*Hill, Hamilton Andrews  
 Hill, Henry Eveleth  
 Hill, James Edward Radford  
 Hill, Warren May  
 Hill, William Henry  
 Hills, Edwin Augustus  
 Hinckley, Frederic  
 Hoffman, Mrs. Rebecca Russell  
 Hoitt, Alfred Demeritt  
 Holden, Joshua Bennett  
 Hollingsworth, Amor Leander  
 \*Hollingsworth, Sumner  
 Hollingsworth, Zachary Taylor  
 Holmes, Edward Jackson  
 \*Homans, Charles Dudley  
 \*Homans, George Henry  
 \*Homans, John, 2nd  
 Hooper, Mrs. Alice Perkins  
 Hooper, Mrs. Mary Davis Beal  
 Hooper, Robert Chamblet  
 Hooper, William

Hopkins, Amos Lawrence  
 Hornblower, Henry  
 \*Horsford, Eben Norton  
 Houghton, Clement Stevens  
 Houghton, Miss Elizabeth Good-  
 ridge  
 \*Hovey, Henry Stone  
 Howard, Herbert Burr  
 Howe, Elmer Parker  
 Hubbard, Charles Wells  
 Hunnewell, James Frothingham  
 Hunnewell, James Melville  
 Hurlbut, Mrs. Eda Adams  
 Hutchings, George Sherburne  
 Iasigi, Mrs. Amy Gore  
 \*Jackson, Mrs. Mary Stuart  
 Jackson, William  
 James, Arthur Holmes  
 James, George Abbot  
 Jeffries, Benjamin Joy  
 Jenks, Henry Fitch  
 Jenney, Bernard  
 Jenney, William Thacher  
 Johnson, Arthur Stoddard  
 Johnson, Wolcott Howe  
 Jones, Daniel Wayland  
 Jones, Jerome  
 Jones, Nathaniel Royal  
 Joy, Franklin Lawrence  
 Keith, Benjamin Franklin  
 Kellen, William Vail  
 Kelly, Fitzroy  
 \*Kennard, Martin Parry  
 Kennedy, George Golding  
 Kennedy, John Joseph  
 Kidder, Charles Archbald  
 Kidder, Nathaniel Thayer  
 Kimball, Miss Augusta Caroline  
 Kimball, Mrs. Clara Bertram  
 Kimball, David Pulsifer  
 Kimball, Lemuel Cushing  
 \*Kimball, Mrs. Susan Tillinghast  
 Kitson, Henry Hudson  
 \*Kuhn, Hamilton  
 Ladd, Babson Savilian  
 Ladd, Nathaniel Watson

Lamb, George  
 Lamb, Henry Whitney  
 \*Lambert, Thomas Ricker  
 \*Lane, Jonathan Abbott  
 Lawrence, Amory Appleton  
 \*Lawrence, Amos Adams  
 Lawrence, Charles Richard  
 Lawrence, John  
 Lawrence, Robert Means  
 Lawrence, Samuel Crocker  
 Lawson, Thomas William  
 Lee, James Stearns  
 Lee, Joseph  
 Lee, William Henry  
 Leonard, Amos Morse  
 Leonard, George Henry  
 Leverett, George Vasmer  
 Lewis, Edwin James  
 \*Lincoln, Beza  
 Litchfield, Wilford Jacob  
 Little, Arthur  
 \*Little, George Washington  
 Little, James Lovell  
 Little, John Mason  
 \*Lockwood, Philip Case  
 Lockwood, Thomas St. John  
 Lodge, Henry Cabot  
 Long, Harry Vinton  
 Longfellow, Alexander Wadsworth  
 Longley, James  
 Longley, Mrs. Julia Robinson  
 Lord, George Wells  
 Loring, Augustus Peabody  
 \*Loring, Caleb William  
 Loring, Mrs. Katharine Peabody  
 Loring, William Caleb  
 \*Lothrop, Daniel  
 Lothrop, Thornton Kirkland  
 Loud, Charles Elliot  
 Loud, Joseph Prince  
 Low, George Doane  
 Low, John  
 Lowell, Francis Cabot  
 Lowell, Miss Georgina  
 Lowell, John  
 Lowell, Miss Lucy

Lowell, Mrs. Mary Ellen  
 \*Lucas, Edmund George  
 Luke, Arthur Fuller  
 Lyman, Arthur Theodore  
 \*Lyon, Henry  
 \*MacDonald, Edward  
 \*Mack, Thomas  
 Macleod, William Alexander  
 Mandell, Samuel Pierce  
 Mann, Arthur Elisha  
 Mann, George Sumner  
 Manning, Francis Henry  
 Marion, Horace Eugene  
 Marsh, Mrs. Julia Maria  
 \*Marshall, James Fowle Baldwin  
 Marston, Howard  
 Marvin, William Theophilus Rogers  
 Matthews, Albert  
 May, Miss Eleanor Goddard  
 May, Frederick Goddard  
 \*May, Frederick Warren Goddard  
 Mayo, Miss Amy Louisa  
 Mead, Mrs. Anna Maria  
 Melville, Henry Hulmes  
 Merriam, Frank  
 Merriam, Olin Lane  
 \*Merrill, Mrs. Amelia Grigg  
 Metcalf, Albert  
 Meyer, George von Lengerke  
 Minns, Thomas  
 Minot, Joseph Grafton  
 \*Minot, William  
 Mitton, Edward John  
 Mixter, Miss Madeleine Curtis  
 Moore, Frederic Henry  
 \*Moore, George Henry  
 \*Moore, Miss Mary Eliza  
 Moriarty, George Andrews, Jr.  
 \*Morse, George Henry  
 \*Morse, Lemuel Foster  
 \*Morss, Charles Anthony  
 Morss, Everett  
 Morss, John Wells  
 \*Moseley, Alexander  
 Moseley, Mrs. Ellen Frances  
 Motley, Edward Preble

Munro, John Cummings  
 Murdock, William Edwards  
 Murphy, James Smiley  
 Nash, Nathaniel Cushing  
 Newman, Miss Harriet Hancock  
 Nichols, Arthur Howard  
 Norcross, Grenville Howland  
 Norcross, Mrs. Lucy Ann  
 Norcross, Otis  
 Norman, Mrs. Louisa Palfrey  
 \*Norwell, Henry  
 Noyes, James Atkins  
 Nutting, George Hale  
 \*Olmsted, Frederick Law  
 Osgood, Mrs. Elizabeth Burling  
 \*Page, Mrs. Susan Haskell  
 \*Paige, John Calvin  
 Paine, James Leonard  
 Paine, Mrs. Mary Woolson  
 Paine, Robert Treat  
 Paine, William Alfred  
 \*Palfrey, Francis Winthrop  
 \*Palfrey, John Carver  
 Palmer, Benjamin Sanborn  
 Parker, Charles Wallingford  
 Parker, Frederick Wesley  
 Parker, Herman  
 Parker, Mason Good  
 \*Parker, Miss Sarah  
 \*Parkman, Francis  
 Parlin, Albert Norton  
 Parmenter, James Parker  
 Parsons, Arthur Jeffry  
 Payne, James Henry  
 Peabody, Charles Breckenridge  
 Peabody, Charles Livingston  
 Peabody, Frank Everett  
 Peabody, Mrs. Gertrude  
 Peabody, John Endicott  
 Peabody, Philip Glendower  
 Peirce, Mrs. Elizabeth Goldthwait  
 Peirce, Silas  
 \*Perkins, Augustus Thorndike  
 \*Perkins, Mrs. Catherine Page  
 Perkins, Edward Cranch  
 \*Perkins, William

\*Perry, Charles French  
 Perry, Edward Hale  
 Perry, Thomas Sergeant  
 Pfaff, Charles  
 Pfaff, Mrs. Hannah Adams  
 \*Pfaff, Jacob  
 Phelan, James Joseph  
 Phillips, Mrs. Anna Tucker  
 Pickering, Henry  
 \*Pierce, Henry Lillie  
 \*Pierce, Nathaniel Willard  
 Pillsbury, Albert Enoch  
 Piper, William Taggard  
 Playfair, Edith, Lady  
 Pond, Virgil Clarence  
 \*Poole, Lucius  
 Porter, Alexander Silvanus  
 \*Porter, Edward Griffin  
 \*Porter, William Killam, Jr.  
 Potter, Henry Staples  
 Powell, William Beverley  
 \*Prager, Philip  
 Prager, Mrs. Rachel  
 Prang, Louis  
 Prang, Mrs. Mary Dana  
 Pratt, Laban  
 Prendergast, James Maurice  
 Prescott, Alfred Usher  
 Prescott, Walter Conway  
 Preston, George Marshall  
 Pridee, William Henry  
 Proctor, Mrs. Abby Shaw  
 \*Pulsifer, William Henry  
 \*Putnam, Mrs. Mary Lowell  
 Putnam, William Edward  
 Quincy, Charles Frederic  
 Quincy, George Gilbert  
 \*Quincy, George Henry  
 Quincy, Mrs. Mary Adams  
 Quincy, Mrs. Mary Caroline  
 \*Quincy, Samuel Miller  
 \*Radclyffe, Herbert  
 Ratshesky, Abraham Captain  
 Raymond, Freeborn Fairfield, and  
 \*Read, Mrs. Lucy Richmond  
 Read, Miss Sarah Elizabeth

\* Deceased.

Reed, Mrs. Grace Evelyn  
 \*Reed, Henry Ransford  
 Reed, James  
 Reed, John Sampson  
 Reed, William Howell  
 Reynolds, John Phillips, Jr.  
 Rhodes, James Ford  
 Rice, Edward David  
 Rich, William Ellery Channing  
 Richards, Francis Henry  
 \*Richards, Henry Capen  
 Richardson, Albert Lewis  
 Richardson, Benjamin Heber  
 Richardson, Edward Bridge  
 Richardson, Edward Cyrenius  
 Richardson, Maurice Howe  
 Richardson, Spencer Welles  
 Richardson, William Lambert  
 Riley, James Madison  
 Ripley, George  
 Rivers, Miss Mary  
 Robinson, Edward  
 \*Roby, Mrs. Cynthia Coggeshall  
 \*Rodocanachi, John Michael  
 \*Ropes, John Codman  
 \*Ross, Alphonso  
 Rotch, William  
 Rothwell, James Eli  
 Ruggles, Charles Albert  
 Russell, Joseph Ballister  
 Russell, Mrs. Margaret Pelham  
 \*Russell, Samuel Hammond  
 Rust, Nathaniel Johnson  
 Rutan, Charles Hercules  
 Saltonstall, Richard Middlecott  
 Sampson, Charles Edward  
 \*Sampson, Edwin Holbrook  
 Sargent, Charles Sprague  
 Sargent, Miss Louisa Lee  
 Sawyer, Henry Nathan  
 Sears, Alexander Pomroy  
 Sears, Harold Carney  
 Sears, Henry Francis  
 Sears, Herbert Mason  
 Sears, Horace Scudder  
 \*Sears, Joshua Montgomery

Sears, Mrs. Mary Crowninshield  
 Seaver, William James  
 Sederquist, Arthur Butman  
 Sewall, Atherton  
 Shattuck, Frederick Cheyne  
 Shattuck, George Brune  
 Shaw, Mrs. Annie Whipple  
 Shaw, Mrs. Cora Lyman  
 Shaw, Henry  
 Shaw, Henry Lyman  
 Shaw, Henry Southworth  
 Shaw, Henry Southworth, Jr.  
 Shillaber, William Green  
 \*Shimmin, Charles Franklin  
 Shuman, Abraham  
 Shumway, Franklin Peter  
 Sigourney, Henry  
 Simpson, Frank Ernest  
 \*Skinner, Francis  
 Skinner, Francis  
 \*Slafter, Edmund Farwell  
 Slater, Andrew Chapin  
 \*Slocum, Mrs. Sarah Elizabeth  
 \*Slocum, William Henry  
 Smith, Miss Ellen Vose  
 Smith, Fitz Henry, Jr.  
 Smith, Frank Ernest  
 Smith, Joseph Warren  
 Smith, Miss Mary Almira  
 Snow, Franklin Augustus  
 Sohler, Miss Elizabeth Putnam  
 Sohler, William Davies  
 Sortwell, Alvin Foye  
 Soule, Miss Sarah Marden  
 Spaulding, Mrs. Emily Steward  
 Spaulding, John Taylor  
 Spaulding, William Stuart  
 Sprague, Francis Peleg  
 Sprague, Phineas Warren  
 Squire, Frank Orvis  
 \*Stafford, George Lewis  
 Stanwood, James Rindge  
 Stearns, Foster Waterman  
 Stearns, Frank Waterman  
 Stearns, Richard Hall  
 Steinert, Alexander

- Stetson, Amos William  
 Stetson, James Henry  
 Stetson, John Alpheus  
 \*Stevens, Oliver  
 Stodder, Charles Frederick  
 Stone, Charles Wellington  
 Storey, Joseph Charles  
 Storey, Mrs. Mary Ascension  
 Stowell, Edmund Channing  
 \*Stowell, John  
 Stratton, Solomon Piper  
 \*Sturgis, Russell  
 \*Sumner, Alfred Henry  
 Suter, Hales Wallace  
 Swan, William Willard  
 \*Sweetser, Mrs. Anne Maria  
 Sweetser, Isaac Homer  
 Swift, Henry Walton  
 Taft, Edward Augustine  
 Taggard, Henry  
 Talbot, Miss Marion  
 Taylor, Charles Henry  
 Taylor, Charles Henry, Jr.  
 Taylor, William Osgood  
 \*Thacher, Henry Charles  
 Thacher, Louis Bartlett  
 Thacher, Thomas Chandler  
 Thayer, Bayard  
 Thayer, Charles Irving  
 \*Thayer, David  
 Thayer, Eugene Van Rensselaer  
 Thayer, Frank Bartlett  
 Thayer, John Eliot  
 Thayer, Mrs. Mary  
 Thorndike, Alden Augustus  
 \*Thorndike, George Quincy  
 Thorndike, Townsend William  
 \*Thornton, Charles Cutts Gookin  
 Tileston, James Clarke  
 \*Tinkham, George Henry  
 Todd, Thomas  
 \*Tompkins, Arthur Gordon  
 Tompkins, Eugene  
 Tompkins, Mrs. Frances Henrietta  
 Viles  
 Tucker, Alanson  
 Tucker, George Fox  
 \*Tucker, James Crehore  
 Tucker, Lawrence  
 Tufts, Leonard  
 Turner, Alfred Rogers  
 Turner, Mrs. Cora Leslie  
 \*Turner, Edward  
 \*Turner, Job Abiel  
 Tyler, Charles Hitchcock  
 Tyler, Edward Royall  
 \*Upham, George Phinehas  
 \*Upton, George Bruce  
 Van Nostrand, Alonzo Gifford  
 \*Vose, James Whiting  
 \*Wadsworth, Alexander Fairfield  
 \*Walker, Francis Amasa  
 Walker, Grant  
 Wallace, Cranmore Nesmith  
 Ward, Francis Jackson  
 Ware, Miss Mary Lee  
 Warner, Bela Hemenway  
 Warren, Albert Cyrus  
 Warren, Edward Ross  
 Warren, John Collins  
 Warren, Samuel Dennis  
 \*Warren, Mrs. Susan Cornelia  
 Warren, William Fairfield  
 \*Warren, William Wilkins  
 Waterman, Frank Arthur  
 \*Waters, Edwin Forbes  
 Watkins, Walter Kendall  
 Webster, Frank George  
 \*Webster, John Haskell  
 Weeks, John Wingate  
 Welch, Francis Clarke  
 Weld, Mrs. Caroline Langdon  
 Weld, Daniel  
 Weld, John Davis  
 \*Weld, Otis Everett  
 Wendell, Barrett  
 \*Wentworth, Alonzo Bond  
 Wesson, James Leonard  
 West, Mrs. Olivia Sears  
 Weston, Mrs. Frances Erving  
 Wetherbee, Winthrop  
 Wheeler, Horace Leslie

\* Deceased.

Wheelwright, Andrew Cunningham  
 \*Wheelwright, Edward  
 Wheelwright, Mrs. Isaphene Moore  
 \*Wheelwright, Josiah  
 \*Weildon, William Wilder  
 Whipple, Joseph Reed  
 Whipple, Sherman Leland  
 Whitcher, Frank Weston  
 Whitcomb, Henry Clay  
 \*White, Charles Tallman  
 White, George Robert  
 \*White, John Gardner  
 White, McDonald Ellis  
 White, Mrs. Sarah Brackett  
 \*White, Miss Susan Jackson  
 Whitman, William  
 \*Whitmore, Charles John  
 \*Whitmore, Charles Octavius  
 \*Whitney, Mrs. Caroline Abbe  
 \*Whitney, Henry Austin  
 Whitney, James Lyman  
 \*Whittington, Hiram  
 \*Wigglesworth, Edward  
 Wigglesworth, George  
 Willcomb, Mrs. Martha Stearns  
 Willcutt, Francis Henry  
 Willcutt, Levi Lincoln  
 Willcutt, Levi Lincoln, Jr.  
 \*Willcutt, Mrs. Mary Ann Phillips  
 Willcutt, Miss Sarah Edith  
 \*Williams, Benjamin Bangs  
 \*Williams, Edward Henry

\*Williams, Henry Dudley  
 \*Williams, Henry Willard  
 Williams, John Davis  
 \*Williams, Miss Louisa Harding  
 Williams, Ralph Blake  
 \*Williams, Samuel Stevens Coffin  
 \*Wilson, Davies  
 Winchester, Daniel Low  
 \*Winchester, Thomas Bradlee  
 Winslow, William Copley  
 Winsor, Miss Mary Pickard  
 Winsor, Robert  
 \*Winthrop, Robert Charles, Jr.  
 Winthrop, Robert Mason  
 Wise, John Perry  
 Withington, Charles Francis  
 Wolcott, Mrs. Edith Prescott  
 Woodbury, John Page  
 \*Woodman, Cyrus  
 Woods, Frederick Adams  
 \*Woods, Henry  
 \*Woolley, William  
 Woolson, Mrs. Annie Williston  
 \*Woolson, James Adams  
 Worcester, Elwood  
 Wright, Albert Judd  
 Wright, Charles Francis  
 \*Wright, Miss Esther Fidelia  
 Wright, John Gordon  
 Wright, William James  
 \*Young, George

\* Deceased.



## ANNUAL MEMBERS.

---

Abbott, Samuel, Jr.  
Adams, Edward Brinley  
Ainsley, John Robert  
Alcott, John Sewall Pratt  
Allen, Mrs. Adeline Amanda  
Allen, Mrs. Caroline Balch  
Allen, Crawford Carter  
Allen, Frank Dewey  
Allen, Frederick Baylies  
Allen, Herbert Dupee  
Allen, Horace Gwynne  
Allen, William Lothrop  
Alley, Arthur Humphrys  
Ames, Fisher  
Ames, Oliver  
Amory, Charles Walter  
Amory, William  
Anderson, James Francis  
Andrews, Edward Reynolds  
Appleton, John Henry  
Appleton, Samuel  
Appleton, William Sumner  
Atkins, Edwin Farnsworth  
Atkinson, Charles Follen  
Atkinson, George  
Austin, Charles Lewis  
Avery, Charles French  
Bacon, Edwin Munroe  
Bacon, Louis  
Badger, Wallis Ball  
Bailey, Hollis Russell  
Baker, Ezra Henry

Ballard, Miss Elizabeth  
Barbour, Edmund Dana  
Barlow, Charles Lowell  
Barrus, George Hale  
Barton, Edward Henry  
Batcheller, Mrs. Emma Walker  
Bates, John Lewis  
Batt, Charles Richard  
Baylies, Walter Cabot  
Beal, Boylston Adams  
Bean, Henry Sumner  
Benton, Josiah Henry, Jr.  
Bigelow, Alanson  
Bigelow, Mrs. Sarah Elizabeth  
Binder, William  
Bird, William Barnard  
Bliss, James Frederick  
Blodgett, William  
Bolt, Robert Apthorp  
Boles, Frank Walter  
Bond, Harold Lewis  
Bond, Lawrence  
Borland, Melancthon Woolsey  
Bouvé, Charles Osborn  
Bowditch, Charles Pickering  
Bowen, Henry James  
Bradlee, John Tisdale  
Bradstreet, George Flint  
Braman, James Chandler  
Bremer, Theodore Glover  
Brewer, Joseph  
Briggs, Oliver Leonard

Brooks, Lyman Loring  
 Brown, Arthur Eastman  
 Brown, Charles Henry Calhoun  
 Brown, Samuel Newell  
 Bruerton, James  
 Brush, Edward Clifford  
 Bryant, John Duncan  
 Bunker, Marston Bradlee  
 Burnett, Robert Manton  
 Burrage, Charles Henry  
 Bush, John Standish Foster  
 Bush, Samuel Dacre  
 Campbell, John  
 Capen, Samuel Billings  
 Carlisle, Edward Augustus  
 Carpenter, Frederick Banker  
 Carr, Samuel  
 Carter, George Edward  
 Cate, Martin Luther  
 Chamberlin, Miss Abby H.  
 Cheney, Mrs. Elizabeth Stickney  
 Chick, Frank Samuel  
 Choate, Seth Adams  
 Churchill, Asaph  
 Clapp, Mrs. Susan Prescott  
 Clapp, Mrs. Vanlora Joann  
 Clark, Arthur Tirrell  
 Clark, Benjamin Cutler  
 Clark, Benjamin Preston  
 Clark, Charles Storey  
 Clark, Ellery Harding  
 Clark, Frederic Simmons  
 Clark, Isaiah Raymond  
 Clarke, George Kuhn  
 Clarke, George Lemist  
 Clough, Micajah Pratt  
 Clough, Samuel Chester  
 Cobb, John Candler  
 Cobb, Melville Lubeck  
 Cobb, William Henry  
 Cochrane, Alexander  
 Codman, Charles Russell  
 Coffin, Charles Albert  
 Cole, Edward Enoch  
 Coleman, Cornelius Ambrose  
 Conrad, Sidney Smith

Coolidge, Harold Jefferson  
 Coolidge, John Templeman  
 Covell, Alphonso Smith  
 Cox, Edwin Birchard  
 Crane, Winthrop Murray  
 Crosby, Freeman Mansur  
 Crosby, Samuel Trevett  
 Crosby, Stephen Moody  
 Cumings, Charles Bradley  
 Cunniff, Michael Mathew  
 Currant, John Francis  
 Cushing, Arthur Percy  
 Daniels, John Alden  
 Danielson, John De Forest  
 Davenport, Francis Henry  
 Davenport, George Howe  
 Davis, George Peabody  
 Davis, Horatio  
 Dawes, Ambrose  
 Day, Frank Ashley  
 Dean, Charles Augustus  
 Dennison, Charles Sumner  
 Dennison, Henry Beals  
 Dennison, Herbert Elmer  
 Dexter, Charles Warner  
 Dexter, George Blake  
 Dexter, Gordon  
 Dickinson, Marquis Fayette  
 Dillaway, Charles Henry  
 Dodd, Henry Ware  
 Dodd, Horace  
 Dolliver, Watson Shields  
 Dorsey, James Francis  
 Dowse, Charles Francis  
 Driver, William Raymond  
 Drummond, Mrs. Esther Anne  
 Dumaine, Frederic Christopher  
 Dumaresq, Philip Kearney  
 Durant, William Bullard  
 Eaton, Charles Lynd  
 Edmands, Amos Lawrence  
 Elder, Samuel James  
 Eldredge, Mrs. Ellen Sophia  
 Elliot, Amory  
 Ellis, Augustus Hobart  
 Ellms, Charles Otis

- Emerson, Charles Walter  
 Emery, Daniel Sullivan  
 Ernst, Mrs. Ellen Lunt  
 Eustis, George Pickering  
 Everett, Arthur Greene  
 Fairbanks, Charles Francis  
 Fales, Herbert Emerson  
 Farley, William Thayer  
 Farnsworth, Miss Alice  
 Farrar, Frederick Albert  
 Fay, Temple Rivera  
 Ferdinand, Frank  
 Field, George Prentice  
 Fifield, Mrs. Emily Anna  
 Fisk, Otis Daniell  
 Flagg, Elisha  
 Fobes, Edwin Francis  
 Folsom, Albert Alonzo  
 Forehand, Frederic  
 Foster, Charles Henry Wheelwright  
 Fottler, Jacob  
 French, Clarence Freeman  
 Frenning, John Erasmus  
 Fry, Charles  
 Fuller, Alfred Worcester  
 Furness, Dawes Eliot  
 Gallison, William Henry  
 Gardner, George Augustus  
 Gaston, Miss Sarah Howard  
 Gaston, William Alexander  
 Gay, Eben Howard  
 Gay, Frederick Lewis  
 Gay, Warren Fisher  
 Gilman, Gorham Dummer  
 Gleason, Daniel Angell  
 Glover, Albert Seward  
 Goddard, William  
 Goodnow, Daniel  
 Goodnow, Walter Richardson  
 Gookin, Charles Bailey  
 Goss, Elbridge Henry  
 Graves, John Long  
 Gray, John Chipman  
 Hall, Charles Wells  
 Hall, James Morris Whiton  
 Hall, Thomas Hills  
 Hallett, Daniel Bunker  
 Hallett, William Russell  
 Halsall, William Formby  
 Hamlin, Charles Sumner  
 Hammond, Mrs. Esther Lathrop  
 Hammond, Gardiner Greene  
 Hardy, Alpheus Holmes  
 Harrington, George Sumner  
 Hart, Francis Russell  
 Haskell, Edwin Bradbury  
 Haskell, Henry Hill  
 Hastings, Albert Woodman  
 Hastings, Charles William  
 Hatch, Edward Augustus  
 Hatfield, Charles Edwin  
 Haynes, Henry Williamson  
 Hecht, Mrs. Lina Frank  
 Hedges, Mrs. Anna  
 Hedges, Sidney McDowell  
 Hemenway, Mrs. Ellen Louisa  
 Henschman, Miss Annie Parker  
 Hill, Clarence Harvey  
 Hills, William Sanford  
 Hockley, Mrs. Amelia Daniell  
 Hogg, John  
 Hollander, Louis Preston  
 Holman, Charles Bradley  
 Hopewell, John  
 Horton, Edward Augustus  
 Hosmer, Jerome Carter  
 Houdlette, Frederic Alley  
 Howe, Henry Saltonstall  
 Howe, Walter Clark  
 Howes, Daniel Havens  
 Howland, Joseph Francis  
 Howland, Shepard  
 Hubbard, James Mascarene  
 Hubbard, Samuel  
 Huckins, Frank  
 Huckins, Harry  
 Hudson, Mrs. Eunice Wells  
 Humphrey, Henry Bauer  
 Humphreys, Richard Clapp  
 Hunt, Frederick Thayer  
 Hunt, Henry Warren  
 Hurd, Charles Edwin

Hutchings, Mrs. Ellen  
 Inches, Charles Edward  
 Ingraham, Mrs. Hannah Clement  
 Ireson, Mrs. Ellen Wheeler  
 Jackson, Robert Tracy  
 Jackson, William Henry  
 James, George Barker  
 James, William Grant  
 Jaques, Eustace  
 Jaques, Henry Percy  
 Jaynes, Charles Porter  
 Jelly, George Frederick  
 Jenkins, Charles  
 Jernegan, Holmes Mayhew  
 Johnson, Edward Crosby  
 Johnson, Hiram  
 Jones, Benjamin Mitchell  
 Jones, Clarence William  
 Jones, Mrs. Sarah Gavett  
 Judd, Mrs. Sarah Ann  
 Kellogg, Charles Wetmore  
 Kennedy, Miss Louise  
 Kent, Prentiss Mellen  
 Kimball, Edward Adams  
 King, Daniel Webster  
 King, Tarrant Putnam  
 Knapp, George Brown  
 Lamb, Roland Olmstead  
 Lathrop, John  
 Lawrence, William  
 Learned, Francis Mason  
 Leatherbee, Charles William  
 Lee, George Cabot  
 Leman, John Howard  
 Lilly, Channing  
 Lincoln, Albert Lamb  
 Lincoln, Charles Jairus  
 Lincoln, Solomon  
 Lincoln, William Edwards  
 Lincoln, William Henry  
 Livermore, George Brigham  
 Livermore, Thomas Leonard  
 Livermore, William Brown  
 Locke, Charles Augustus  
 Locke, Isaac Henry  
 Longfellow, Miss Alice Mary

Longfellow, Richard King  
 Lord, William Harding  
 Loring, Miss Mary James  
 Lovering, Charles Taylor  
 Lowney, Walter McPherson  
 Lunt, William Wallace  
 Lyman, Miss Florence  
 Lyman, George Hinckley  
 Maccabe, Joseph Brewster  
 Mack, Mrs. Eleanor Stevens  
 Mackintosh, William Hillegas  
 Macurda, William Everett  
 Mann, Frank Chester  
 Manning, William Wayland  
 Marcy, Charles De Witt  
 Mason, Fanny Peabody  
 McGlenen, Edward Webster  
 McIlwain, William Howe  
 McLellan, Edward  
 Mead, Edwin Doak  
 Means, Charles Johnson  
 Means, James  
 Merrill, Joshua  
 Merrill, William Edward  
 Merritt, Edward Percival  
 Meyer, Miss Héloïse  
 Miller, Henry Franklin  
 Miner, George Allen  
 Minot, Laurence  
 Mitchell, Thomas Spencer  
 Monks, Frank Hawthorne  
 Monks, Richard Joseph  
 Montague, David Thompson  
 Moody, Mrs. Elizabeth Dana  
 Moors, Joseph Benjamin  
 Morison, Mrs. Emily Marshall  
 Morse, Godfrey  
 Morse, Henry Curtis  
 Morse, Robert McNeil  
 Moseley, Frank  
 Mumford, James Gregory  
 Murdock, Harold  
 Myrick, Nathan Sumner  
 Nash, Herbert  
 Nash, Mrs. Lucy Pratt Cooke  
 Newhall, Charles Lyman

Newhall, George Warren  
 Newhall, Horatio  
 Newton, James Stuart  
 Nichols, Francis Henry  
 Nickerson, Andrew  
 Noble, John  
 North, James Norman  
 Nute, Herbert Newell  
 O'Brien, Edward Francis  
 O'Brien, Thomas Leland  
 O'Connell, William Henry  
 O'Meara, Stephen  
 Otis, Mrs. Margaret  
 Page, Walter Gilman  
 Paine, Charles Jackson  
 Palmer, Bradley Webster  
 Palmer, Ezra  
 Parker, Charles Wentworth  
 Parker, George Francis  
 Parker, John Nelson  
 Peirson, Charles Lawrence  
 Perkins, Francis Nathaniel  
 Perkins, James Dudley  
 Perry, Mrs. Olive Augusta  
 Peters, Charles Joseph  
 Peters, Francis Alonzo  
 Peters, William York  
 Pettigrove, Frederick George  
 Phelps, George Henry  
 Pidgin, Charles Felton  
 Pierce, Wallace Lincoln  
 Piper, Henry Augustus  
 Pollard, Marshall Spring Perry  
 Poor, Clarence Henry  
 Porter, Charles Burnham  
 Powers, Patrick Henry  
 Pray, Benjamin Sweetser  
 Prescott, William Herbert  
 Putnam, George Franklin  
 Putnam, Miss Georgina Lowell  
 Quincy, Josiah Phillips  
 Rand, Arnold Augustus  
 Read, Charles French  
 Read, Robert Leland  
 Read, William  
 Remick, John Anthony

Reynolds, Edward  
 Reynolds, Edward Belcher  
 Rhodes, Stephen Holbrook  
 Rice, David  
 Rice, Fred Ball  
 Rich, James Rogers  
 Richards, George Edward  
 Robbins, Royal  
 Rogers, Miss Susan Snow  
 Rogers, Mrs. William Barton  
 Ross, Mrs. Caroline Emily  
 Russell, Mrs. Frances Spofford  
 Russell, Thomas Hastings  
 Saben, Edward Emerson  
 Sargent, Mrs. Aimée  
 Sargent, Arthur Hewes  
 Sawyer, Warren  
 Schouler, James  
 Seabury, Frank  
 Searle, Charles Putnam  
 Sears, Francis Bacon  
 Sears, George Oliver  
 Sears, Mrs. Ruth  
 Sears, Richard  
 Sears, William Richards  
 Seavey, Fred Hannibal  
 Sergeant, Charles Spencer  
 Sherwin, Thomas  
 Shuman, Samuel  
 Skillings, David Nelson  
 Small, Augustus Dennett  
 Smith, Albert Oliver  
 Smith, Charles Card  
 Smith, Charles Francis  
 Smith, Edward Ephraim  
 Smith, Joseph Newhall  
 Smith, Robert Boynton  
 Smith, William Eustis  
 Snow, Charles Armstrong  
 Soule, Horace Homer, Jr.  
 Sowdon, Arthur John Clark  
 Sprague, Henry Harrison  
 Sproul, Thomas John  
 Stanwood, Arthur Grimes  
 Stearns, James Price  
 Stedman, Arthur Wallace

Stevens, Benjamin Franklin  
 Stevens, Francis Herbert  
 Stillings, Ephraim Bailey  
 Storer, John Humphreys  
 Storey, Moorfield  
 Stowe, William Edward  
 Stratton, Charles Edwin  
 Streeter, Francis Volney  
 Strong, Edward Alexander  
 Sturgis, Richard Clipston  
 Sullivan, Richard  
 Swan, Charles Herbert  
 Swan, Robert Thaxter  
 Sweet, Everell Fletcher  
 Tenney, George Punchard  
 Thayer, Nathaniel  
 Thorndike, Augustus Larkin  
 Throckmorton, John Wakefield  
 Francis  
 Tolman, James Pike  
 Trask, William Ropes  
 Tuttle, Joseph Henry  
 Tuttle, Lucius  
 Underwood, Mrs. Caroline Susanna  
 Underwood, Henry Oliver  
 Vaughan, Francis Wales  
 Verne, Bernard Paul  
 Vialle, Charles Augustus  
 Vincent, Miss Susan Walker  
 Vose, Charles  
 Wait, William Cushing  
 Wales, William Quincy  
 Ware, Horace Everett  
 Warren, Bentley Wirt  
 Warren, Franklin Cooley  
 Warren, Mrs. Rebecca Bennett  
 Watson, Francis Sedgewick  
 Way, Charles Granville  
 Webster, Everett Bertram

Weeks, Warren Bailey Potter  
 Weil, Victor Meyer  
 Welch, Charles Alfred  
 Wells, Benjamin Williams  
 West, Charles Alfred  
 Weston, Thomas  
 Wheeler, George Henry  
 Wheelwright, Henry Augustus  
 Wheelwright, John William  
 Whitaker, Joseph  
 White, Miss Gertrude Richardson  
 White, Walter Henry  
 Whitney, David Rice  
 Whitney, James Edward  
 Whitney, Mrs. Margaret Foster  
 Whittemore, John Quincy Adams  
 Whittier, Albert Rufus  
 Whittier, Albert Rufus, Jr.  
 Whittle, Charles Parker  
 Wight, Franklin James  
 Williams, David Weld  
 Williams, George Gorham  
 Williams, Henry Bigelow  
 Williams, Moses  
 Williams, Oliver Edwin  
 Williams, Robert Breck  
 Williams, Sydney Augustus  
 Williamson, Robert Warden  
 Winkley, Samuel Hobart  
 Winthrop, Thomas Lindall  
 Wolf, Bernard Mark  
 Wood, Irving  
 Woodbury, Isaac Franklin  
 Woodman, Stephen Foster  
 Woods, Solomon Adams  
 Wright, Frank Vernon  
 Wright, George Sumner  
 Young, William Hill

## ANNUAL MEMBERS DECEASED, 1881-1906.

---

Abbott, Josiah Gardiner  
Adams, Edward French  
Adams, Waldo  
Aiken, Edward  
Alden, William Lindley  
Alexander, Ebenezer  
Allen, Stillman Boyd  
Allen, Thomas Jefferson  
Allen, William Henry  
Ames, Oakes Angier  
Ames, Samuel Tarbell  
Amory, Thomas Coffin  
Andrew, John Forrester  
Andrews, Charles Henry  
Andrews, Erasmus Jones  
Appleton, Daniel  
Appleton, Thomas Gold  
Apthorp, Robert East  
Armstrong, George Ernest  
Aspinwall, William  
Atwood, Rufus Franklin Mosman  
Avery, Abraham  
Bailey, Charles Howard  
Bailey, Mrs. Elizabeth Bellamy  
Bailey, Lewis Brooks  
Baird, John Caldwell  
Baker, Ezra Howes  
Bancroft, Joseph Howland  
Barbour, John Nathaniel  
Barnes, Amos  
Barry, Frederick William  
Bedlington, Samuel Moody  
Bemis, Francis Theodore  
Benedict, Washington Gano  
Bennett, Theodore William  
Bent, Mrs. Mary Narcissa  
Bigelow, Abraham Orlando  
Bigelow, Alanson  
Billings, Robert Charles  
Blake, Arthur Welland  
Blake, Joshua

Blasland, Edward Boutelle  
Bolles, Matthew  
Bolles, Michael Shepard  
Bond, Edward Pearson  
Bouv  , Thomas Tracy  
Bowditch, Jonathan Ingersoll  
Bremer, John Lewis  
Brewer, Cyrus  
Brigga, Richard  
Brooks, Francis  
Brooks, Henry C.  
Brooks, Phillips  
Brown, Atherton Thayer  
Brown, Buckminster  
Burge, Lorenzo  
Burgess, James Marsh  
Burnham, Thomas Oliver Hazard  
Perry  
Burr, Isaac Tucker  
Burrage, Alvah Augustus  
Cabot, James Elliot  
Cahill, Thomas  
Calef, Benjamin Shreve  
Callender, John Brown  
Carlton, Samuel Augustus  
Carruth, Charles  
Carter, Charles Myrick  
Chace, Miss Annie Eliza  
Cheney, Benjamin Pierce  
Chickering, George Harvey  
Child, Dudley Richards  
Church, John  
Churchill, Gardner Asaph  
Clapp, Otis  
Clark, Cyrus Turner  
Clark, David Oakes  
Clark, John Moorhead  
Clark, John Theodore  
Clark, Joseph Washington  
Clarke, Dorus  
Clarke, James Freeman

Clarke, Thomas William  
 Clifford, Samuel Washington  
 Codman, Edward Wainwright  
 Codman, William Coombs  
 Coffin, George Winthrop  
 Collamore, Ebenezer  
 Collamore, John Hoffman  
 Collins, Patrick Andrew  
 Coolidge, Albert Leighton  
 Coolidge, John Templeman  
 Cox, Cornelius Frederick  
 Cox, William Emerson  
 Crane, Joshua  
 Crane, Mrs. Sibylla Bailey  
 Crocker, Uriel  
 Cruft, Samuel Breck  
 Cushing, George Shattuck  
 Cushing, Samuel Thaxter  
 Cushing, Thomas  
 Dale, Eben  
 Damrell, John Stanhope  
 Danforth, Isaac Warren  
 Danforth, James Hutchins  
 Daniels, John Henry  
 Dary, George Allen  
 Davis, John William  
 Deland, Thomas White  
 Denison, John Newton  
 Dexter, Samuel Parkman  
 Ditson, Mrs. Catherine Delano  
 Ditson, Oliver  
 Dix, John Homer  
 Dixwell, Epes Sargent  
 Doane, Thomas  
 Dorr, Miss Caroline  
 Dresser, Jacob Albert  
 Drummond, James Frederick  
 Dunn, Edward Howard  
 Dyer, Micah, Jr.  
 Dyer, Samuel Niles  
 Eager, George Henry  
 Eaton, Edward Boylston  
 Eaton, William Storer  
 Edes, Henry Ware

Edgerly, Walter Howard  
 Eliot, Mrs. Emily Marshall  
 Ellis, Rowland  
 Emery, Charles  
 Emmes, Samuel  
 Endicott, George Munroe  
 Eustis, William Tracy  
 Fay, Clement Kelsey  
 Fenno, Isaac  
 Field, William Evarts  
 Fiske, John Minot  
 Fitz, Eustace Cary  
 Flint, David Boardman  
 Foote, Henry Wilder  
 Forbes, Robert Bennet  
 Foster, Eben Brewer  
 Freeman, Anthony Forbes  
 French, Benjamin  
 Frost, Rufus Smith  
 Frothingham, Edward  
 Frothingham, Octavius Brooks  
 Frothingham, Ward Brooks  
 Fuller, Benjamin Athorp Gould  
 Gale, Miss Sarah Ann  
 Gardner, Harrison  
 Gardner, John  
 Gardner, John Lowell  
 Gaston, Mrs. Louisa Augusta  
 Gibbens, Joseph McKean  
 Glover, Joseph Beal  
 Goff, Edwards Hezekiel  
 Goldthwait, Joel  
 Gorham, James Lane  
 Gray, Francis Calley  
 Gray, William Rodolphus  
 Green, George Henry  
 Greene, Charles Augustus  
 Greene, Mrs. Rebecca Andrews  
 Greene, Stephen  
 Grover, William Orrin  
 Guild, Henry  
 Hall, John Richardson  
 Hallowell, Richard Price  
 Harding, George Warren



Hardy, Mrs. Susan Warner  
 Harris, George Washington  
 Haskell, Edwin Bradbury  
 Haskell, William Andrew  
 Hatch, Samuel  
 Hayden, Charles Henry  
 Hayes, Clarence Henry  
 Hayes, Francis Brown  
 Hawley, Mrs. Harriet Cordelia  
 Heard, Franklin Fiske  
 Heard, John Theodore  
 Hemmenway, Henry Clay  
 Hersey, Alfred Henry  
 Higginson, Waldo  
 Hilton, William  
 Hobbs, Alfred Charles  
 Holden, Daniel Curtis  
 Hollis, Joseph Edward  
 Homer, Charles Savage  
 Hooper, Edward William  
 Hooper, Robert William  
 Horton, William Henshaw  
 Houghton, William Stevens  
 Hubbard, Aaron Dean  
 Hudson, John Elbridge  
 Hunnewell, Horatio Hollis  
 Huntoon, Daniel Thomas Vose  
 Hutchings, William Vincent  
 James, Mrs. Julia Bradford Hunt-  
 ington  
 Jaques, Francis  
 Jeffries, John  
 Jeffries, Walter Lloyd  
 Jenks, Thomas Leighton  
 Jenney, Francis Henry  
 Johnson, Edward  
 Johnson, James Chauncy  
 Johnson, Samuel  
 Jones, William Parker  
 Joy, John Dolbeare Waters  
 Kendall, Charles Stewart  
 Kendrick, James Royce  
 Kennard, William Henry  
 Kennedy, Charles Augustus

Kidder, Henry Purkitt  
 Kinsley, Edward Wilkinson  
 Kittredge, Jeremiah Chapman  
 Knowles, Henry Miles  
 Knowles, Nathaniel  
 Lamb, Thomas  
 Lawrence, Abbott  
 Lawrence, Edward  
 Lawrence, Francis William  
 Lewis, Mrs. Elizabeth  
 Lewis, John Allen  
 Lincoln, Frederic Walker  
 Little, Samuel  
 Lloyd, Andrew James  
 Lockwood, Rhodes  
 Lothrop, Samuel Kirkland  
 Lovering, Daniel  
 Lovering, Joseph Swain  
 Lovett, George Lincoln  
 Lowell, Edward Jackson  
 Lowell, George Gardner  
 Mackay, Robert Caldwell  
 Mann, Charles Harrington  
 Mann, Jonathan Harrington  
 Manning, John Larrabee  
 Marcy, Henry Sullivan  
 Marston, Stephen Webster  
 Mason, Henry  
 Mather, Mrs. Ellen Everett  
 May, John Joseph  
 May, Samuel  
 Maynard, Edward Deaborn  
 Mayo, Edward Richards  
 McClellan, Arthur Daggett  
 McClellan, William Charles  
 McIntyre, Peter  
 McNeill, George Edwin  
 Means, William Allen  
 Means, William Gordon  
 Meredith, Mrs. Mary Elizabeth  
 Metcalf, Henry Brewer  
 Millar, William Kilham  
 Milliken, Ebenezer Coolbroth  
 Mills, Dexter Townsend

Mills, Henry Franklin  
 Mills, Isaac Bonney  
 Minot, Francis  
 Moody, Charles Eckley  
 Morison, John Hopkins  
 Morse, Henry Alphonso  
 Morse, Jacob  
 Morse, John Torrey  
 Morton, John Dwight  
 Moseley, Mrs. Frances Ann  
 Motley, Edward  
 Naphen, Henry Francis  
 Nash, Bennett Hubbard  
 Nichols, Mrs. Elizabeth Louisa  
 Nichols, William Francis  
 Niles, Stephen Rensselaer  
 Niles, Thomas  
 Norcross, Otis  
 Norman, George H  
 Parker, Ebenezer Francis  
 Parker, Henry Drury  
 Parker, Henry Grosvenor  
 Parsons, Miss Anna Quincy Thax-  
 ter  
 Parsons, Francis  
 Peabody, Francis Howard  
 Peabody, Oliver White  
 Penhallow, Pearce Wentworth  
 Perkins, Charles Brooks  
 Perkins, Charles Callahan  
 Phelps, Arthur Davenport  
 Phillips, Elijah Brigham  
 Phillips, John Charles  
 Phipps, Benjamin  
 Pierce, George Jackson  
 Pollock, Charles  
 Porter, John Whitcomb  
 Pratt, Charles Henry  
 Pratt, Enoch  
 Pratt, John Carroll  
 Pratt, John Frank  
 Prescott, William Augustus  
 Preston, Jonathan  
 Prince, John Tucker

Pulsifer, David  
 Pulsifer, Royal Macintosh  
 Quincy, Edmund  
 Quincy, Henry Parker  
 Rand, Edward Turner  
 Reed, John Hooper  
 Rice, Alexander Hamilton  
 Rice, Henry Augustus  
 Rice, John Hamilton  
 Richardson, Frederic Lord  
 Richardson, George Carter  
 Robeson, William Rotch  
 Robinson, Josiah Shephard  
 Roby, Warren Gould  
 Rodman, Samuel William  
 Rogers, Henry Bromfield  
 Rogers, John Kimball  
 Rollins, Edwin Leighton  
 Ropes, George  
 Russ, Augustus  
 Russell, Edward Thomas  
 Salisbury, Daniel Waldo  
 Saltonstall, Leverett  
 Sampson, Oscar Hallett  
 Sanford, Seneca  
 Sargeant, Samuel Duncan  
 Sargent, George Darius  
 Sargent, Lucius Manlius  
 Sawyer, Samuel Elwell  
 Sawyer, Timothy Thompson  
 Scott, George Robert White  
 Sears, Knyvet Winthrop  
 Sears, Philip Howes  
 Shattuck, George Otis  
 Shaw, Lemuel  
 Shurtleff, Hiram Smith  
 Slade, Daniel Denison  
 Sleeper, Jacob  
 Snelling, Nathaniel Greenwood  
 Snow, Samuel Thomas  
 Souther, Henry  
 Spaulding, Mahlon Day  
 Speare, Alden  
 Spencer, Aaron Warner

- Sprague, Mrs. Elizabeth Rebecca  
 Spring, Charles Wright  
 Standish, Lemuel Miles  
 Stearns, Charles Holmes  
 Stearns, Edward  
 Stickney, Joseph Henry  
 Storer, William Brandt  
 Story, Joseph  
 Stowell, Francis  
 Strout, Almon Augustus  
 Swasey, Horatio Edward  
 Sweetser, John  
 Talbot, William Henry  
 Tead, Edwin Long  
 Temple, William Franklin  
 Thayer, Edwin Flint  
 Thomas, Henry Andrew  
 Tobey, Edward Silas  
 Tolman, Adams Kinsman  
 Torrey, Benjamin Barstow  
 Tower, William Augustus  
 Train, Charles Russell  
 Trask, William Blake  
 Trull, Ezra Jackson  
 Trull, John  
 Tufts, Arthur Webster  
 Tufts, Nathaniel Winfield Scott  
 Tufts, William Fuller  
 Turner, Henry Richmond  
 Tyler, Edward  
 Van Benthuyzen, George Christie  
 Vannevar, Edward Bowman  
 Van Voorhis, John Courtland  
 Van Wagenen, Albert  
 Vinal, Hammond Whitney  
 Vose, Josiah Thomas  
 Vose, Thomas Baker  
 Wadleigh, Edwin Augustus  
 Wales, George Washington  
 Wales, Miss Mary Anne  
 Walker, Nathaniel  
 Walker, Mrs. Susan White Seaver  
 Warren, Mrs. Elizabeth Tilden  
 Linzee  
 Warren, George Washington  
 Warren, Marcellus Ralph  
 Warren, Samuel Dennis  
 Washburn, Henry Stevenson  
 Waterhouse, Francis Asbury  
 Weeks, Andrew Gray  
 Weeks, James Hubbard  
 Weld, Aaron Davis  
 Weld, Mrs. Eliza Gore  
 Weld, George Walker  
 Weld, Moses Williams  
 Wellman, John Wesley  
 Wells, Samuel  
 Wells, Stiles Gannett  
 Welch, Samuel  
 Wentworth, Arioch  
 Whiting, John Lake  
 Whitman, George Henry  
 Whitman, Henry  
 Whitmore, William Henry  
 Whitney, Edward  
 Whittemore, Augustus  
 Whittemore, Henry  
 Whittier, Justin  
 Wiggins, James Henry  
 Wilbur, Horace Bean  
 Wilder, Charles Woodward  
 Wilder, William Henry  
 Williams, Alexander  
 Williams, Jacob Lafayette  
 Winslow, John Barber  
 Winslow, Samuel Wallis  
 Wolcott, John Wesley  
 Wolcott, Joshua Huntington  
 Wolcott, Roger  
 Wood, Charles Greenleaf  
 Wood, William Barry  
 Worster, John  
 Wyman, Edward  
 Wyman, Howard  
 Yerrington, James Manning  
 Winchell  
 Young, Alexander

## Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

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**Be it Known** that whereas THOMAS C. AMORY, CURTIS GUILD, JOHN WARD DEAN, DORUS CLARKE, SAMUEL M. QUINCY, WILLIAM S. APPLETON, THOMAS MINNS, HENRY F. JENKS, JOHN T. HASSAM, and DUDLEY R. CHILD, have associated themselves with the intention of forming a corporation under the name of

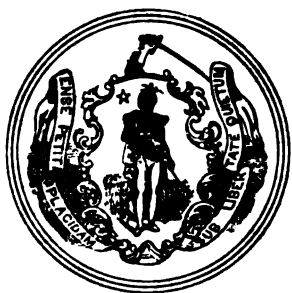
### **The Bostonian Society,**

for the purpose of promoting the study of the history of Boston, and the preservation of its antiquities, and have complied with the provisions of the Statutes of this Commonwealth in such case made and provided, as appears from the certificate of the President, Treasurer and Directors of said corporation, duly approved by the Commissioner of Corporations and recorded in this office ;

**Now, Therefore, I,** Henry B. Peirce, Secretary of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, **do hereby certify** that said THOMAS C. AMORY, CURTIS GUILD, JOHN WARD DEAN, DORUS CLARKE, SAMUEL M. QUINCY, WILLIAM S. APPLETON, THOMAS MINNS, HENRY F. JENKS, JOHN T. HASSAM and DUDLEY R. CHILD, their associates and successors, are legally organized and established as and are hereby made an existing corporation under the name of

### **The Bostonian Society,**

with the powers, rights and privileges and subject to the limitations, duties and restrictions, which by law, appertain thereto.



**Witness** my official signature hereunto subscribed and the seal of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts hereunto affixed, this second day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty one.

[Signed]

HENRY B. PEIRCE,

*Secretary of the Commonwealth.*

# THE BOSTONIAN SOCIETY.

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*ORGANIZED TO PROMOTE THE STUDY OF THE HISTORY OF BOSTON  
AND THE PRESERVATION OF ITS ANTIQUITIES.*

## BY-LAWS.

### I.

#### OBJECTS.

It shall be the duty of members, so far as may be in their power, to carry out the objects of the Society, by collecting, by gift, loan, or purchase, books, manuscripts, and pictures, and by such other suitable means as may from time to time seem expedient.

### II.

#### MEMBERS.

The members of the Bostonian Society shall be such persons, either resident or non-resident in Boston, as shall, after having been proposed and accepted as candidates at any regular monthly meeting by the Directors, be elected by the votes of a majority of the members present and voting.

### III.

#### HONORARY AND CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

Honorary and Corresponding members shall be nominated by the Directors, and shall be elected by ballot by two-thirds of the members present and voting. They may take part in the meetings of the Society, but shall not be entitled to vote.

### IV.

#### ADMISSION FEE AND ASSESSMENTS.

Each member shall pay five dollars at the time of his or her admission, and five dollars each first day of January afterwards, into the treasury of the Society for its general purposes; provided, however, that no person joining the Society on or after the first day of October in any year shall be required to pay an additional assessment for the year commencing on the first day of January following.

If any member shall neglect to pay his or her admission fee or annual assessment, for three months after the same is due, he or she shall be liable to forfeit his or her membership at any time when the Directors shall so order.

The payment of the sum of thirty dollars in any one year by any member of the Society shall constitute him or her a life member of the Society; life members shall be free from assessments, and entitled to all the rights and privileges of annual members. The money received for such life membership shall constitute a fund, of which not more than twenty per cent., together with the annual income, shall be spent in any one year.

## V.

## CERTIFICATES.

Certificates, signed by the President and the Clerk, shall be issued to all persons who have become life members of the Society.

## VI.

## MEETINGS.

The annual meeting of the Society shall be held on the second Tuesday in January, and regular meetings shall be held on the second Tuesday of every month, excepting June, July, August and September, at such time and place as the Directors shall appoint. Special meetings shall be called by the Clerk, under the instruction of the Directors.

At all meetings ten members shall be a quorum for business. All Committees shall be appointed by the Chair, unless otherwise ordered.

## VII.

## OFFICERS.

The Officers of the Society shall consist of a President, Vice-President and seven other Directors, a Clerk and a Treasurer.

The Directors, Clerk and Treasurer shall be elected by ballot at the annual meeting in January, and shall hold office for one year, and until others are duly elected in their stead. The President and Vice-President shall be elected by the Board of Directors from their number. The offices of Clerk and Treasurer may be held by the same person.

## VIII.

## VACANCIES.

Any vacancies in the offices of the Society may be filled for the remainder of their term by the Board of Directors at any regular meeting, to serve until the next annual meeting of the Society. In the absence of the Clerk at any meeting, a Clerk *pro tempore* shall be chosen for that meeting.

## IX.

## NOMINATING COMMITTEE.

At the monthly meeting in December, a Nominating Committee of five persons shall be appointed, who shall report at the annual meeting a list of candidates for the places to be filled.

## X.

## PRESIDING OFFICER.

The President, or in his absence the Vice-President, shall preside at all meetings. In the absence of both, a President *pro tempore* shall be chosen from the Board of Directors.

## XI.

## DUTIES OF THE CLERK.

The Clerk shall be sworn to the faithful discharge of his duties.

He shall notify all meetings of the Society. He shall keep an exact record of all the proceedings of the meetings of the Society and of its Directors.

He shall conduct the general correspondence of the Society, and place on file all letters received.

He shall enter the names of members systematically in books kept for the purpose, and issue certificates of life membership.

The Clerk shall have such charge of all property in the possession of the Society as may from time to time be delegated to him by the Board of Directors.

He shall acknowledge each loan or gift that may be made to and accepted in behalf of the Society.

## XII.

## DUTIES OF THE TREASURER.

The Treasurer shall collect all moneys due to the Society, and pay all bills against the Society, when approved by the Board of Directors.

He shall keep a full account of the receipts and expenditures in a book belonging to the Society, which shall always be open to the inspection of the Directors; and at the annual meeting in January he shall make a written report of all his doings for the year preceding.

The Treasurer shall give bond in the sum of one hundred dollars, with one surety, for the faithful discharge of his duties.

## XIII.

## DUTIES AND POWERS OF DIRECTORS.

The Directors shall superintend and conduct the prudential and executive business of the Society; shall authorize all expenditures of money; fix all salaries; provide a common seal; receive and act upon all resignations and forfeitures of membership, and see that the By-Laws are duly complied with.

The Directors shall have full power to comply with the terms of the lease of the rooms in the Old State House, made with the City of Boston, and to make all necessary rules and regulations required in the premises.

They shall annually, in the month of April, make a careful comparison of the articles in the possession of the Society with the list to be returned to the City of Boston under the terms of the lease, and certify to its correctness.

They shall make a report of their doings at the annual meeting of the Society.

The Directors may, from time to time, appoint such sub-committees as they deem expedient.

#### XIV.

##### MEETINGS OF THE DIRECTORS.

Regular meetings of the Directors shall be held on the day previous to the regular meetings of the Society, at an hour to be fixed by the President. Special meetings of the Directors shall be held in such manner as they may appoint; and a majority shall constitute a quorum for business.

#### XV.

##### FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The President shall annually, in the month of January, appoint two Directors, who, with the President, shall constitute the Committee of Finance, to examine, from time to time, the books and accounts of the Treasurer; to audit his accounts at the close of the year, and to report upon the expediency of proposed expenditures of money.

#### XVI.

##### STANDING COMMITTEES.

The President shall annually, in the month of January, appoint six standing committees, as follows:—

##### *Committee on the Rooms.*

A committee of seven members, to be called the Committee on the Rooms, of which the President and Clerk of the Society shall be members *ex-officio*, who shall have charge of all the arrangements of the Rooms, (except books, manuscripts, and other objects appropriate to the Library, offered as gifts or loans); the hanging of pictures, and the general arrangement of the Society's collections in their department.

##### *Committee on Papers.*

A committee of three members, to be called the Committee on Papers, who shall have charge of the subject of papers to be read, or other exercises of a like nature, at the monthly meetings of the Society.



*Committee on Membership.*

A committee of five or more members, to be called the **Committee on Membership**, whose duty it shall be to give information in relation to the purposes of the Society, and increase its membership.

*Committee on the Library.*

A committee of five members, to be called the **Committee on the Library**, who shall have charge of all the arrangements of the Library, including the acceptance or rejection of all books, manuscripts, and other objects appropriate to the Library, offered as gifts or loans, and the general arrangements of the Society's collections in their department.

*Committee on Publications.*

A committee of four members to be called the **Committee on Publications**, who shall have charge of all the publications of the Society.

*Committee on Memorials.*

A committee of three members, to be called the **Committee on Memorials**, who shall have charge of such Memorials as the Society may vote to erect.

These six committees shall perform the duties above set forth, under the general supervision of the Directors.

Vacancies which may occur in any of these committees during their term of service shall be filled by the President.

## XVII.

## AMENDMENTS TO BY-LAWS.

Amendments to the By-laws may be made, at any annual meeting, by vote of two-thirds of the members present and voting. They may also be made by the like vote at any regular meeting, provided notice of the same be contained in a call for such meeting issued by the Clerk, and sent to every member.



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PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
• BOSTONIAN SOCIETY •  
AT THE  
ANNUAL MEETING, JAN'Y 8, 1907.

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